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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 142 No. 24 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — December 14, 1942

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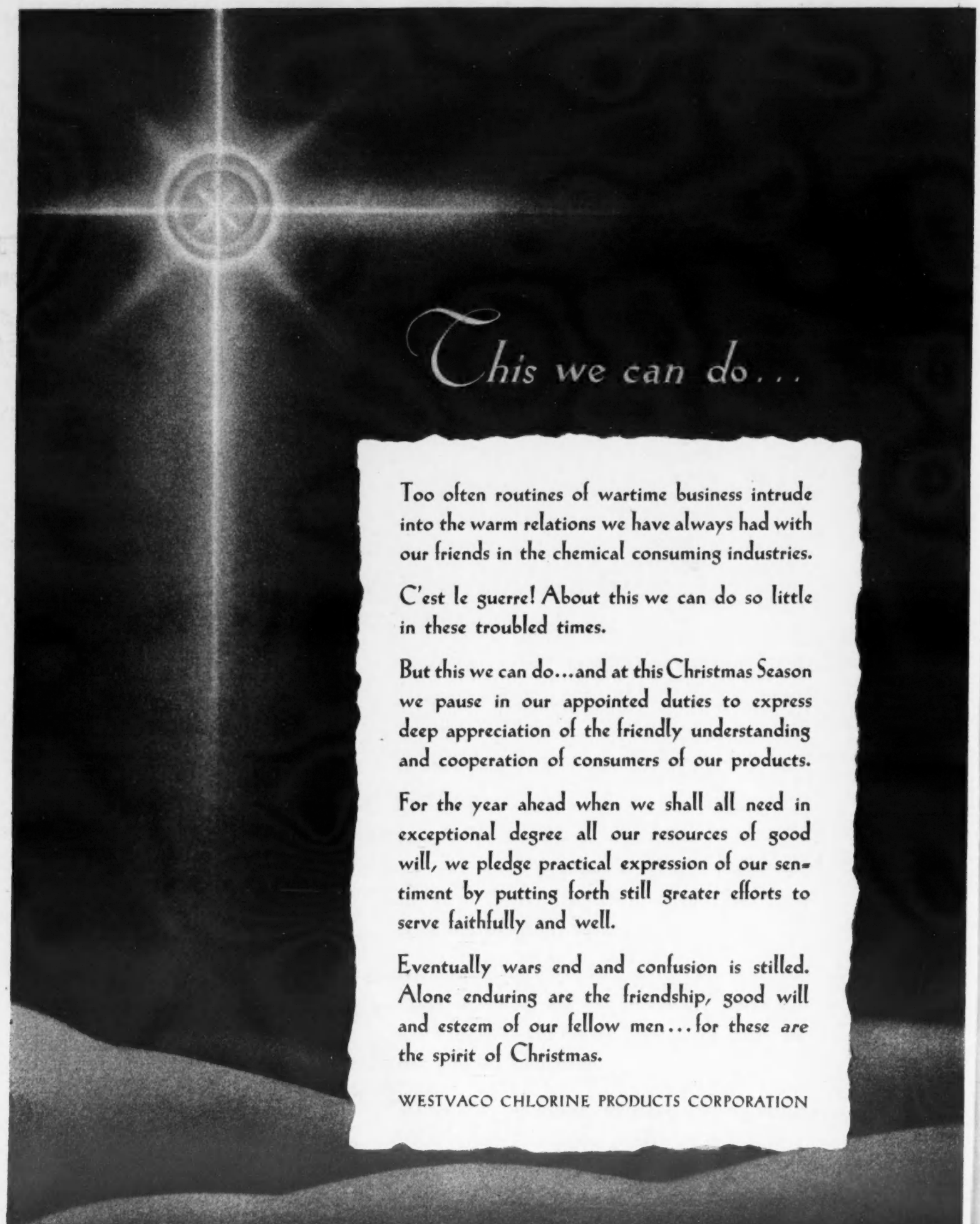
This we can do . . .
Too often routines of wartime business intrude into the warm relations we have always had with our friends in the chemical consuming industries.
C'est le guerre! About this we can do so little in these troubled times.
But this we can do...and at this Christmas Season we pause in our appointed duties to express deep appreciation of the friendly understanding and cooperation of consumers of our products.
For the year ahead when we shall all need in exceptional degree all our resources of good will, we pledge practical expression of our sentiment by putting forth still greater efforts to serve faithfully and well.
Eventually wars end and confusion is stilled. Alone enduring are the friendship, good will and esteem of our fellow men . . . for these are the spirit of Christmas.
WESTVACO CHLORINE PRODUCTS CORPORATION

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

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THE CHEMISTS' CLUB

United Carbon Company Wins Patent Suit

OPD Washington Bureau

Patent claims made by Binney & Smith Company, owner of patents for the manufacture of carbon black in aggregated form and a process for conversion into that form, were held to be invalid by the Supreme Court of the United States December 7 in a decision dismissing a suit for infringement brought by the company against United Carbon Company and United Carbon Company, Inc.

The court held that the claims made for the patents were not sufficiently clear, definite and exact in their terms to comply with the requirements of the patent law.

Binney & Smith Company had made two product claims for the carbon black manufactured under its patented processes, which it argued United Carbon had infringed:—"(1) Substantially (sic) pure carbon black in the form of commercially uniform, comparatively

—Continued on page 36

72d—OPD—Year

Butadiene Patent Pool Pact Signed

OPD Washington Bureau

A new agreement for the pooling of technical knowledge and patent rights for the production of butadiene between Rubber Reserve Company, and Universal Oil Products Company, Standard Oil Development Company, Shell Development Company and Phillips Petroleum Company, and to be ratified by Jasco, Inc., M. W. Kellogg Company, and the Lummus Company has been certified to the attorney general by the War Production Board and approved by the attorney general with conditions.

The new agreement forwarded to the attorney general and known as Certificate No. 23, amends an early agreement between Rubber Reserve Company and certain of the companies dated October 12, 1942. The conditions under which the attorney general approved the agreement—these same conditions also being adopted by Mr. Nelson—are:—

(1) That the agreement is not to be construed as depriving any licensee or

—Continued on page 68

72d—OPD—Year

Pigments End-Uses Survey Planned by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

The Chemical and Organic Pigment Industry Advisory Committee considered means of determining the final use of the various pigments with which the industry is concerned at a meeting held last week in Washington at the request of the Chemicals Division of the War Production Board.

Government representatives of the Protective Coatings Sections pointed out the necessity of determining such end-use. Members expressed the opinion that the end-use situation for pigment colors was favorable at this time. In view of possible future scarcities, however, the members recommended that all customers in the industry be asked to develop information regarding end-uses. A sub-committee was appointed to obtain information on the essentiality of the various pigments.

Recommendations were requested from the committee for discussion at the next meeting regarding a possible new order to regulate the manufacture and sale of organic pigments. It was pointed out that such an order is not necessary at the present time and may not be in the future, but that if it should become so, their recommendations would be considered. The tentative date of the next committee meeting is January 28.

DCAT Elects Williams Chairman

Victor E. Williams, director of sales of the organic chemicals division of the Monsanto Chemical Company, has been elected chairman of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, at a meeting December 10. He succeeds S. Barksdale Penick, jr., of S. B. Penick & Co., who has been

Victor E. Williams

made a member of the advisory board, filling a vacancy caused by the termination of the five-year term of Joseph Huisking, of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.; Charles C. Caruso, vice-president of Schieffelin & Co., was named vice-chairman. Robert Magnus, of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., was re-elected treasurer and Carl Anderson, of Merck & Co., has been renamed counsel. John Ostrom continues as secretary.

72d—OPD—Year

APC to Lease Vested Patents

OPD Washington Bureau

Patents seized by the government from nationals of enemy countries and those taken over from nationals of enemy-occupied countries by the Office of Alien Property Custodian will not be sold, President Roosevelt said December 8, but will be generally licensed for use by American business, both small and large.

The President announced the government's policy on this question in commenting on a comprehensive report from Alien Property Custodian Leo T. Crowley on the patent activities of his office. Mr. Crowley, in accordance with a previous understanding with Mr. Roosevelt, enlarged upon

—Continued on page 59

72d—OPD—Year

Laboratory Equipment Control Is Tightened

OPD Washington Bureau

Additional control over the purchase of laboratory equipment was put into effect by the issuance of Limitation Order L-144, as amended. The amended order provides that no purchaser of laboratory equipment shall be permitted to acquire an item valued at more than $50, or any quantity of the same item to the value of more than $50, without securing an authorization for such purchase from the Director General of Operations. Application should be made on Form PD-620. Purchases authorized on the basis of this form will be assigned an AA-4 rating.

Chemical Allocations Made For December Listed

OPD Washington Bureau

The December allocations of chemicals to civilian industry have been announced today by the Chemicals Division of the War Production Board in the third of its series of monthly reports on allocations of individual chemicals. The allocations reported do not include direct military needs. The report covers all chemicals under WPB allocation except phenolic resins, furnace type carbon black, copper chemicals, and para-phenyl-phenol resins. The allocation of these materials will be announced later.

The purpose of allocations is to insure that essential needs are met. Requests are granted in full, granted in part, or denied completely as shown in the report. Where reduction was made, the percentage figure shows the relationship between the amount granted and the amount requested, and not necessarily the percentage of the amount desired by users, or of the amount used in any base period. Where orders so provide, these percentages are on a basis of part usage.

Wherever limitation orders govern consumption, allocations are granted in accordance with the percentage of each chemical permitted to be used by such order. This report, the most comprehensive picture of scarce chemicals yet released by WPB, enables users of critical chemicals for all types of products to determine ap-

—Continued on page 33

72d—OPD—Year

WPB Scheduling Director Appointed

Ralph J. Cordiner has been appointed WPB Director General for War Production Scheduling by Charles E. Wilson, WPB Production Vice-Chairman, whose offices has been charged with exercising general supervision of the scheduling of the programs be-

Ralph J. Cordiner

tween the various services to see that they do not conflict and that are of such nature that they may be performed in accordance with the requirements of the joint chiefs of staffs and of the total war program.

Mr. Cordiner was born in Walla Walla, Wash., in 1900 and joined the Edison General Electric Appliance Company shortly after graduating

—Continued on page 54

72d—OPD—Year

Chemicals Distribution Section Chief Leonard

OPD Washington Bureau

Appointment of Lawrence C. Leonard, of the Chemicals Division of the War Production Board, as chief of the Distribution Section of that division was announced December 7 by Dr. D. P. Morgan, division director.

The work of Mr. Leonard's section is concerned primarily with the operations of the Production Requirements Plan and the Controlled Materials Plan as they affect the chemical industry. In particular this work relates largely to the allocation of chemicals for war and essential civilian needs.

Mr. Leonard joined the WPB March 1 and up until now has been in charge of the PRP unit of the Chemicals Division. Prior to his appointment in Washington, he was for fifteen years associated with Eaton Clark Company, Detroit, Mich.

Tankcar Shifting Problems Studied

OPD Washington Bureau

Transportation problems facing the chemical industry and, more particularly, the growing demand that additional tankcars now in use by the industry be assigned to the transportation of fuel oil and gasoline to the seventeen rationed States of the East were discussed at an informal meeting of the Advisory Committee on Chemical Transportation with officials of the Office of Defense Transportation December 9.

No details of the conference were made available, it being stated that it was just an impromptu meeting at which no decisions were made. It was indicated, however, that members of the committee were preparing to combat the demand for shifting more of the tankcars over to oil transportation with data to show the vital need for keeping the cars in their present service if there is to be no disruption of chemicals necessary for the war program.

Meanwhile, ODT order No. 7 setting up the framework of a nationwide system of tankcar control is undergoing rather extensive revision by the ODT and either a supplementary or an

—Continued on page 68

72d—OPD—Year

Chemical Research Men To Aid WPB by Phone

OPD Washington Bureau

A national committee to aid the war effort, none of whose members will come to Washington, was in the process of formation December 8. Committee members will consult individually with War Production Board representatives by telephone and letter only.

The Referee Board of the Chemicals Division, through its chairman, Donald B. Keyes, announced that the group will be made up of leading research and development men of the chemical and allied industries. They will serve as liaison men between their companies or industries and the Referee Board. Their principal function will be to assist the board in expediting research and development on chemical process vital to the war effort.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Dec. 11, 1942	Dec. 4, 1942	Dec. 12, 1941
138.4	138.3	140.1

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

The net price trend in the markets for chemicals and related materials was reversed last week and the general average was boosted a bit. The influences were in drugs, oils, and botanicals. It is notable that the boosting did not come up to that done in the same week last year, and the general index number is now almost 2 full points below the corresponding 1941 level. This is the result wholly of lower prices in the botanicals division.

The chemical and related industries continue to maintain a large volume of aggregate production.

Menthol Up in London

LONDON, Dec. 11, 1942

Menthol advanced to 75s. per pound. Chinese peppermint oil, 92s. 6d.

72d—OPD—Year

N.Y. Purchasing Agents Christmas Party Dec. 15

The Purchasing Agents Association of New York will hold a Christmas party at the Builders Exchange Club, 2 Park avenue, this city, December 15. A form on the plan and operation of the Controlled Materials Plan will start at 4:30 p.m., with William Arnstein, WPB regional specialist on PRP and CMP, answering specific questions put to him from the floor. The party will get under way at 6:15, and the fee is $2.50 per person.

72d—OPD—Year

Bids Wanted

Baking Powder:—9,120 pounds, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; invitation 59-S, openings December 14.

Drycleaning Solvent:—300 gallons; Supply Officer, Supply Division, Veterans Administration, Kecoughtan, Va., invitation 43-121, openings December 21.

Corn Starch:—44,800 pounds, Chief, Special Commodities Branch, Agricultural Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington; announcement FSC 1143, openings December 14.

Cottonseed Cake:—80,000 pounds, Dubois, Idaho, Division of Purchase, Sales & Traffic, Department of Agriculture, Washington; invitation 552-43, openings December 18.

Drugs & Chemicals:—Supplies of; General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Medical Section, Washington; circulation 666, openings December 18.

Lard Substitute.—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; invitation 70-S, openings December 18.

Laundry Starch:—61,760 pounds, Chief, Special Commodities Branch, Agricultural Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington; announcement FSC 1143, openings December 14.

Limestone:—120 tons, Purchasing Agent, District Government, Washington; schedule 3570, openings December 16.

Soap:—750 pounds, Chief Clerk, National Training School for Boys, Washington; invitation 33-721, openings December 14.

Spices:—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C.; Invitation 60-S, opening December 14.

Turpentine:—15,695 gallons, gum spirits; Division of Standards and Purchase, Room 125, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.; Proposal 820, opening December 9.

Yeast Tablets:—Approximately 10,000,000; Agricultural Marketing Administration, Washington, D. C.; Announcement FSC 1124, opening December 7.

Yeast:—340,000 pounds; Special Commodities Branch, Agricultural Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington; announcement FSC 1139, openings December 14.

Paradichlorobenzene:—50 pounds; Department of Purchase, City of New York; Requisition Number 1127043, openings December 16.

72d—OPD—Year

Fish Liver Oil Purchase Dates Changed By AMA

Returnable dates of bids to the Agricultural Marketing Administration on its purchases of vitamin A fish liver oils has been changed from the second and fourth Wednesdays of the month to the second and fourth Tuesdays, it was announced December 11. The change, which is made immediately effective, also moved the purchase dates forward one day from the second and fourth Saturdays to the second and fourth Fridays.

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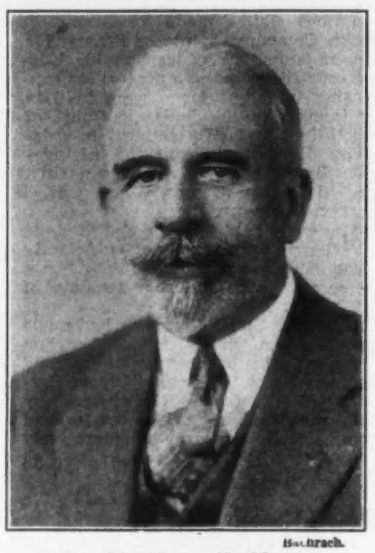
Obituaries

Dr. Harrison E. Howe

Dr. Harrison E. Howe, editor of *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, publication of the American Chemical Society, died in Washington, December 10. He was sixty-one years of age.

Born in Georgetown, Ky., Dr. Howe was graduated from Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., with the degree of bachelor of science. He was a graduate student of the University of Michigan and became a Master of Science at the University of Rochester. As chief chemist of



Bachrach.

Dr. Harrison E. Howe

the Sanilac Sugar Refining Company, in like capacity with the Bausch and Lomb Optical Company of Rochester, New York, and as manager of the commercial department of A. D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., and manager of the Montreal offices of that organization he became familiar with the broadest phases of industrial chemistry. In World War I, he was consulting chemist for the Nitrate Division of the Ordnance Bu-

—*Continued on page* 46

72d—OPD—Year

Proprietary Scientists Discuss Supplies

Effects of the war on the drug and proprietary medicinal industries were noted in the mid-year meeting of the scientific section of the Proprietary Association, in the Biltmore hotel, this city, December 9. The establishment of domestic sources of supply for various botanical drugs, the role of vitamins in the war effort, developments in the assay methods for medicinals, and labeling and packaging problems were among the subjects discussed.

Speaking on vitamins, Dr. William L. Sampson, of the Merck Institute of Therapeutic Research, declared that the highlight of the past year had been the determination of the structure of biotin. He also revealed that it was suggested during the year that some of the unknown factors of the vitamin B complex may be the result of intest-

—*Continued on page* 58

72d—OPD—Year

Fats, Oils Supplies Discussed by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

The amount of oils available for the manufacture of soap will be curtailed by rapidly increasing demands for edible fats and oils to feed our Allies this Winter, War Production Board officials disclosed today. The situation was discussed at a meeting in Washington between officials and members of the Soap and Glycerin Industry Advisory Committee of the Chemicals Division. The Foods Requirement Committee has recommended that no edible fats or oils be used for soap making.

In spite of increased production of peanuts, flaxseed, cottonseed, hogs, and soybeans, there will not be a sufficient supply of edible oils to fill the

—*Continued on page* 46

WMC Control Over Labor Complete

OPD Washington Bureau

Broad controls over private employment to bring about the "most effective mobilization and utilization" of manpower in the war effort were delegated to Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, by President Roosevelt, December 5, in an executive order which also ended voluntary enlistment in the armed forces and transferred the Selective Service System to the WMC.

Affecting every working man and woman in the country employed in war work or non-essential activities and those not now employed, the order authorized the WMC chairman to "take all lawful and appropriate steps" insofar as the effective prosecution of the war requires to assure that:—

1. All hiring, rehiring, solicitation and recruitment of workers in or for work in any establishment, plant, facility, occupation, or area shall be conducted solely through the United States Employment Service or in accordance with such arrangements as the chairman may approve.

2. "No employer shall retain in his employ any worker whose services are more urgently needed in any establishment, plant, facility, or occupation, or area designated as more essential.

72d—OPD—Year

Hops Prices Are Established by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

Prices on four types of hops sales were changed December 10 by the Office of Price Administration from an f.o.b. basis to a delivered basis through amendment to the hops maximum price regulation issued December 5. The pricings thus affected:—

Pacific Coast regular seeded hops by grower cooperatives, or grower dealers, 43 cents a pound; Pacific coast seedless hops by grower cooperatives, or grower dealers, 45 cents a pound; Pacific coast regular seeded hops by a dealer, 48 cents a pound; Pacific coast seedless hops by a dealer, 50 cents a pound. (All on hops grown previous to the 1942 crop.)

While these now are priced on a delivered basis, the other four types

—Continued on page 63

72d—OPD—Year

OPA Forms Branch For Non-Ferrous Metals

OPD Washington Bureau

Consolidation of two branches of OPA's Industrial Materials Price Division to form a single Non-Ferrous Metals Branch has been announced by Deputy Administrator J. K. Galbraith. The new branch, headed by John D. Sumner as price executive, incorporates the previously existing Copper, Aluminum and Ferro-Alloys Branch and the Zinc, Lead and Tin Branch.

Mr. Sumner has been price executive of the Zinc, Lead and Tin Branch for more than a year, and is on leave from the University of Buffalo, where he is professor of economics.

The Non-Ferrous Metals Branch has five operating sections, and their heads follows:—

Basic metals and mining, O. C. Lockhard; ferro-alloys, Donald Van Deusen; minerals and minor metals, Philip Woolfson; scrap and secondary metals, Thomas McManus; fabricated and manufactured products, Orrin McCorison.

Commodity Sections

Realignment of the present fourteen commodity sections of the Textile,

—Continued on page 36

72d—OPD—Year

Henderson Relinquishes Civilian Supply Post

OPD Washington Bureau

Chairman Donald M. Nelson announced December 10 the resignation of Leon Henderson as director of the Office of Civilian Supply and the appointment of Joseph L. Weiner to succeed him. Mr. Weiner has been serving as deputy director since the start of WPB. Mr. Henderson, however, continues as head of the Office of Price Administration.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

A strong tendency toward more and more government control over research is being noted in recent developments in the research field—so much so that it is causing quite a few people in certain quarters to sit up and take notice and wonder where it is all leading to.

First, there was the establishment under orders of Congress two years ago of a number of large research laboratories by the Department of Agriculture in various spots throughout the country to develop new uses for agricultural products. Next came the Kilgore bill, now before Congress, to federalize research activities of industry under an Office of Technological Mobilization.

But the thing that is causing the greatest concern, and aptly so, is the reported recent action on the part of the Bureau of Internal Revenue in refusing to allow a chemical concern to deduct some $2,000,000 spent in research work from its taxable income and thus forcing it to pay taxes on such expenditures.

Details of this ruling have not been made public, but those claiming to be "in the know" insist that the bureau has so acted. If true, that is cause for more than just "concern"—it's cause for "alarm."

All the Traffic Will Bear

Whether it was done with knowledge aforethought or not, the railroad brotherhoods have thrown a big monkeywrench into the plans of OPA seeking a revocation of passenger fare and freight rate increases granted the railroads last Spring. The monkeywrench takes the form of a demand by the workers for a 30 percent increase in wages.

Price Administrator Henderson has told ICC that the increases in freight rates are more than overcoming the higher expenses which were the basis for their adoption, and are providing additional profits for the railroads. But that was before the brotherhoods made public their demands.

The chances are ICC is not going to act hurriedly on Mr. Henderson's petition, but will take "jurisdictional notice" of the move on the part of the brotherhoods to hold up its decision to see what happens to the workers' wage increase demands.

Homegrown Belladonna

Farmers in Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Tennessee, and several other States, are harvesting from 400 to 500 acres of belladonna this Fall to replace supplies of this important drug plant formerly imported from central Europe.

Although this is a new crop in this country, the yields are good and the quality is satisfactory. On the average the alkaloid content of the crude drug is almost twice the U.S.P. standard. Indications are that supplies will be adequate to meet military and civilian needs, says the Agricultural Research Administration.

Drug plant specialists of the department are working closely with the farmers, assisting them in growing, drying, and marketing their new crop. They point out that growing drug plants is a highly specialized business that offers little chance of profit to amateurs, and that only a small acreage is needed to supply the nation.

The War Cabinet

President Roosevelt is gradually constructing for himself a War Cabinet without calling it such. There was a War Cabinet in the last war and there has been a strong demand for setting up one in this war, and this is what is being done by Mr. Roosevelt by gradual moves.

Members of a War Cabinet as such do not have the status of a cabinet officer, but their powers outrank those of any such. So far the War Cabinet might be said to consist of Donald Nelson, whose powers certainly exceed those of any cabinet officer; Secretary Ickes as Petroleum Administrator, whose authority in this respect is greater than that as Secretary of the Interior; Paul V. McNutt, czar of labor supply; and Secretary Wickard, food czar.

Others may be brought into the War Cabinet group as the problems in a particular field may expand; for example, financing and transportation.

No Wage-Boost Spiral

The War Labor Board is not going to recognize labor union contracts that go beyond the Little Steel formula. This was indicated in a recent case involving a promise of a 2-cents-an-hour wage increase when living costs advance. The contract is what is known as an esculator type contract. It provides for a raise in the wages every time there was an increase of 3 points in the cost of living index—which is one sure way of never keeping the cost of living down. Recognizing this fact, the board said that the raises were not to be granted except to correct maladjustment or inequalities or to eliminate substandards of living.

The workers involved already had received increases of more than 15 percent over their January 1, 1941, wage scale and thus already had met the Little Steel formula.

End-Use Data Help

Revocation of priorities regulation No. 10 that required end-use symbols to be placed on purchase orders did not minimize the importance of end-use data in WPB's allocation programs. End use is considered of more importance than preference ratings in the allocation of materials and it is not enough, in making application for chemicals on the standard PD-600 form, to indicate "protective coatings" end use; all pertinent information concerning the ultimate application of the coatings must be submitted.

For instance, the Chemicals Division has reported that allocations of castor oil for protective coatings were made in November on the following bases:—Housing, denied; furniture, wood products finishes, granted 50 percent; farm and industrial finishes. 50 percent; coated fabrics (wearing apparel, shoes), 70 percent; coated fabrics (household, upholstery, books), 70 percent.

When NPVLA began looking into the matter because many of its members were granted permission to use castor oil only for weapons of war defined in M-71, it found that the limitation was imposed because of the absence of end-use information in sufficient detail to permit any other action.

Selfgood Neighbors

At last the truth comes out. The big fuss in Congress over delegating authority to the President to lower customs barriers and tariffs is not over the question whether the powers sought are too broad. It is over Argentine beef and Mexican tomatoes.

It took a little time to bring the issue to the surface, but when it did it burst in all its glory (?) before the ways and means committee. Regardless of what the needs of the country might be the Texas cattleraisers and tomatogrowers just could not see giving Mr. Roosevelt authority, which might permit Argentine beef and Mexican tomatoes to enter the United States market and break up the little monopoly they have enjoyed for years.

They so told the committee—in less direct terms, of course—and succeeded in getting the bill so bogged down that even its most ardent supporters hold little hope of its enactment this year.

Off the Gold Basis

After serving as a source of extra dollar exchange during the depression years of low commodity prices, gold production in the other Americas now

—Continued on page 45

Tin Use in Cans Further Restricted

The extent to which critical materials, such as tin and steel can be used for cans during 1943, was set forth December 10 by the War Production Board with issuance of Order M-81, as amended. The order (1) limits the use of tinplate, terneplate and blackplate for packing food and non-food products in cans; (2) specifies the can sizes which may be used for each product; and (3) establishes packing quotas for all the items covered.

The order does not differ substantially from provisions of M-81 as they have operated during the past year. Generally, these provisions have been tightened up and have been made more inclusive to accomplish the primary objective of conserving tin, steel and rubber used in the can in-

—Continued on page 58

72d—OPD—Year

Glass Containers Standardized for Paints

OPD Washington Bureau

In order to meet the emergency caused by the restrictions on metal cans for the paint industry, further standardization of glass containers and cans was ordered December 7 by the Director General for Operations through issuance of Schedule E to Limitation Order L-103.

Officials pointed out that unless an all-fiber can is developed—and this appears to be a matter of months, if it is possible at all—glass is the only remaining substitute for metal cans. Furthermore, unless a standard bottle is set up, there will be a demand for many designs in glass, each requiring a separate set of molds and a high use of mold iron.

Under the terms of Schedule E. definite sizes of glass containers for the paint industry are allowed, following in general the sizes standard to the industry. As far as possible, the designs chosen were those of stock food jars already in production for many items and produceable without new molds.

With one exception, the caps are limited to the same small sizes used in plain round food jars. This exception was made to allow paste type paints a cap size large enough so that a paint paddle or spatula can be used to remove thick bodied paints or pastes.

72d—OPD—Year

Phthalic Alkyd Resins to Be Allocated

OPD Washington Bureau

Phthalic alkyd resins were placed on allocation through issuance of General Preference Order M-139 issued by the Director General for Operations December 8. The order, effective January 1, in part, reads:—

(1) "Phthalic alkyd resins" means the reaction product, in solid, liquid or solution form, of phthalic anhydride or phthalic acid with polyhydric alcohol, whether or not modified with rosin oil, or oil acids, but excluding any such resins modified with phenol or phenolic materials.

(a) "Supplier" means any person who produces phthalic alkyd resins (including producers who consume all or part of their own production of such resins), or who purchases phthalic alkyd resins from a producer for purpose of resale without further processing or admixing.

(c) General exemptions. (1) Nothing contained in this order shall restrict the use and delivery by any person other

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72d—OPD—Year

Wholesalers, Retailers To Meet With Senators

OPD Washington Bureau

Representatives of more than fifty trade associations from all sections of the country, dealing with the problems of wholesalers and retailers, have been summoned to Washington to assist the senate committee on small business in formulating its legislative program for the coming session of Congress. They will meet in a three-day conference January 19-21 and will present their views at hearings before the small business committee.

TOTAQUINE

Specify **NYQ** *on your orders*

FOR VICTORY
BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS STAMPS

NYQ

Symbol of Quality

GENERAL OFFICES
99-117 North Eleventh St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

ST. LOUIS DEPOT
915 Market Street
St. Louis, Mo.

THIS NYQ LABEL CARRIES WITH IT SIXTY-SEVEN YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

N.A.I.D.M. Adopts Tentative Floor Wax Specifications

Adoption of tentative floor wax specifications and methods of tests, together with discussion of raw material supplies and needs as pertaining to the industry as a whole featured the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, held in the Roosevelt hotel, this city, December 7 and 8. Officers were reelected. The mid-year meeting, June 7 and 8, was voted to be held in Toronto, Can.

Water Dispersion Floor Wax

Adoption of the floor wax specifications followed the presentation of them to the meeting by R. B. Trusler, of the Davies-Young Soap Company, Dr. Trusler emphasized that the specifications and the methods of tests were strictly tentative, explaining that that unforeseen raw materials shortages dictate the necessity of flexibility in the new specification to encourage ingenuity in working out new formulas. Text of the specification follows:—

A. General Requirements

1. The material shall be suitable for application to all sealed floors and floor coverings in general.

2. The material shall be a stable aqueous colloidal dispersion of waxes and other suitable substances. The composition and properties of the material shall be such that it will meet all of the provisions of the detailed requirements.

3. When applied in accordance with the manufacturer's directions, the material shall dry to a lustrous finish without rubbing, buffing or polishing.

B. Detailed Requirements

1. Sediment and Stability—The material shall be a fluid dispersion, substantially free from sediment, and shall remain stable in closed containers at 125° F. for 168 hours (7 days).

2. Application—The material shall be easily applied as a thin, uniform film to clean flooring surfaces.

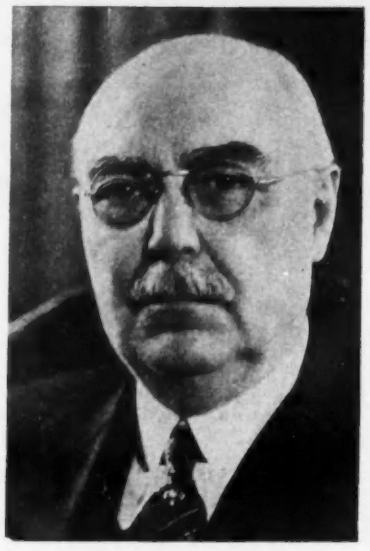
3. Color and Transparency—A thin dried film of the material, prepared by flowing onto a clear glass plate and drying in air at 70° F., shall be substantially

—Continued on page 32

72d—OPD—Year

Josiah Lilly Gets Remington Medal

In an atmosphere emphatically Indianaine and humanly pharmacal, Josiah K. Lilly, eighty-one-year-old chairman of the board of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianpolis pharmaceutical



Josiah K. Lilly

manufacturer, received the Remington Honor Medal from the New York branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association at a special meeting December 9.

Characterizing Mr. Lilly as the first citizen of Indiana, Dr. John Gabbart Bowman, chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh, told of the medalist's

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Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Discuss Men and Materials

Problems arising from the effects of war's demand on supplies of men and materials occupied much of the time of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association at its midyear meeting in this city December 7 and 8.

Clarence W. Warner
A.P.M.A. President

These were approached from various angles in addresses by representatives of the army, the public health service, WPB, OPA, BEW, the Selective Service System, and other agencies.

In other respects the meeting was on the scientific side, with reports of the contact committee and the research board, a symposium on new USP and NF standards, and the presentation of the association's scientific award—this time in the field of hormone therapy.

Clarence W. Warner, of the Maltbie Chemical Company, president of the association, opened the meeting and presided over the scientific reports. Charles Wesley Dunn, general counsel, presided at the war sessions.

The meeting was one of the association's best attended, the registration being close to 250. Attendance at the sessions was unusually large, and the interest was noticeably keen.

Official Standards

During the opening session Dr. Ernest Little, dean of Rutgers University College of Pharmacy and president pro tem of the recently organized American Foundation of Pharmaceutical Education, described the aims and work of the latter organiaztion; Dr. E. Fullerton Cook, chairman of the general committee on revision of the United States Pharmacopeia, discussed important features of the USP twelfth edition; Justin L. Powers, chairman of the committee on the National Formulary of the American Pharmaceutical Association, outlined the changes in the formulary necessitated by the war; and Louis Gershenfeld, professor of bacteriology at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, discussed ampul manufacture and development.

Mr. Powers, in describing the revision of the formulary, declared that probably the outstanding change of the war would be the reduction of the use of glycerin in various pharmaceuticals. In some cases a straight 20-percent cut in glycerin content may be effected, while in others, either part or the whole of the glycerin content will be replaced with glucose. The problem is now under discussion by a number of formulary collaborators, he added, and a complete report is expected shortly.

Consideration is also being given to the preparation of the eighth edition of the National Formulary, publication being planned for 1945. It is intended to incorporate in the eighth edition standards for all reagents used in carrying out all NF tests, as well as descriptions of general tests, processes, and apparatus, he said.

Other presentations in the morning meeting were a report of the contact committee, by Frank B. Fisk, of the Pitman-Moore Company; and a report of the activities of the research board, by C. O. Miller, of Lakeside Laboratories, Inc. Technical papers were also read describing the assay of thiamine hydrochloride, by R. L. Brault, of Buffington's, Inc.; the assay of chlorobutanol, by R. A. Cowles, of Difco Laboratories, Inc.; the action of metallic machine fittings upon parenteral medications, by H. H. Hopkins, of the Chicago Pharmacal Company; and the semimicrochemical assay of diethylstilbestrol, by C. W. Sondern and Clarence Burson, of George A. Breon & Co.

Scientific Award

Monday afternoon was devoted to the presentation of the 1942 scientific award of the association to Dr. Edward A. Doisy, of the School of Medicine, St. Louis University, in recognition of his isolation in pure form of the female sex hormone, theelin, and other important contributions to the therapy and research of estrogenic substances.

In addresses on the subject of hormones, Dr. George R. Cowgill, of Yale University, presented some scientific observations on hormones in history; Dr. Oscar Riddle, of the Carnegie Institute of Washington, reviewed the research physiology of hormone therapy; and Dr. Ephraim Shorr, of Cornell University, discussed probable future developments in hormone therapy. The presentation address was delivered by Dr. Torald H. Sollmann, of Western Reserve University. He described the functions of the hormones and their importance in the human body.

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Drug Trade Conference Cancels Meeting

OPD Washington Bureau

The annual meeting of the National Drug Trade Conference, usually held during December, has been called off this year, Rowland Jones, jr., Washington representative of the National Association of Retail Druggists and secretary of the conference, informed members of the trade December 7.

The pressure of warwork on the industry, Mr. Jones said, led to the conclusion that the conference should be postponed for a year.

OPA Sets Policy On Private Formulas

OPD Washington Bureau

An automatic pricing formula for new cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, and proprietary drugs manufactured to the specifications of the individual buyer—known as private formula products—was issued December 10 by the Office of Price Administration.

The pricing method, contained in Maximum Price Regulation No. 282, is based on the manufacturer's March, 1942, costs and applies to private formula products not sold by the manufacturer during March, the base pricing period of the General Maximum Price Regulation. The pricing method is to be used only to determine the manufacturer's selling price, and will not affect the retail price levels. Retailers and wholesalers will establish their ceiling prices under the General Maximum Price Regulation. The regulation is effective December 14.

The need for a uniform pricing method for new private formula cosmetics and drug products is seen in the fact that some large manufactur-

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72d—OPD—Year

Rotenone Allocation Setup to Be Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

An early decision is looked for on plans of the Commodity Credit Corporation for importation of rotenone and the allocation of supplies of roots to processors as a result of a conference held here December 10 between CCC officials and the Board of Economic Warfare and importers and processors.

Details of the conference, which was not open to the press, are lacking, but this much was learned: the conference broke up with the firm understanding the CCC would reconsider its earlier plans for handling the purchasing and importing of rotenone and announce a new plan at an early date.

The meeting followed announcement on November 5 of a government program for the purchase and importation of rotenone from Brazil and Peru to be carried out by the CCC. Officials hope to import at least 4,500,000 pounds of the insecticide during the next twelve months to help make up for a reduction in imports from the Southwest Pacific.

Belladonna Produced in U.S. Provides Adequate 1943 Supply

OPD Washington Bureau

Growing conditions were so favorable and the quality of the crop so good that officials of the Department of Agriculture foresees little likelihood of any shortage developing in supplies of belladonna to meet civilian and military needs next year unless some condition arises—not now expected—that will greatly expand demands for this drug.

The way officials view the situation at this time, the United States is now "entirely in the clear" on the belladonna situation and there will be sufficient supplies on hand to meet expected needs even if not another pound of the drug was produced next year.

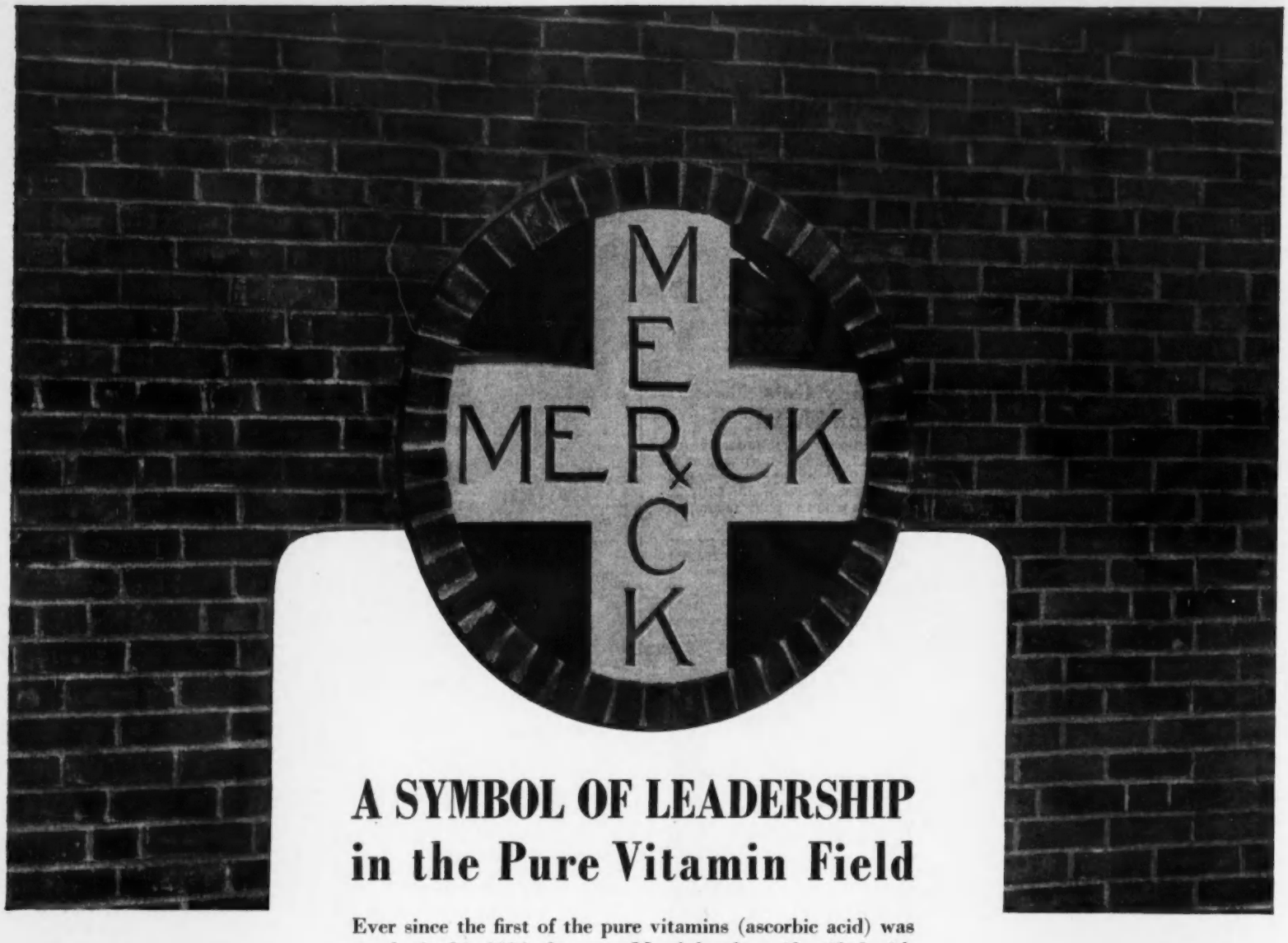
Between 500 and 700 acres were planted to belladonna by some 200 to 250 farmers under a government-sponsored program to encourage domestic production of the valuable drug to relieve the pinch resulting from curtailment of imports because of the war. Much of the credit for success of the project goes to the Bureau of Plant Industry whose work in prior years developed a strong strain of belladonna seed which was made available to growers for planting this year.

Alkaloid Content High

The average alkaloid content of the crop, according to officials, measured up to a very high level—approximately twice the U.S.P. standard for belladonna and considerably better than the average alkaloid content of imports of prior years. Since premiums are not paid on alkaloid content exceeding U.S.P. standards the high alkaloid content leaves and stems can be used to bring the lower quality product up to standard and thus expand the overall supply picture.

Between 60 percent and 70 percent of the crop was grown by farmers under contract with dealers and users of belladonna, many of these contracts being entered into even before planting. In the remaining group there were many farmers who produced the drug under agreements with those who might be termed "promotors" who guaranteed to find a market for all the belladonna the farmers could produce. Not more than 10 percent or 12 percent of the farmers were without some kind of a contract or agreement.

—Continued on page 63



A SYMBOL OF LEADERSHIP in the Pure Vitamin Field

Ever since the first of the pure vitamins (ascorbic acid) was synthesized in 1934, the name Merck has been identified with leadership in the synthesis, development, and production of these vitally important substances.

The growing list of Merck contributions in this field emphasizes the outstanding rôle being played by Merck chemists and their collaborators in making available pure vitamins of known and uniform potency.

The identity of pure vitamins produced by chemical synthesis, and pure vitamins derived from natural sources—in chemical composition, physiologic function, and physical characteristics—is definitely and authoritatively established.

It is therefore possible to formulate desirable vitamin combinations with consummate ease. By using these pure chemicals of known and uniform potency, the proportions of the individual vitamins can be readily adjusted to meet the pharmaceutical manufacturer's specific requirements. It is only through the use of these pure vitamins that the high dosages indicated in severe deficiency states can be provided.

Catalytic Synthesis in Vapor Phase

Isolation of a Vitamin

Chemical Assay of Vitamin B_1

Analytical Test in Vitamin Procedure

MERCK PURE VITAMINS

THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE U. S. P.
(Vitamin B_1 Hydrochloride)

RIBOFLAVIN
(Vitamin B_2)

NICOTINIC ACID U. S. P.
(Niacin)

NICOTINAMIDE
(Niacinamide)

PYRIDOXINE HYDROCHLORIDE
(Vitamin B_6 Hydrochloride)

CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE
DEXTROROTATORY

ASCORBIC ACID U. S. P.
(Vitamin C)

VITAMIN K_1
(2-Methyl-3-Phytyl-1, 4-Naphthoquinone)

MENADIONE
(2-Methyl-Naphthoquinone)
(Vitamin K Active)

ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL
(Vitamin E)

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MERCK & CO. Inc. *Manufacturing Chemists* RAHWAY, N. J.

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Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

December 11, 1942

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
200-lb. lots, works.....lb. .38 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .55 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .70 - —
tech., kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
500-lb. lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .50 - —
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. .36 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —
powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .35 - —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., fib. dms., 75-lb. lots..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .67 - —
Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., divd. E.* lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .07 - —

*OPA ceiling for Eastern territory (the State of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof); ceilings ½c. per lb. higher for Western territory (all other States of the United States).

Acetonitrile, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 - 2.00
Methyl (see M).
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms., 50 lbs.....lb. 1.08 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.10 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., f.o.b. all points in U. S. E. of and including Kans., Neb., N. D., Okla., S.D., Tex. E. of Austin and Brownsville..lb. .08¾- —
Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 20%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 3.88 - 4.13
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.38 - 5.83
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 6.08 - 6.58
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.98
cby., cs.....100 lbs. 7.18 - 7.48
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.97 - 8.12
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
95.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
cbys.....100 lbs. 9.65 - 9.90
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs. 11.70 - —
synth, CP, dms., dworks.NN[1] 100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.98
USP XI, al. dms., works..... 100 lbs.10.95 -11.20
pure, 80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 4.94 - 5.19
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 5.36 - 5.61
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 8.10 - 8.35
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 9.76 -10.01

Acetic acid price differentials above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities; the prices apply delivered within the Metropolitan zones unless otherwise indicated in the above prices.

Acetic, anhydride,[4] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetylsalicylic,[1] producers, primary jobbers, special, USP, 200-lb. bbls., f.o.b. shipment point*..lb. .45 - —
100-lb. kgs., same basis, lb. .45 - —
25-lb. dms., same basis, lb. .46 - —
5-lb. ctns., same basis, lb. .59 - —
†1-lb. ctns., same basis, lb. .61 - —
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
100-lb. kgs., same basis, lb. .40 - —
25-lb. dms., same basis, lb. .41 - —
5-lb. ctns., same basis, lb. .54 - —
1-lb. ctns.,† same basis, lb. .56 - —

*Freight equaled, shipment identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich.; Chicago, and St. Louis.
†3c. per lb. may be added for acid packaged in canisters, and 8c. per lb. when packaged in 1-lb. bots.

Adipic, fib., dms., works....lb. .31 - —
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kegs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1] bots., dms.....oz. 1.00 - 1.07
Acid, battery, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more, lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Boric,[2] tech., 99.5%, cryst. (same as prices for powder). gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse. ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 20%, dms., c.l., S. Charleston, W. Va..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[3] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
5-drum lots, works.....lb. .03¼- —
single drums.....lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[2,5] 99¼-99¾%, dms., c.l., divd. N.Y..lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. N. Y. lb. .16¾- —
smaller quantities, divd. N.Y..lb. .17¼- .18¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1] cryst., gran., bbls., car lots..lb. .20 - —
10,000-lb. lots, one ship. lb. .20½- —
200-10,000 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
100 lbs., dms., or kgs..lb. .21¼- —
50 lbs., dms., or ctns..lb. .23 - —
25 lbs., dms., or ctns..lb. .24 - —
5 lbs., in 5-lb. cont....lb. .29 - —
anhyd., gran., dms., c.l.lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., one shipment. lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½

Citric acid quotations on powder are ½c. higher than on granular. Keg packing is ½c. higher than barrels. Prices are f.o.b. N.Y. Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N.Y.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[3] dist., dms.....lb. .18½ Nom.
Cottonseed oil,[3] dist., dms...lb. .14 - .14½
tanks .....lb. .13½- —
Cresylic (coaltar),[6] high-boil 50%, 210°-215°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
special blends (50%, 210°-215°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald—gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
low-boil (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
special blends (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald—gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., 25 cbys. and over. lb. .11 - —
1-24 cbys.....lb. .11½- —
Fumaric, tech., special, bbls., ton lots..lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .31
Gallic, NF VI, bbls., 200 lbs., 5 or more..lb. 1.27 - —
less than 5.....lb. 1.30 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.13
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .12 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .15 - —
25 or 50-lb. demij.....lb. .21 - .23
5-lb. bots.....lb. .29 - —
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, dilute, 10%, cbys., lb. .20 - —
concentrated, 34%, cbys....lb. .35 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works....lb. .80 - 1.00
Acid, hydrofluoric, 30%, lead cbys., frt. all'd..lb. .09 - —
rubber dms., same basis..lb. .08 - —
wooden bbls., same basis..lb. .06 - —
48%, lead cbys., same basis..lb. .12 - —
rubber dms., same basis..lb. .11 - —
52%, lead cbys., same basis..lb. .13 - —
rubber dms., same basis..lb. .12 - —
60%, lead cbys, same basis..lb. .14 - .16½
rubber dms., same basis..lb. .13 - .16½
steel dms.. same basis..lb. .13 - —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, 420 lbs., bbls..lb. .08 - .09
Hypophosphorous, USP, 30%, djns..lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more. lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14½- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms....lb. .20 Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[3] light, dms.....lb. .19 - .19½
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E., works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.10 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 3.20 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
CP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½
Naphthenic,[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .15
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - .13
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
Nicotinic, 1,000-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.00 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.15 - —
50-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.25 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.30 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 5.46 - —
1-lb. bots.....lb. 5.50 - —
Nicotinic, amide, 25-lb. lots..lb. 9.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 9.10 - 9.14
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western, works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.45 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.35 - —
1 to 9 works...100 lbs. 6.95 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 7.45 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Sulphuric fuming).
Oxalic,[1] dom., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .11¼- —
900 lbs. or over.....lb. .11½- —
smaller quantities...lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[3] white dist., dms...lb. .13 - .13¼
tanks .....lb. .12¼- —
Paraminobensoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Phosporic, pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9, cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Acid, phosphoric, pure food, grade, tankwagon, divd., N. Y., Phila., Met area, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9, cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, divd., N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 180-lb. cbys., c.l. ....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys., to c.l. .....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys., to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
75%, cbys., 10 or more....lb. .07¼- —
50%, s. g., 1,347 cbys., 70 lbs..lb. .10½- —
dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .13 - —
10%, dilut., cbys., djns....lb. .07 - .07¼
Picramic, ½gs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic, synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., returnable, works..lb. .14 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., lump, powd., bbls..lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., divd. E..gal. .25 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .82 - .87
Salicylic[1] tech., bbls.....lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Sebacic, tech., bbls., works..lb. .65 - 69
Soybean oil,[3] dist., dms.....lb. .17¾- .18¼
Stearic,[3] double pressed, bgs., divd..lb. .14 - .15
single pressed, bgs., divd..lb. .13½- .14¼
triple pressed, bgs., divd..lb. .17 - .18
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tonks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.19.50 - —
Tannic,[6] tech., bbls., dms...lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.35 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.38 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more, one shipt..lb. .70¼- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[2] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld..lb. .39½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1] U.S.P., anhyd., dms..lb. .30 - .33
hyd., dms.....lb. .29 - .32
Agar,[4] Kobe, No. 1, strip.....lb. 3.50 - —
dom., f.o.b. San Diego, Cal..lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dom., dms., f.o.b. Chicago..lb. .65 - .70
soluble, dried, c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
bg. lots, same basis.....lb. .15 - .20
imported, bgs.....lb. No prices
Egg, ed., dom., cryst., bbls..lb. 1.75 - 1.76
powd., dms., bbls.....lb. 1.81 - 1.86
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
import, cs.....lb. No prices
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
tertiary, refd., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09 - —
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .63 - —

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Price Ceiling
[2]—Price Suggestion or Agreement
[3]—Full Priority Control
[4]—Industry Control
[5]—General Limitation Order
[6]—Allocation

Alcohol, butyl, normal,[1,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld., *East	lb.	.11¾- .15¼
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¼- .15¾
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.10¾- .14¼

*The term 'Eastern' territory means the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof, and the term 'Western' territory means all other States of the United States.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss.	lb.	.091 - —
l.c.l., same terms	lb.	.096 - —
tanks, same terms	lb.	.08½- —
tertiary, denaturing, c.l., dms.,	lb.	.12½- —
l.c.l., dms	lb.	.13 - —
tanks	lb.	.11 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000-lbs.	lb.	1.50 - —
500 lbs.	lb.	1.70 - —
100 lbs.	lb.	1.80 - —
25 lbs.	lb.	1.90 - —
5 lbs.	lb.	2.00 - —
Cinnamic, bots.	lb.	3.00 - 3.60
Denatured,[1,3,5] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	gal.	.65 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., dms.	gal.	.70 - —
tanks, E., dlvd.	lb.	.58 - —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 5c. per gal. less than Eastern works quotations. Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works.	gal.	.64 - —
19 bbls., E. works	gal.	.66 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works,	gal.	.69 - —
*dms., c.l., E. works.	gal.	.56½- —
19 dms., E. works.	gal.	.58½- —
1-18 dms., E. works.	gal.	.61½- —
tanks, E. works	gal.	.53 - —

*Prices are dms., extra. Deposit, $5 per dm., returnable for full credit.

Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.

SD2B, bbls., c.l., works, E.	gal.	.61 - —
19 bbls., works, E.	gal.	.63 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works, E.	gal.	.66 - —
*dms., c.l., E. works.	gal.	.53½- —
19 dms., E. works.	gal.	.55½- —
1-18 dms., E. works.	gal.	.58½- —
tanks, E. works	gal.	.50 - —

*Prices are dms., extra. Deposit, $5 per dm., returnable for full credit.

SD23G (Replaced by SD23H), SD28H, works, c.l., bbls.	gal.	.64½- —
19 bbls.	gal.	.66½- —
1 to 18 bbls.	gal.	.69½- —
*dms., c.l.e., works.	gal.	.57 - —
19 dms., E. works.	gal.	.59 - —
1-18 dms., E. works.	gal.	.62 - —
tanks, E. works	gal.	.53½- —

*Prices are dms. extra. Deposit, $5 per dm. Returnable for full credit.

SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. works.	gal.	.62 - —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works.	gal.	.65½- —
1 to 18, E. works.	gal.	.68½- —
*dms., c.l., E. works.	gal.	.54½- —
19 dms., E. works.	gal.	.58 - —
1-18 dms., E. works.	gal.	.61 - —
Tanks, E. works	gal.	.51 - —

*Prices are dms. extra. Deposit, $5 per dm. Returnable for full credit.

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works.	gal.	.61 - —
20 dms., to c.l.	gal.	.63 - —
1 to 9 dms.	gal.	.66 - —
tanks, E. works	gal.	.54 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12 - .15
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.10¼- .13¼
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11 - .13¼
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11¼- .14
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.10 - .12¼
Ethyl, 190 pf., ex. molasses, dms., c.l.	gal.	11.99 - —
19 dms.	gal.	12.02¼- —
5 to 18 dms.	gal.	12.05½- —
1 to 4 dms.	gal.	12.05¾- —
tanks	gal.	11.92 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.	gal.	12.64 - —
5 to 18 dms.	gal.	12.70½- —
1 to 4 dms.	gal.	12.70¼- —

Ethyl alcohol in bbls. 4c. higher than dms. Grain alcohol is 10c. per gallon more than the above prices on molasses alcohol.

Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.24 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.	lb.	.35 - —
dms., c.l., 33,000 lbs., works,	lb.	.22½- —
l.c.l., 500 lbs. and more, works.	lb.	.25 - .35
tanks, wks.	lb.	.20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol Isobutyl).		
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works.	lb.	.0860- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.0760- —
Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., f.o.b. dest.	gal.	.66½- —
55 gals., c.l., same basis,	gal.	.39 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.43½- —
tanks, frt. alld.	gal.	.34 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., same basis.	gal.	.65 - —
55 gals., c.l., same basis,	gal.	.44 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.47 - —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).		
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.	lb.	2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, f.o.b. cars, Niagara Falls.	lb.	.65 - —
less than 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.70 - —
type B, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, same basis.	lb.	.60 - —
less than 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.65 - —
Propyl, normal, dms., works,	gal.	.67 - .70
Octyl (see Ethylhexyl alcohol).		
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., contract, 8,000 lbs., f.o.b. Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.44 - —
475-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.50 - —
car lots, wks.	lb.	.40 - —
cns., f.o.b. Cedar Rapids, Ia.,	lb.	.55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works.	gal.	.70 - .72
Aldol, 55 and 110-gal. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.12 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13 - —
5-10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.15 - —
Aletris root, bgs.	lb.	.70 - .85
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).		
Alkanet root, bgs.	lb.	1.75 - 1.90
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.23 - 23½
Alpha tocopherol, ampules, per gram.		1.00 - 1.50
Aloe, Cape, cs.	lb.	.15 - .16
Curacao, cs.	lb.	.65 - .70
gourds, bbls.	lb.	.80 - .85
Socotrine, kgs.	lb.	.58 - .60
Aloin, 140-lb. bbls.	lb.	5.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	5.47 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.	lb.	5.54 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls.	lb.	.52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.	lb.	.32 - —
Althea root, whole, bbls.	lb.	.68 - 1.35
Alum, ammonia,[6] burns, USP, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.16 - .18
gran., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.40 - —

Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse deliveries all metrop. zones (except N. Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate, whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point, dlvd., N.C. price apply to truck or ex warehouse.

Potash, gran., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila.	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila.	100 lbs.	4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila.	100 lbs.	4.65 - —
Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum,		
Chrome, bbls.	lb.	.12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, solut., 24%, l.c.l., bbls., 10 or over, dlvd.	lb.	.10½- —
1 to 9, dlvd.	lb.	.11 - —
normal, solut., 20%, bbls., l.c.l., 10 or over, dlvd.	lb.	.09½- —
1 to 9, dlvd.	lb.	.10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms. (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works.	lb.	.08 - —
12,100 to 40,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.09 - —
1,100 to 11,000 lbs., works,	lb.	.10 - —
140 to 375 lbs., works.	lb.	.11 - —
100 lbs. or less, works.	lb.	.12 - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.06½- .06¾
solut., 32 leg., cbys., c.l., works.	lb.	.02¾- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.35 - .40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.0340- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.	lb.	.04 - —
bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.1310- —
light, 50-lb. bgs., dlvd.	lb.	.14½- —
90-lb. bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - —
Oleate, dms., contract.	lb.	.24½- —
Palmitate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.25 - .26
Resinate, precip., dms.	lb.	.15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l.	lb.	.23 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaled.	100 lbs.	1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.,	100 lbs.	1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.,	100 lbs.	1.60 - 1.70
iron free, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	1.75 - 1.85
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.00 - 2.10
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.95 - 2.05
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.20 - 2.30
Aluminum, 98-99%, [2,6,4] c.l.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 - —
paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms.	lb.	.56 - .69
ink, 150-lb. dm.	lb.	.71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.38 - —
powder,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm.	lb.	.93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.	lb.	.57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.59 - —
rubber compound, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.40 - —
unpolished, standard, 250-lb. dm.	lb.	.36 - —
varnish, standard, 300-lb. dm.	lb.	.40 - —

Aluminum powder, and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins	oz.	17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, dms., wks.,	lb.	.50 - —
5 and 10-gal. cans, works.	lb.	.60 - —
Aminopyrine, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	4.00 - —
5-lb. bots.	lb.	4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., frt. equal with Hopewell, Va.	ton.	90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works.	lb.	.05 - —
pure, cycls., dlvd., Met., N.Y.,	lb.	.16 - —

Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a nationwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.

Aqua, 26°, cbys.	lb.	.05¼- —
dms., c.l.	lb.	.02¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.02½- —
tanks (on NH_3 content) f.o.b. works.	lb.	.04 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. or more.	lb.	1.06 - —
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	1.07 - —
900 lbs. or less.	lb.	1.10 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., dlvd., Met., N. Y.	lb.	.0564- .0614
Bichromate, bbls.	lb.	.30 - .32
Bifluoride, bbls.	lb.	.16 - .18
Borate, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.15 - .16
Bromide, gran., bbls.	lb.	.31 - .35
bxs.	lb.	.34 - .38
kgs.	lb.	.32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms., dlvd., Met. N.Y.	lb.	.08¼- .09¼
cns., same basis.	lb.	.14¼- —
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.		
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).		
USP, gran., 225-lb. bbls.	lb.	.10 - —
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	.13 - —
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.	lb.	.75 - —
100-lb. dms.	lb.	.80 - —
50-lb. dms.	lb.	.82 - —
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.84 - .85
Ammonia, fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).		
Hypophosphite, dms.	lb.	1.25 - 1.27
jars	lb.	1.35 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	5.71 - —
jars	lb.	5.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.12 - —
Molybdate, kgs., works.	lb.	1.05 - 1.20
Nitrate, tech., bgs., works.	100 lbs.	4.35 - —
bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.55 - —
Oleate, dms.	lb.	.14 - —
Oxalate, neutral, powd., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.23 - .29
Perchlorate, kgs.	lb.	.55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs., dom.	lb.	.25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bls.	lb.	.37 - —
kgs.	lb.	.39 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾- .09¼
monobasic, crude (fert. grade), 11% N., 48% phos., bulk, f.o.b. E. works.	unit-ton.	No prices
pure, bbls.	lb.	.40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾- .09¼
Salicylate, USP, kgs.	lb.	1.15 - 1.20
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous.	lb.	.24½- —
paste	lb.	.06½- —
Sulphamate, 6 bbls., or more, works.	lb.	.18 - —
2 to 5 bbls., works.	lb.	.20 - —
single bbls., works.	lb.	.24 - —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.29 - —
Sulphate,[1] dom., bulk, f.o.b. cars at any one of 45 inland producing ovens.	ton.	28.20 - —
f.o.b. cars, at any one of 21 Atlantic Coast ports,	ton.	29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.	lb.	.08 - —
dms., works.	lb.	.06 - —
yellow, 38%, cbys., works.	lb.	.08 - —
dms., works.	lb.	.06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.	lb.	.45 - .55
tech., kgs.	lb.	.40 - —
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).		
sal, gray, dom., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., dom., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½- .17
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - .17½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13½- .16
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16½- —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).		
Butyrate, dms., 50 gal., returnable.	lb.	.75 - —
Caproate, cns.	lb.	2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.08 - —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.102 - —
tanks, works.	lb.	.08½- —
Nitrite, bots.	lb.	1.80 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., works,	lb.	1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.31 - —
Salicylate, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	1.25 - 1.50
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.32½- —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10½- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.11 - —
tanks, works.	lb.	.09 - —
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.14 - —
refd., dms., works.	lb.	.16 - —
Anethol, bots.	lb.	2.35 - 2.40
cans	lb.	2.25 - 2.30
Angelica root, dom., bls.	lb.	.35 - 1.35
import, natural, bls.	lb.	3.25 - —
Angostura, bark, bls.	lb.	.22 - .23
Anilin oil,[6] dms.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 - —
tanks	lb.	.12½- —
Salt, dms., works.	lb.	.22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	.34 - .35
Ecuador, bgs.	lb.	.33 - .34
Mexican, fair, bgs.	lb.	.30 - .31
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.38 - .39
Star	lb.	.45 - .46
Syrian, bgs.	lb.	.29½- .30
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.34½- .35
Anisic aldehyde, bots.	lb.	3.25 - 3.35
Annatto paste, bxs.	lb.	.34 - .39
seed, bgs.	lb.	.06 - .06½
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works,	lb.	.55 - —
90%, bbls., works.	lb.	.65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, subl., bbls.,	lb.	.70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).		
Chloride, solut., cbys.	lb.	.17 - —
Metal,[2,4] bulk, c.l., works.	lb.	.14½- —
Needle, brown, Bolivian, 67%,	lb.	.18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%	lb.	.20 - .22
Oxide,[6] bgs., c.l.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½- —
Salt, 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River.	lb.	.40 - —
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.17 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.17½- —
Antipyrene, bbls., kgs., ton lots,	lb.	2.00 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.	oz.	23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls.	lb.	.26 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.	lb.	.25 - .26
Arecoline, hydrobromide, bots.,	oz.	11.25 -11.50
Argols, test 70% to 85% basis, 100%, 100 kgm. purity, f.o.b. Spaninsh ports.	100 kilos.	105.00 - —
Argentine, f.o.b. N. Y.	kilo.	132.00 -134.00
Arnica flowers, bls.	lb.	2.65 - 2.70
Root, bls.	lb.	1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., bgs.	lb.	.10 - .10½
bbls.	lb.	.09½- .09¾
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l.	lb.	No prices
Chloride (arsenous), cns.	lb.	4.85 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.	lb.	5.58 - —
jars	lb.	5.43 - —
Red, import, cs.	lb.	No prices
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).		
Trisulphide, l.c.l., works.	lb.	.30 - .35
White, powd., kgs., c.l.	lb.	.04 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.	lb.	.55 - .60
powd., cs.	lb.	.80 - .85
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).		
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l (20 tons). Canad. mines,	ton.	49.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons). Canad. mines.	ton.	44.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons, Canad. mines.	ton.	33.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons). Canad. mines.	ton.	28.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons, Canad. mines.	ton.	26.50 - —
Asbestos fiber, 7H, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	22.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	19.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	16.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, f.o.b. plant.	lb.	.05¼- .12
process form, bgs., f.o.b. plant.	lb.	.05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight lots, bgs., f.o.b. Colorado shipping point.	ton.	30.00 - —
Barbadoes, any quantity, f.o.b. Dunellen, N. J.	lb.	.10½- —
California, dms., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.,	ton.	35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	40.00 - —
Cuban A, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.,	ton.	60.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	90.00 - —
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	55.00 - —
Egyptian, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.	lb.	.12 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.15 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F. fusing point, bgs., gross weight, f.o.b. western shipping points.	ton.	32.90 - —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis	ton.	25.50 - —
brilliant, selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis.	ton.	30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis	ton.	30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis	ton.	25.50 - —
jet, 2,000 lbs. gross weight lots, bgs., f.o.b. Colorado shipping point.	ton.	30.50 - —
Mexican, Texas, dms., c.l., refinery.	ton.	21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.	ton.	21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery.	ton.	16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.	oz.	24.50 - —
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	18.75 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.	lb.	.70 - .80
Barbasco root (see cube root).		
Barberry bark, bgs.	lb.	.78 - .80
Tree bark, bls.	lb.	No stocks
Barbital, cs., dms.	lb.	3.50 - 3.60
sodium, cs.	lb.	3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	65.00 - —
sulphur-free, c.l., works.	ton.	60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs.	lb.	.60 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.10 - .12
tech., dom., cryst., Zone 1, bgs., c.l. dlvd.	lb.	77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	90.00 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	79.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	92.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	94.00 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	83.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	96.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	100.00 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	80.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	102.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	83.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	97.80 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	58.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	99.80 - —

Barium chloride, technical, zones are as follows: Zone 1, New England States, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., Ky., and principal cities on west bank of Miss. R., north of Miss., north of Ark., line.

Zone 2, Tenn., No. and So. Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss., and Fla. Zone 3, Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah and Ariz. Zone 4, Wash., Ore., Calif., and Nev.

Dioxide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).		
Hydroxide, bbls., works.	lb.	.06 - .07
Iodide, bots.	lb.	4.77 - —
jars	lb.	4.62 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).		
Nitrate, cks.	lb.	.11 - .12
Oxide, ungrd., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).		
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.17 .19
Stearate, ctns. (50 lbs. each), ton and carload lots.	lb.	.31 - —
less than ton lots.	lb.	.32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).		
X-ray, bbls.	lb.	.09½- .10
kgs.	lb.	.12 - —
Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis.	ton.	27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	28.65 - —
ex whse, N. Y.	ton.	36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis,	ton.	25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	26.35 - —
ex whse, N. Y.	ton.	34.00 - —
Southern off color, bgs., finery.	ton.	17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.	ton.	18.00 - —
ore, bulk, mines.	ton.	8.00 - —
German	ton.	No prices
Italian	ton.	No prices
Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines.	ton.	7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).		
Bay rum, bbls.	gal.	1.40 - 1.50
Bayberry bark, bgs.	lb.	.12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.	lb.	1.80 - 1.85
Root, bls.	lb.	1.30 - 1.35
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works.	ton.	11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works.	ton.	16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, tech., cbys., dms.,	lb.	.45 - .55
NF VI, dms., 50 to 100 lbs.	lb.	.85 - —
5 to 25 lbs.	lb.	.90 - .95
Benzene (see Benzol).		
Benzidin base, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.	lb.	3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[2,6] 90%, dms., returnable, works.	gal.	.20 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.	lb.	1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.	lb.	.22 - .24
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works	lb.	1.95 - —

Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.	lb.	.59 Nom.
dms.	lb.	.55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).		
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.	lb.	2.50 - —
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald.	lb.	.22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	5.50 Nom.
Formate, cns.	lb.	3.50 - 3.75
Isoeugenol, bots.	lb.	9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.	lb.	4.00 - —
Salicylate, bots.	lb.	2.50 - —
Benzylidineacetone, bots.	lb.	3.00 - 3.25
Berberine bisulphate, cns.	lb.	22.50 -38.50
Hydrochloride, cns.	lb.	22.50 -38.50
Sulphate, cns.	lb.	22.50 -38.50
Berberis root, bls.	lb.	.13 - .14
Betanaphthol, sublim., kgs.	lb.	.55 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.23 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.	lb.	.24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms.	lb.	1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs.	lb.	.51 - —
Beth root, bls.	lb.	.33 - .35
Bismuth chloride, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	3.00 - —
jars	lb.	2.85 - —
Citrate, USP, VIII, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	2.86 - —
jars	lb.	2.75 - —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	3.46 - —
cns.	lb.	3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.	lb.	1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb. bots.	lb.	1.45 - —
cns.	lb.	1.30 - —
Oxychloride, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	3.19 - —
cns., kgs.	lb.	3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	3.51 - —
fib. dms.	lb.	3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, bots., cns.	lb.	1.59 - 1.69
175-lb. bbls.	lb.	1.50 - —
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	2.79 - —
fib. dms.	lb.	2.73 - —
Subgallate, bots., cns.	lb.	1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.	lb.	1.40 - —
Subiodide, bots.	lb.	4.24 - —
fib. dms.	lb.	4.13 - —
Subnitrate, powd., bots., cns.	lb.	1.29 - 1.33
250-lb. bbls.	lb.	1.20 - —
Subsalicylate, 60-66%, bots.	lb.	2.59 - —
bbls., fib. dms.	lb.	2.50 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	3.76 - —
fib. dms.	lb.	3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots.	lb.	3.76 - —
cns.	lb.	3.65 - —
Bismuth ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., 25-lb. dms.	lb.	3.40 - —
5-lb. cns.	lb.	3.45 - 3.50
Black,[2] acetylene, imp., c.l., works, duty paid.	lb.	.14 - —
Bone, 1A, c.l.	lb.	.17 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.17½- —
2, c.l.	lb.	.13 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.13½- —
3, c.l.	lb.	.12 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	12½- —
4, c.l.	lb.	.11 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.11½- —
5, c.l.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.09 - —
6, c.l.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	09 - —
7, c.l.	lb.	.11½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.12 - —
8, c.l.	lb.	.12½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.13 - —

Bone black prices are for barrels or bags, freight allowed East. Pacific Coast prices are 1½c. per lb. higher, ex dock or ex whse.

Carbon, regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants.	lb.	.03625- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse.	lb.	.08 - —
dlvd.	lb.	.08 - —
beads, compressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants.	lb.	.03550- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse.	lb.	.07½- —
dlvd.	lb.	.07½- —
Charcoal (see C).		
Graphite (see G).		
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.08½- —
Lamp, dom., 1, ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.11 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12 - —
3, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.16½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.18½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.26½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.37½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.40 - —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.0434- —
Vine, A, bbls., works or N. Y.	lb.	.04½- .05
B, bbls., works or N. Y.	lb.	.05½- —
kegs, f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.06 - —
dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.09½ Nom.
Black dyes are listed under Dyes.		
Black Haw root bark, bls.	lb.	.39 - .40
Tree bark, bls.	lb.	.20 - .21
Black Indian hemp root, bls.	lb.	.20 - .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	60.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Huntington, W. Va.	ton.	70.00 - —
bbls.	ton.	75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	75.00 - —
bbls., same basis	ton.	80.00 - —
pulp, 65½%, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2,9] dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.75 - 3.60
Blood, dried, dom., 16-16½% ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N. Y.	unit-ton.	4.95 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago.	unit-ton.	5.38 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipt.	unit-ton.	Nominal
soluble (see Albumen, blood).		
Bloodroot, bls.	lb.	.32 - .35
Blue,[2] alkali, toner, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb.	.85 - .90

Alkali blue toner prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Bronze, bbls., same basis, contracts.	lb.	.86 - —
Celestial, bbls.	lb.	.10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis, contracts.	lb.	.36 - —
Cobalt,[5] genuine, 1-kilo pkg.	lb.	4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).		
Copper, phthalocyanin, bbls., f.o.b. works, frt. alld.		3.30 - 3.75
Blue, milori, bbls., same basis, contracts.	lb.	.36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis, contracts.	lb.	3.15 - —
Peacock, same basis, contracts.	lb.	.52 - —
Potash, dms., bbls., same basis, contracts.	lb.	.42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, contracts.	lb.	.36 - —
Tungstated, peacock, kgs.	lb.	4.00 - —
Victoria, kgs.	lb.	3.30 - —
Methyl violet, kgs.	lb.	2.10 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.23 - .27
jobbing grades, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.12 - .13
regular grades, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.17 - .27
Blue, ultramarine, dlvd. ex whse., is 1c. higher; Pac. Coast, ex whse., 2c. higher, 100-lb. bgs., 1c. above bbls.; 28-lb. boxes, 5c. above bbls.		
Victoria ink toner, bbls., same basis alkali toner.	lb.	1.83 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.93 - —
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.		
Blueflag root, bls.	lb.	.20 - .30
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubes.	lb.	1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.	lb.	1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).		
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).		
Bone, raw, dom., industrial, f.o.b. Chicago.	ton.	57.50 -65.00
junk, same basis.	ton.	31.00 - —
imported, South American campo and consumo.	ton.	No prices
meal, raw, dom., 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bags, f.o.b. Eastern works.	ton.	37.50 - —
same basis, Chicago.	ton.	32.50 - —
steamed, domestic, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bags, f.o.b. Eastern works.	ton.	44.00 -47.00
same basis, Chicago.	ton.	49.00 -51.00
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bags, f.o.b. Eastern works.	ton.	37.50 - —
same basis, Chicago.	ton.	35.00 -36.00
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.).		
Boneset beans, bls.	lb.	.12 - .18
Borage flowers, bls.	lb.	.40 - .95
Borax,[2] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	56.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse., ton.		71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	61.00 - —
Borax, tech., 99%, powd., bgs., less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	71.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	76.00 - —

USP $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture dms., c.l., dealers.	lb.	.11 - —
l.c.l., dealers, dms.	lb.	.11½- —

Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest., in lots of 96 lbs. and over, no trucking or freight allowance for works or warehouse pickups.

Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).		
Brimstone (see Sulphur).		
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis.	lb.	.30 - .35
Bromoform, USP, 100-lb. lots, bots.	lb.	1.30 - —
cbys.	lb.	1.42 - —
Bromstyrol	lb.	4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).		
Gold, litho, cns., dms., over 10 lbs.	lb.	.60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., over 10 lbs.	lb.	.80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., over 10 lbs.	lb.	.85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., over 10 lbs.	lb.	.45 - .50
Broomtops, bls.	lb.	.15 - .18

Dow

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Recent utilization of Monochloracetic Acid for the manufacture of synthetic vitamins adds still another to its many applications in the field of pharmaceutical chemistry. Dow produces this indispensable chemical whose varied uses are vitally important to the trade.

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DOW

DOW PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS

Brown,[3] iron oxide, pure, precip., cks., f.o.b. N.Y.	lb.	.12 - —
Metallic, iron oxide, bbls., wks.	lb.	.02½- —
paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0235- —
Sap, crystals, dom., works	lb.	.12 - —
powdered	lb.	.13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., f.o.b. works	lb.	.03¾- .06
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works	lb.	.08¾- .10¾
raw, American bbls., f.o.b. works	lb.	.04 - .10
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works	lb.	.08 - .10
Umber, Amer., bbls., works	lb.	.03¾- —
Italian type, Amer. replacement, bbls., works	lb.	.04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Af.	lb.	.04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans	lb.	.05¼- —
Kansas City	lb.	.05¾- —
Minneapolis	lb.	.0535- —
Pittsburgh	lb.	.05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles	lb.	.05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle	lb.	.05½- —
ex whse, Los Angeles	lb.	.05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle	lb.	.05¾- —
Vandyke, regular, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.09 - —
special	lb.	.12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz. cns	oz.	.35 - —
Sulphate, 100 oz., cns	oz.	.30 - —
Byronia root, bls	lb.	.85 - .90
Buchu leaves, bls	lb.	.80 - .82
Buckthorn bark, true, bls	lb.	.65 - .87
cut and sifted, bbls	lb.	.85 - .97
Berries, bgs	lb.	.85 - .90
Burdock root, bls	lb.	.37 - .38
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms	lb.	.06 - —
Butane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Group 3	gal.	.03 - .03½
Butternut bark, bls	lb.	.08 - .09
Butyl acetate,[1] norm., dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14½- .15¾
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15 - .16¾
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.13½- .14¾
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., same terms	lb.	.10 - —
tanks, same terms	lb.	.08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).		
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.60 - —
Chloride, normal dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35 - —
Ether (see under Ether).		
Lactate, dms	lb.	.26½- —
Laurate dms., works	lb.	.42 - —
Myristate, dms., works	lb.	.41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works	lb.	.35 - —
tech., dms., works	lb.	.29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms	lb.	2.60 - 2.25
Phthalate,[6] dms., frt. alld. E. of St. Louis	lb.	.20½- .21¼
Propionate, dms., dlvd	lb.	.16½- .17
tanks	lb.	.15½- —
Stearate, dms	lb.	.31 - —
Butyric ether, bots	gal.	6.50 - 6.95
cns., works	lb.	.65 - .70
dms., frt. alld. Met. N. Y.	lb.	.60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide, 25-lb. jars, 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.65 - 1.66
single jars	lb.	1.70 - —
5-lb. bots	lb.	1.84 - 1.91
Iodide, 5-lb. bots	lb.	4.23 - —
25-lb. cans	lb.	4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).		
Metal,[1,4] pat., shapes, cs., dlvd.	lb.	.95 - —
ingots or sticks	lb.	.90 - —
Red (see Red).		
Selenide (see Red).		
Sulphite (see Yellow).		
Caffeine,[6] 10,000 lbs. or more, dms., containing 100 lbs.	lb.	2.60 - —
dms., containing 25 lbs.	lb.	2.63 - —
dms., containing 10 lbs.	lb.	2.65 - —
2,000 lb. lots., dms., containing 100 lbs.	lb.	2.65 - —
dms., containing 25 lbs.	lb.	2.68 - —
cns., containing 10 lbs.	lb.	2.70 - —
1,000 lb. lots., dms., containing 100 lbs.	lb.	2.70 - —
dms., containing 25 lbs.	lb.	2.73 - —
cns., containing 10 lbs.	lb.	2.75 - —
100 lb. lots, dms., containing 100 lbs.	lb.	2.80 - —
dms., containing 25 lbs.	lb.	2.83 - —
cns., containing 10 lbs.	lb.	2.85 - —
less than 100 lbs., cns., containing 10 lbs.	lb.	3.15 - —
Citrated, bots	lb.	2.30 - —
Hydrobromide, bots	lb.	5.20 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs	lb.	.35 - .40
Calamus root, peeled, NF, cs.,	lb.	No stocks
bleached, bls	lb.	No stocks
dom., natural, bls	lb.	.30 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate,[6] bgs., c.l.	lb.	.07 - .08
l.c.l.	lb.	.07½- .08½

Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 90 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowances for paint or whse. pick-up.

Bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.65 - —
50 lbs., works	lb.	.67 - —
25 lbs., works	lb.	.70 - —
Carbide, dms., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. warehouse.	100 lbs.	4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).		
Chloride, flake, paper bgs. 77-80%, c.l., dlvd.	ton.	18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd.	ton.	21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots	ton.	20.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks.,	ton.	7.50 - —
solid, dom., 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	ton.	18.00 -34.50
15 tons, dlvd.	ton.	21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots	ton.	28.45 -40.95

Calcium chloride c.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, and drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

CP, cryst., 100-lb. lots, bbls., jars	lb.	.28 - —
smaller lots, bbls. jars bots.	lb.	.29 - .39
Gluconate, USP, gran., 150-lb. bbls.	lb.	.52 - —
dms.	lb.	.57 - .59
cns.	lb.	.70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.		
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	1.28 - —
100-lb. lots	lb.	1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns	lb.	.62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars	lb.	4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls., 200 lbs.	lb.	.27 - .28
fluffy, dms	lb.	2.05 - 2.30
Palmitate, bbls	lb.	.28 - .29
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots.	per gram.	.50 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, precip., 38-40% P_2O_5, bgs., c.l.f. Atlantic ports, shipt.	unit-ton.	No prices
feeding grade, bgs., f.o.b. works	ton.	75.00 - —
food grade, f.o.b. works, 10 bbls. or over	lb.	.07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., same basis,	lb.	.08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., same basis,	lb.	.10 - —
medicinal, bbls	lb.	.11¼- .12
dms.	lb.	.12½- .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.05¾- —
5 tons and over, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.06 - —
less than 5 tons, same basis.	lb.	.06½- —
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.0635- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.0705- .0785
Resinate, precip., bbls., tan lots.	lb.	.15 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.16 - —
Stearate, precip., c.l.	lb.	.25 - —
ton lots	lb.	.26 - —
less than ton lots	lb.	.27 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).		
Sulphide, 70% CaS, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	46.00 - —
80% CaS, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	51.00 - —
luminous, dom., tins, works, 100 lbs.		1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 1,000-lb. lots, 200-lb. bbls.	lb.	.49 - —
Calendula flowers, bls	lb.	3.25 - 3.30
Calomel,[2] bbls., fib. dms., kgs., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.95 - —
Camphor, natural, powd., cs.	lb.	.93 Nom.
slabs, cs	lb.	.93 Nom.
tablets, tins	lb.	1.25 Nom.
synth., dom., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.39½- —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs)	lb.	.42 - —
5 to 9 bbls	lb.	.42½- —
1 to 4 bbls	lb.	.43½- —
25 lbs. to 149 lbs	lb.	.45½- —
1 lb. to 24 lbs	lb.	.52½- —
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.66½- —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.67½- —
smaller lots	lb.	.68½- —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.79½- —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.80½- —
smaller lots	lb.	.81½- —
Monobromate, bulk, 100-lb. lots.	lb.	3.10 - —
25 to 50-lb. lots	lb.	3.20 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir, balsam).		
Canary seed,[1] Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.09 - .09½
Morocco, bgs	lb.	.08¾- .09
Canella alba bark, bls	lb.	.29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.	lb.	2.25 - 2.30
powd., bxs	lb.	2.45 - 2.50
Russian, cs	lb.	6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs	lb.	6.25 - 6.30
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).		
Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs.	lb.	1.05 - 1.10
Morocco, bgs	lb.	.78 - .80
Syrian, whiskered, bgs	lb.	.49 - .51
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works.	lb.	.70 - —
smaller quantities, works.	lb.	.80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works.	lb.	.75 - —
smaller quantities, works.	lb.	.85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).		
Diethyl, l.c.l., works	lb.	.60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works.	lb.	.60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.225 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.235 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R.	lb.	.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls	lb.	.06 - .08
Tetrachloride, [1,9] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.60 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.87 - —
Zone 2, 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l.	gal.	.83 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms.	gal.	1.07 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	1.17 - —

All prices on carbon tetrachloride are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. All packages are inclusive and not returnable. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., Tenn., O., Ind., Mich., Ill., Wis., Minn., Ia., Mo., also the river towns of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans. Zone 2 includes N. D., S. D., Neb., Kans., Okla., Ark., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C. and Fla. Zone 3 includes that portion of Montana east of Billings and the States of Wyoming, Colo., N. M. and Texas. Zone 4 includes Wash., Idaho, Montana, Ore., Cal., Nev., Utah and Arizona.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.	lb.	1.70 - 1.80
decorticated, cs	lb.	1.55 - 1.60
green, Alleppey, bgs	lb.	.95 - .97
Ceylon, cs	lb.	.94 - .97
Carob bean flour (see Gum, Locust bean).		
Carvol, bots	lb.	22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.26 - .28
Case-hardening mixture, 30% lump, dms., l.c.l.		.09 - —
Casein, dom., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19 - .21
5 tons, works	lb.	.19¼- .21¼
smaller lots, works	lb.	.19¼- .21½
80-100 mesh, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19¼- .21½
5 tons, works	lb.	.19¾- .21¾
smaller lots, works	lb.	.20 - .22
import, Argentine, 20-30 mesh., bgs., c.l., c.&f.	lb.	.05½- .07
French, 30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid.	lb.	Noprices
New Zealand, 20-30-mesh, c.l., bgs., duty paid.	lb.	No prices
Cassia,[1] Batavia, No. 1, thin quill, bls.	lb.	.63 - .64
No. 1, regular, bls	lb.	.58 - .59
Shortstick	lb.	.53 - .54
broken	lb.	.51 - .52
Cassia, China, buds, bgs	lb.	.53 - .54
rolls, select, bls	lb.	.51 - .52
broken, bls	lb.	.48 - .49
Saigon, all medium, bls	lb.	.62 - .63
all thin, bls	lb.	.62 - .63
Cassia fistula, baskts	lb.	.25 - .26
Castoreum, nat., cns	lb.	12.50 -15.00
Synth., bots	lb.	19.00 - —
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports.	long ton.	75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).		
Pomace,[1] dom., guaranteed 5½% ammon., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	19.00 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipment.	ton.	No prices
Catechol, resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100-lb. dms.	lb.	3.50 - —
Celery seed,[1] French, bgs	lb.	.28 -Nom.
Indian	lb.	.27 - .27½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).		
Cellulose, acetate, flake, frt. alld.	lb.	.30 - .35
granules, frt. alld	lb.	.35 - —
Triacetate, flake, frt. alld	lb.	.30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works	lb.	.60 - —
oxalate, USP, bbls., works	lb.	.35 - —
kgs. works	lb.	.37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, 100-lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.50 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, drugs, dentifrices, and cosmetics, c.l., spot.	lb.	.02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	30.00 - —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian type, cs.	lb.	.63 - .64
Roman, bls	lb.	3.25 Nom.
Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ga., W. Va.	ton.	35.40 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt.	ton.	35.80 - —
Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., O. and Wis.	ton.	32.50 - —
Penn.	ton.	34.80 - —
Willow, powd., bbls	lb.	.06 - .07
Chestnut extract, clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.0275- —
tanks, works	lb.	.0225- —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).		
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	9.50 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks.,	ton.	8.50 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silk-bolt, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila.	ton.	19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.,	ton.	41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars, 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.93 - .95
500 lbs	lb.	.96 - .98
100 lbs	lb.	.98 - 1.00
25 lbs	lb.	1.00 - 1.02
1-10 lbs	lb.	1.05 - 1.07
dms., 1,000 lbs	lb.	.90 - .92
500 lbs	lb.	.93 - .95
100 lbs	lb.	.95 - .97
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, 100 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.32 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.35 - —
Chlorine,[5,6] liquid, cycls., c.l., dlvd., N.Y.	lb.	.05¼- —
contracts, dlvd. N.Y.	lb.	.05¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y.	lb.	.07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equalized	100 lbs.	2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equalized	100 lbs.	3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., 650-lb. dms.	lb.	.20 - —
100-lb. dms	lb.	.22 - —
50-lb. dms	lb.	.23 - —
USP, 650-lb. dms	lb.	.30 - —
100-lb. dms	lb.	.32 - —
50-lb. dms	lb.	.33 - —
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 150-lb. cyls., frt. alld.	lb.	.80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.	lb.	.82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex-whse.	lb.	1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., case 2, ex-whse.,	lb.	1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls.,	lb.	.22 - —
solut., 8%, cs., bbls	lb.	.07½- —
7½%, cs., bbls	lb.	.06½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	16.00 - —
Ore., residue, paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).		
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).		
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).		
Chrysarobin, 5-lb. bot	lb.	6.03 - 7.00
Cinchona bark, quill, USP, 10 in., medium, cs.	lb.	1.20 Nom.
20 in., thick, cs	lb.	No stocks
20 in., medium, cs	lb.	No stocks
broken quill, red, bgs	lb.	.19 Nom.
yellow, bgs	lb.	.19 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[5] small, crys., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.89 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.53 + .13½

* Cinchonidine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13¼c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[5] small cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.62 + .13½*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.66 + .13½
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.42 + .13¾

* Cinchonine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, bots., 1 to 5 lbs.	lb.	3.70 - 3.80
dms., 100 lbs	lb.	3.50 - —
50 lbs	lb.	3.55 - —
25 lbs	lb.	3.60 - —

Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.

Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).		
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls	lb.	.57 - .58
0000, bls	lb.	.5420- .5450
00, bls	lb.	.5245- .5260
0, bls	lb.	.5160- .5180
No. 1	lb.	.5070- .5100
No. 2	lb.	.4980- .5000
No. 3	lb.	.4640- .4660
Citral, bots., cns	lb.	4.95 - 6.00
Citrine ointment,[2] jars	lb.	.98 - 1.00
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb.	2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms	lb.	6.00 - 7.00
Clove,[1] Zanzibar	lb.	.17½- .18
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs	lb.	.21 - .22
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works.	bbl.	8.25 - —
l.c.l., works	bbl.	8.75 - —
tanks, works	gal.	.07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works.	bbl.	8.75 - —
l.c.l., works	bbl.	9.25 - —
tanks, works	gal.	.08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works.	dm.	8.25 - —
l.c.l., works	dm.	8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works.	dm.	9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd.	lb.	.83¾- —
feed grade, 23% Co., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works,	lb.	1.58 - —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works	lb.	.87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls	lb.	2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., 100 lbs.	lb.	2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms.	lb.	.32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms	lb.	.44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls	lb.	.44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs	lb.	1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.75 - —
Resinate, fused A, bbls	lb.	.15 - —
1%, cobalt oxide, bbls	lb.	.15 - —
2%, cobalt oxide, bbls	lb.	.16 - —
3½%, cobalt oxide, bbls	lb.	.18 - —
precip., dms., dlvd	lb.	.38 - —
Sulphate,[6] dms	lb.	.65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00 - —

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.

Cobalt-Ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., 100 lbs.	lb.	.75 - —
Cocaine, hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns.	oz.	9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs	lb.	.37 - .38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs	lb.	.38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, f.o.b. shipping point.	lb.	.25½- —
Cocillana bark, bgs	lb.	.20 - .21
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).		
Cohosh root, black, bls	lb.	.09 - .11
blue, bls	lb.	.09 - .10
Colchicine, bots., cns.	oz.	38.00 -63.00
Colchicum seed, bgs	lb.	No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms., 325 lbs.	lb.	.19½- .20½
cns., 30 lbs.	lb.	.23 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs.	lb.	.21 - .22
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	.25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls	lb.	1.10 - 1.25
Colombo root, bls	lb.	.10 - .11
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs	lb.	.90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs	lb.	.14 - .15
Conium leaves, bls	lb.	1.18 - 1.20
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cns.	lb.	.47 - .49
S.A., USP, cns	lb.	.50 - .52
Copper acetate,[6] normal, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.24 - —
smaller containers, dlvd.	lb.	.26 - .35
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls	lb.	.19¼- .20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls	lb.	.23¼- .24
regular crystals	lb.	.12 - .14¾
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls	lb.	.34 - .38
Iodide, bots	lb.	5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,2,5] electrolytic	lb.	.12 - .12½
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls	lb.	.16¾- .20
Oleate, precip., bbls	lb.	.22½- .29½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., tons, works,	lb.	.19½- .28¼
Red, com'l, kgs., f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.20 - .22
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls	lb.	.15½- .16
Sulphate,[6] 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works.	100 lbs.	5.15 - 5.30
l.c.l., 16-50 bbls., same basis.	100 lbs.	5.30 - —
6-15 bbls., same basis	100 lbs.	5.40 - —
1-5 bbls., same basis	100 lbs.	5.65 - —
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dealers, f.o.b. works.	100 lbs.	9.20 - —
l.c.l., dealers	100 lbs.	10.20 - —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 or over, works.	100 lbs.	1.55 - —
1-4, works	100 lbs.	2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, shipment	lb.	No prices
Coriander seed,[1] Morocco, bgs.,	lb.	.10½- .12
Indian, bgs	lb.	.09¼- .09¾
Corn silk, bls	lb.	.20 - .22
Corn sugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.62 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.54 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.69 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.74 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[2] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.39 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.24 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls	lb.	.13 - .14
Cottonseed, hull ash,[1] 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd.	unit-ton.	1.00 - —
meal, 41% protein, Southeast mills, February delivery.	ton.	35.00 - —
43% protein, same basis.	ton.	36.50 - —
Coumarin, 25-lb. cns	lb.	2.75 - —
1-lb. cns.	lb.	2.90 - —
1-oz. cns	lb.	3.25 - —
less than 5, cns	lb.	4.15 - 4.65
Cramp bark, NF, bls	lb.	.60 - .75
Cranesbill root, bls	lb.	.18 - .19
Cream of tartar, USP, gran, or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipm't.	lb.	.57½- —
smaller lots, bbls	lb.	.58 - —
kgs.	lb.	.58½- —
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms.	lb.	.80 - .85
bots.	lb.	1.00 - 1.04
hardwood, USP, bots	lb.	.60 - .77
Pine, dms	gal.	.28 - —
Carbonate, bots., cbys	lb.	2.10 - 2.39
Creosote oil, crude, tanks, works.	gal.	.15½- —
Coaltar, solution, tanks, works.	gal.	.141 - —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.	gal.	.26 - —
tanks, works	gal.	.18 - .18½
Cresol,[6] special resin grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾- —
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald.	lb.	.10¾- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 97% 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.18 - —
Cryolite, syn., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. River.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¼- —
natural, c.l.	100 lbs.	8.75 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.25 - —

Cube root,[3] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
powd., cs.....lb. .75 - .80
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Indian, bgs.....lb. .12¼- 12¾
Persian, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Cutch,[1] Borneo, extract, solid, contract, f.o.b. N. Y., duty paid..lb. No stocks
Cyanamid,[5,6] fertilizer grade for mixing purposes, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts.....unit-ton. 1.52½- —
granular, fertilizer grade for mixing purposes, 20.6% N, bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont..unit-ton. 1.62½- —
Cyanide-chloride, mixture,[6] 45%, gran., dms..lb. .10¾- —
lump, dms.....lb. .09¾- —
75%, gran., dms.....lb. .15 - —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb. .16 - —
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb. .23 - —
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd.. gal. .27 - —

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Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Decanol, normal, tech., 360 lbs., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Degras,[3] common, dom., bbls..lb. .10 - .12
neutral, dom., bbls.....lb. .26 - .30
Derris root,[3] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.35 - —
corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.20 - —
white, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.15 - —
potato, bgs., dom., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .10¼- .11¾
Diacetone (see under Alcohol).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 9.50 -11.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl Ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .21 - —
Diamyl sulphate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works.lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .105 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .112 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .095 - —
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. 18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., natural, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Pacific coast..ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard..ton.55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
chemically pure, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
import, Algerian, bgs., c.l., c.i.f. ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.i.f. lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
l.c.l. .....lb. .64 - —
Dibutyl ether (see Ether, butyl).
Phthalate,[3,6] dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .20 - —
cns., works.....lb. .23½- —
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .47
Tartrate, dom., dms.....lb. .92 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61 - —
Diacalcium phosphate (see Calcium phosphate dibasic).
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .33 - —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22½- —
tanks .....lb. .21 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Diethylamino ethanol, l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. River..lb. .75 - —
Diethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., wks. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works.lb. .22½- .24½
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .45 - .50
Diglygol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .33
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works. lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .20- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 89° min.lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .46 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .47 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms.....gal. .59 - .61
tanks .....gal. .51 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks .....gal. .45 - —

Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, dms..lb. .43 - .45
cns. .....lb. .48 - .50
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd..lb. .35 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-Divi, Colombian.....ton.80.00 - —
Venezuelan .....ton.80.00 - —
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls..lb. .50 - 1.50
domestic, bls.....lb. .36 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls...lb. .07 - .09
Dover's powder, USP, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.lb.13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 2, cns. lb.17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns....lb.27.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.....lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns. lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.85 - —
D&C orange, No. 12, cns...lb.17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 5.....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18.....lb.18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 3, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11.....lb.10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.....lb.21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red. No. 8.....lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb 8.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G.....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .90 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[6].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste....lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
280 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
307 Fast cyanin black B..lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
904 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.20
401 Developed black BHN. lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F.....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
446 Benzo purpurin 4B....lb. .65 - .67
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azcrin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55

★ ★

Caustic Soda keeps 'em flying!

Solvay Caustic Soda keeps 'em flying and rolling... by keeping the wheels of industry humming... for it is down deep in industry, before materials become machines... when rayon is still a liquid, when gasoline is coming from the crude, *that caustic soda is essential!*

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION *Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company*

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—

594	Direct green G	lb.	.50	- .55
596	Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.85	- 1.00
620	Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25	- 1.50
698	Acid violet	lb.	1.00	- 3.00
812	Primulin	lb.	.70	- .75
814	Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
843	Nigrosin (water soluble).	lb.	.35	- .50
1177	Indigo, 20% paste	lb.	.15	- .18
	Benzo fast black L	lb.	.90	- 1.00
	Sulphur black	lb.	.20	- .25
	Sulphur blue	lb.	.45	- 1.00
	Sulphur brown	lb.	.25	- .50
	Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40	- —
	Sulphur olive	lb.	.25	- .54
	Sulphur yellow	lb.	.30	- .50
	Zambesi black	lb.	.75	- .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—

845	Nigrosin derivatives	lb.	.36	- .44

Blue:—

1075	Alizarin astrol base	lb.	15.00	- —
1078	Alizarin cyanin green base	lb.	6.00	- —

Brown:—

	Brown	lb.	1.15	- —

Green:—

1078	Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	5.00	- —
	Green	lb.	.75	- —

Orange:—

24	Sudan I	lb.	.75	- —
	Red shade	lb.	.75	- —

Red:—

75	Sudan II	lb.	1.05	- —
258	Sudan IV	lb.	.95	- —
749	Rhodamine B (oil pink)	lb.	2.50	- —
1080	Anthraquinone,[6] violet base	lb.	6.00	- —
680	Oil violet	lb.	.50	- —

Yellow:—

15	Amidoazobenzene yellow	lb.	.90	- —
17	Amidoazotoluene yellow,	lb.	.75	- —
61	Yellow OB	lb.	1.40	- 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 5c per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—

246	Naphthol blue black S	lb.	.50	- —
873	Methylene gray	lb.	1.50	- —
729	Victoria blue B	lb.	1.85	- —
861	Indulin	lb.	.87	- —
909	New blue P	lb.	1.30	- —
922	Methylene blue	lb.	1.00	- —
1054	Alizarin saphirol B	lb.	1.90	- —
1180	Indigotin IA	lb.	.85	- —

Blue:—

714	Patent blue A	lb.	1.05	- 1.10

Brown:—

234	Resorcin brown Y	lb.	.65	- —
235	Resorcin dark brown R.	lb.	.66	- —
231	Bismarck brown G	lb.	.47	- .62
332	Bismarck brown R	lb.	.47	- .62
793	Phosphin	lb.	4.65	- —

Green:—

5	Naphthol green B	lb.	1.00	- —
657	Malachite green	lb.	1.35	- —
662	Brilliant green	lb.	2.00	- —
666	Guinea green B	lb.	1.15	- —
737	Wool green S	lb.	.58	- —
924	Methylene green B	lb.	1.55	- —
1078	Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	2.00	- —

Orange:—

10	Chrysoidin G	lb.	.44	- —
21	Chrysoidin R	lb.	.41	- —
27	Orange G	lb.	.50	- —
151	Orange Y	lb.	.31	- .33
161	Orange R	lb.	.34	- —
31	Amidonaphthol red G	lb.	.42	- —
37	Amidonaphthol red 6B,	lb.	.68	- —

Red:—

79	Popceau R	lb.	.48	- —
88	Fast red B	lb.	1.05	- —
176	Fast red A[6]	lb.	.54	- —
179	Azorubin	lb.	.60	- —
183	Crocein scarlet 3BX	lb.	.72	- .75
185	Cochineal red A	lb.	.60	- —
252	Brilliant crocein M	lb.	.68	- —
677	Fuchsin	lb.	2.10	- —
749	Rhodamine B	lb.	3.50	- —
752	Rhodamine 6B	lb.	4.50	- —
768	Eosin G	lb.	1.50	- —
841	Safranin	lb.	1.45	- —

Violet:—

680	Methyl violet B	lb.	.75	- —
681	Crystal violet C	lb.	1.75	- —
695	Acid violet 4BN	lb.	.88	- —

Yellow:—

10	Naphthol yellow S	lb.	.88	- —
138	Metanil yellow	lb.	.56	- .58
636	Fast light yellow	lb.	1.25	- —
639	Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.15	- —
640	Tartarzin	lb.	.80	- —
655	Auramine	lb.	1.27	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers', works or warehouse).

Black:—

864	Nigrosin	lb.	.36	- .44

Blue:—

860	Indulin	lb.	.60	- .70

Brown:—

331	Bismarck brown	lb.	1.50	- —

Green:—

637	Malachite green base	lb.	2.00	- —

Orange:—

20	Chrysoidin G	lb.	.95	- —
21	Chrysoidin R	lb.	.96	- —

Red:—

677	Fuchsin, magenta, base.	lb.	7.25	- —
749	Rhodamine B	lb.	4.75	- —

Yellow:—

67	Amidoazotoluene yellow,	lb.	.75	- —
655	Auramine	lb.	2.00	- —
800	Chinolin yellow SS	lb.	2.00	- —

Violet:—

680	Methyl violet base	lb.	.85	- —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.19	-	.28
Egg albumen (see Albumen).				
yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.00	-	1.10
imported	lb.	1.00	-	1.10
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.77	-	.78
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.18	-	.19
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.14	-	.15
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.20	-	.21
select, bndls.	lb.	.19	-	.20
Emetine hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	33.00	-	34.50
Ephedra, bls.	lb.	.21	-	.22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots.	oz.	1.15	-	1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins	oz.	.95	-	1.45
synth, USP, hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.65	-	—
Ephedrine, synth., USP, anhyd., bots., 100 oz. or more	oz.	.65	-	—
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.50	-	—
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.48	-	—
Epsom salt, tech., bgs	100 lbs.	1.80	-	—
bbls.	100 lbs.	1.90	-	—

Epsom salt prices on technical and USP are on the basis of freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J., Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

USP, cryst., dom., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.00	-	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.25	-	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.50	-	—
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.10	-	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.35	-	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.60	-	—
kgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.35	-	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.60	-	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.85	-	—
dried, bgs., l.c.	lb.	.08	-	09
Ergot, USP, cns., dms., ton lots,	lb.	1.25	-	1.35
smaller lots	lb.	1.40	-	1.75
Eserine, bots.	oz.	No prices.		
Salicylate, bots.	oz.	41.00	-	48.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	41.00	-	48.00
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).				
Amyl (see Amyl, ether).				
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd	lb.	.30	-	—
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).				
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs.,	lb.	.95	-	1.10
Sulphuric, conc., 310-lb. dms.,	lb.	.11	-	—
27-lb. dms.	lb.	.15½	-	.16
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns.	lb.	.60	-	.61
Synth., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	-	—
tanks	lb.	.12½	-	—
Ethyl acetate,[3] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12	-	.13
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12½	-	13¼
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.11	-	.12
95 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12½	-	.13¼
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	-	.13¾
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼	-	.12¼
NF, 390-lb. dms.	lb.	.14½	-	.15¼
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.37½	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.38	-	—
Benzoate, bots.	lb.	.90	-	1.00
Bromide, tech., dms	lb.	.50	-	.55
Caproate, cns.	lb.	1.30	-	1.40
Chloride, dms.	lb.	.18	-	.20
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.50	-	3.75
Formate, cns., dms	lb.	.27¾	-	—
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.50	-	3.60
Lactate, 55 gal. dms., works,	lb.	.33½	-	—
5-gal. dms., works	lb.	.37½	-	.39½
Myristate, dms., works	lb.	.55	-	—
Oleate, dms., works	lb.	.47	-	—
Oenanthate, dms.	lb.	.75	-	1.25
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.33	-	—
Oxyhydrate, bots.	gal.	7.50	-	8.00
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.77	-	—
Vanillin, 25-lb. lots, cns	lb.	5.25	-	—
5-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	5.30	-	—
1-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	5.40	-	—
Ethylcellulose,[3] std., pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.50	-	—
less than 5,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.52	-	.60
Ethyldiethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.80	-	—
Ethylene, dichloride,[3] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.0742-		—
West of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0792-		—
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.0795-		—
West of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0841-		—
Ethyleneglycol,[3] dms., c.l.	lb.	.15½	-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½	-	.19¼
tanks	lb.	.14½	-	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.16½	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½	-	.20¼
tanks, works	lb.	.15½	-	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	-	.16¾
tanks, works	lb.	.13¾	-	—
Ethyleneglycol, monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	-	—
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.12¾	-	.15¾
tanks, works	lb.	.10¼	-	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14½	-	—
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.57	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.60	-	—
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, bots., 5 oz.	oz.	10.75	-	—
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	10.55	-	—
Ethylidinanilin, dms.	lb.	.45	-	.47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.80	-	—
Eucalyptol, cns., dms	lb.	2.00	-	2.50
Eucalyptus, leaves, bls	lb.	.10	-	.13
Eugenol, cns., dms	lb.	2.75	-	2.80
Euphorbia, bls.	lb.	.12	-	.13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works	ton.	14.00	-	17.50
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons	ton.	17.00	-	20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works	ton.	9.75	-	12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons	ton.	12.75	-	16.25
pottery, bulk, Me., works	ton.	17.00	-	19.00
N.C., works	ton.	17.00	-	19.00
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons,	ton.	20.00	-	22.00
Fennel seed, Indian, bgs	lb.	.09	-	.09½
Fenugreek seed, bgs	lb.	.08¾	-	09¼
Ferric, sulphate, anhyd., c.l., works	ton.	35.00	-	—
l.c.l.	ton.	40.00	-	—
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.13½	-	.14
smaller lots, works	lb.	.15	-	—
water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.14½	-	.15
smaller lots, works	lb.	.17	-	—
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	19.00	-	20.00
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	1.85	-	2.25
Fish berries, bgs.	lb.	.24	-	.25
Fish[1] meal, grd., bgs., East Coast fish factories	ton.	72.50	-	—
scrap, menhaden, new catch, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast fish factories	ton.	66.50	-	—
acid, 6-7% ammon., 3% a.p.a., bulk, Carolina and Florida fish factories	unit-ton.	No prices		
Long Island fish factories	unit-ton.	No prices		
Flake white, dom., bbls	lb.	.09	-	—
kegs	lb.	.11	-	—
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs	lb.	.65	-	.70
Indian, blonde, bgs	lb.	.15	-	.17
Fluorspar, dom.,[1] No. 1 ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. mines	net ton.	34.00	-	—
bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines	ton.	36.40	-	—
washed gravel, 85.5%, f.o.b. Ky. and Ill.-Ky. mines,	net ton.	25.00	-	—
No. 2 lump, 85.5%, f.o.b. Ky. and Ill. mines	net ton.	25.00	-	—
crude, 70% f.o.b. N. Mex., mines	net ton.	10.00	-	—
85%, f.o.b., Colorado mines,	net ton.	11.50	-	—
imported, 85.5%, duty paid	short ton.	26.00	-	—
Formaldehyde,[1,3,6] bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0550-		.0575
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06	-	.0625
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0515-		.0540
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0565-		.0590
tanks	lb.	.04	-	.04¼
Formaldehyde prices are under 4½c. to 9½c. OPA ceiling.				
Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	.30	-	.40
Fullers earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga., mines	ton.	8.50	-	15.00
f.o.b. Tex., mines	ton.	12.50	-	—
import, Eng., bgs., c.l., dlvd. N. Y.	ton.	30.00	-	40.00
Fumitory herb, bls.	lb.	.58	-	.60
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.15	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½	-	.25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs.	lb.	.10	-	—
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12½	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	-	.20
tanks, works	lb.	.09	-	—
Fusel oil, crude, dms., incl., works	gal.	.75	-	—
refd., dms., incl., dlvd.	lb.	.18½	-	.19¼
Fustic, cryst., bags, No. 1	lb.	.32	-	—
No. 2	lb.	.30	-	—
No. 3	lb.	.28	-	—
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.16	-	—
No. 2	lb.	.15	-	—
No. 3	lb.	.12½	-	—

G

G salt, bbls	lb.	.45	-	—
Galangal root, bls.	lb.	.28	-	.30
Gambier, common, cases	lb.	No prices.		
plantation, cases	lb.	No prices.		
cubes, Singapore, cases	lb.	.30	Nom.	
extract, bbls.	lb.	.09½	-	.12
Gasoline[1] at refinery:—				
Bayonne, US motor, 65 octane, tanks, ex tax	gal.	.0695-		—
72-74 octane, ex tax	gal.	.092	-	—
California 78 octane at refineries, tanks	gal.	.075	-	—
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax	gal.	.065¾	-	—
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks, car lots, ex tax	gal.	.06	-	—
Group 2, 72-74 octane, tanks,	gal.	.065¾	-	.06
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax,	gal.	.065¾	-	.06
natural, 26-70, Group 3, tanks	gal.	.063¾	-	—
Gelatin, silver, cs.	lb.	.90	-	.97
Geisemium root, bls.	lb.	.15	-	.19
Gentian root, bls.	lb.	.55	-	.65
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.58	-	.67
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.60	-	.69
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms.	lb.	3.50	-	4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bis	lb.	.28	-	.29
Calicut, bgs.	lb.	.24	-	.28*
Cochin, bleached, bgs	lb.	.25	-	.26
unbleached, bgs.	lb.	.23	-	.24
Jamaica, No .1, bgs	lb.	.43	-	.44
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.38½	-	.39
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.38	-	.39
Ginseng root, wild Southern, cs.,	lb.	12.00	-	13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).				
cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.05	-	1.25
5 tons or over, works	100 lbs.	1.15	-	1.35
less than 5 tons, works	100 lbs.	1.25	-	1.45
import, bgs.	100 lbs.	No prices.		
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest	lb.	.16	-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17	-	—
30/38, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.15½	-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½	-	—
58/82, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.17	-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18	-	—
82/108, c.l.	lb.	.18½	-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19	-	—
hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	-	—
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	-	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	-	—
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½	-	—
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	-	—
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19	-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19½	-	—
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20	-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½	-	—
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	-	—
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22	-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	-	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23	-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	-	—
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24	-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24½	-	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25	-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25½	-	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26½	-	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27	-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½	-	—

Hide glue transportation charges in excess of 75c. per hundredweight may be added. Prices are those established for sale by producers; prices for glue sold by jobbers are 2c. to 3½c. per pound higher according to grade. Less car lot prices are 1c. per pound higher than car lot. Maximum prices for chrome glue and coney glue in carload lots, wherein the jelly test in grams is 267 or higher, are 2c. per pound higher than the prices established above, while those for these glues, wherein the jelly test is below 267, are 1c. per pound higher than the above prices.

Glycerin,[1] Zones A and C, C.P.,* (B.P. 98%), drums, car lots, dlvd	lb.	.18¾	-	—
less car lots, dlvd	lb.	.19¼	-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.18½	-	—
C.P.* (USP 96%), drums, car lots, dlvd	lb.	.18¼	-	—
less car lots, dlvd	lb.	.18¾	-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.18	-	—
Glycerin, dynamite,* high gravity, yellow, distilled, drums, car lots, dlvd	lb.	.18¼	-	—
less car lots, dlvd	lb.	.18¾	-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.18	-	—
saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12¾	-	—
less car lots, dlvd	lb.	.12¾	-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12¾	-	—
to individual users, dms., c.l., f.o.b. point of manufacture	lb.	.13¾	-	—
less car lots, same basis,	lb.	.14¾	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¾	-	—
soaplye, 80%, drums, car lots, dlvd	lb.	.11½	-	—
less car lots, dlvd	lb.	.11½	-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11½	-	—

Glycerin prices in Zone B are 2c. higher.

Zone A means all points east of and including N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kansas, Omaha, Texas, Laramie County, Wyo.; Col.; east of but not including the following counties:—Jackson, Grand, Gilpin, Jefferson, Douglass, Teller, Fremont, Custer, Huerfano, and Costilla.

Zone B means the territory between Zones A and C, as follows:—Washington, east of and including the following counties:—Okanogan, Chelan, Kittitas, Yakima, Klickat; Ore., east of and including the following counties:—Hood River, Wasco, Jefferson, Deschutes, Klamath; Nev., Ariz., New Mex., that part of Col. west of and including those counties mentioned above; Utah, Wyo., excepting Laramie County; Idaho and Mont.

Zone C means the territory west of Zone B.

*Note.—Sales of glycerine to U. S. government are at prices 1c. below the above prices on C.P., and dynamite glycerin.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins	lb.	1.70	-	2.00
Glycol boriborate, dms	lb.	.22	-	—
Phthalate, dms.	lb.	.38	-	—
Stearate, dms.	lb.	.26	-	—
Gold, U. S. purchase price	oz.	35.00	-	—
Chloride, acid brown, bots.	oz.	20.75	-	21.00
yellow, bots.	oz.	18.75	-	19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots.,	oz.	13.00	-	—
USP IX, bots.	oz.	14.50	-	14.75
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs	lb.	.30	-	.32
Goldenseal root, bls.	lb.	4.60	-	4.70
powd., bxs.	lb.	4.90	-	5.00
Grains of Paradise, bgs.	lb.	.28	-	.36
Graphite,* flake (cryst.), 90%, 225 mesh, 50% graphitic, carbon, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07	-	—
bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.07¼	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½	-	—
85% graphitic, carbon, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.02½	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	-	—
bbls., c.l. works	lb.	.02¾	-	—
80% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	-	—
bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04¼	-	—
Grease,[1,3] house, loose	lb.	.08¼	-	—
white, loose	lb.	.09¾	-	—

Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).

Green,* chrome, CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.23	-	—
6-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.24	-	—
11-15%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.25	-	—
16-20%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.25½	-	—
21-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26	-	—
26-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26½	-	—
31-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.27½	-	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.29	-	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.30½	-	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.33	-	—
reduced color, 5%, same basis,	lb.	.06¾	-	—
9-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.07½	-	—
11-13%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08	-	—
14-16%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08¼	-	—
17-19%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08½	-	—
20-21%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08¾	-	—
22-23%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09	-	—
24-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09¼	-	—
26-27%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09½	-	—
28-29%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.10	-	—
30-31%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.10¼	-	—
32-33%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.12	-	—
34-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.13	-	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.14	-	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.17	-	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.17½	-	—
51-55%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.18	-	—
56-60%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.18½	-	—
61-65%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.19	-	—
66-70%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.20	-	—
71-75%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.21	-	—

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome oxide, drums, pure, works	lb.	.24	-	—
Tetrahydroxide, bbls.	lb.	.85	-	—
Paris (see P).				
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs	lb.	3.75	-	—
emerald, kgs.	lb.	2.60	-	—
Verdigris (see V).				

Green dyes are listed under Dyes.

Grindelia robusta, bls.	lb.	.11	-	.12
Guaiac resin, cs.	lb.	.80	-	.85
strained, cs.	lb.	1.50	-	1.60
Wood, bls.	lb.	.05	-	.06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.	lb.	1.75	-	2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms.	lb.	2.40	-	2.74
Guarana, powd., cs.	lb.	1.20	-	1.80
Gum aloe (see A).				
Ammoniac, tears, cs.	lb.	1.20	-	1.25
Arabic, amber sorts, cleaned, bgs.	lb.	.14½	-	.15
powd., bbls.	lb.	.20	-	.21
white, sorts, 1, bgs.	lb.	.33	-	.35
Asafetida (see A).				
Aspraltum (see A).				
Benzoin, Siam, cs.	lb.	4.50	-	4.75
Sumatra, cs.	lb.	.50	-	.55
Camphor (See C).				
Chicle, prime, 35% moisture, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.40	-	.42
Copal, Congo, No. 1 unsorted	lb.	.14¾	-	—
No. 2, unsorted	lb.	.12¾	-	—
No 3, unsorted	lb.	.11¼	-	—
Manila, Boeas, amber and dark	lb.	.14½	-	—
Boeas, Macassar, light	lb.	.15½	-	—
Loba, A	lb.	.14	-	—
B	lb.	.13¾	-	—
C	lb.	.13¾	-	—
CBB	lb.	.12	-	—
CNE	lb.	.10	-	—
D	lb.	.13¾	-	—
DBB	lb.	.11	-	—
Du	lb.	.06¾	-	—
DK	lb.	.09½	-	—
dust	lb.	.07¾	-	—
MA	lb.	.09¾	-	—
MB	lb.	.09¼	-	—
WS	lb.	.11¾	-	—

Gum, copal, Philippine, amber, sorts..lb. .10½- —
extra pale sorts.....lb. .12½- —
nubs .....lb. .13½- —
pale chips.....lb. .13 - —
scraped .....lb. .15 - —
seeds and dust.....lb. .08½- —
small pale chips.....lb. .11½- —
Sambas and white split chips lb. .15½- —
Singapore dust .....lb. .08½- —
spirit soluble, CBB....lb. .12 - —
DBB .....lb. .11 - —
MA .....lb. .09½- —
MB .....lb. .09½- —
WS .....lb. .12½- —
Pontianak, bold, genuine..lb. .22½- —
chips .....lb. .12½- —
mixed .....lb. .17½- —
nubs .....lb. .18½- —
split .....lb. .19½- —
Dammar, Batavia A.....lb. .35½- —
A/C .....lb. .31½- —
A/D .....lb. .28½- —
A/E .....lb. .25½- —
B .....lb. .24½- —
C .....lb. .26½- —
D .....lb. .25½- —
dust .....lb. .13½- —
E .....lb. .18½- —
F .....lb. .13½- —
dust .....lb. .13½- —
Singapore, No. 1.....lb. .30½- —
2 .....lb. .25½- —
3 .....lb. .12½- —
chips .....lb. .23½- —
dust .....lb. .13 - —
seeds .....lb. .17½- —
East Indian, Batu, bold, scraped..lb. .10½- —
unscraped .....lb. .09 - —
chips .....lb. .05½- —
dust .....lb. .05½- —
nubs and chips.....lb. .05½- —
black, bold scraped.....lb. .12 - —
unscraped .....lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips.....lb. .07½- —
chips .....lb. .11½- —
dust .....lb. .05½- —
nubs .....lb. .13½- —
Rasak, bold.....lb. .22½- —
chips .....lb. .11½- —
dust .....lb. .05½- —
nubs .....lb. .10½- —

On arrivals since June 1, importers have been authorized by OPA's amended order M-63 to add to the above prices charges of approximately 8¼% for freight, marine and war risk insurance.

Gums, copal, Congo and Pontianak are packed in bgs.; Manila copal gums are packed in baskets; dammar gums are packed in cases; East India gums are packed in bgs.; gum elemi is packed in cans. Prices are in carload lots, ex dock or ex whse., San Francisco or New York. L.c.l. prices are ½c. to ½c. per lb. higher.

Elemi .....lb. .08½- —
Ester, ordinary, carload lots, N. Eng., Middle Atlantic States, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ky., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., and St. Louis, Mo., f.o.b. cars, destination.....lb. .09½- —
other points .....lb. .10 - .11
tan drums, N. Eng., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points .....lb. .10½- .11½
Gum, ester, ordinary, single dms., N. Eng., etc..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .10½- .12

Ester gum spot prices are ½c. per pound higher.

Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs. .....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. 2.30 - 2.35
powd., bbls. .....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Ghatti, soluble, bgs.....lb. .11 - .15
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.....lb. .14 - .33
Kauri, Bush, bold.....lb. .40 - —
assorted .....lb. .35 - —
chips .....lb. .32 - —
dark .....lb. .18 - —
bright .....lb. .18 - —
BXXX .....lb. .77 - —
B1 .....lb. .34 - —
B2 .....lb. .30 - —
B3 .....lb. .27½- —
80% chips.....lb. .16 - —
XXX .....lb. .66 - —
1 .....lb. .43 - —
2 .....lb. .31 - —
3 .....lb. .22 - —

Gum Kauri prices are for carload lots, packed in cases, ex dock or ex whse. San Francisco or New York. L.c.l. prices are ½c. to ½c. per pound righer. On arrivals of gum kauri since June 1, importers have been authorized by OPA's amended order M-63 to add to the above prices charges of approximately 8¼% for freight, marine and war risk insurance.

Kino, tins.....lb. No prices.
Locust bean, powd., bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Mastic, cs. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Myrrh, USP, cs.....lb. .75 - .76
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .35
Opium (see O).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks.....lb. .95 - .97½
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs. .....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, Alleppo, No. 1, cs., lb. 3.75 - 3.80
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
No. 3, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Yacca,[1] bgs.....lb. .06 - .07½
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equaled..ton.17.00 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equaled..ton.28.25 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equaled..lb.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Gypsum, stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., Akron, N.Y., Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....lb. 9.00 - —
Terra Alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N.Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —
Harlem River, N.Y..ton.12.00 - —
Import, bgs., ex dock....ton. No prices.

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls. lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Hematine, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .24 - —
No. 2 .....lb. .20 - —
No. 3 .....lb. .28 - —
No. 4 .....lb. .26 - —
No. 5 .....lb. .24 - —
paste, bxs., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .03½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .03¾- —
Hempseed, Manchur., bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Henbane leaves, bbls.....lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .25 - .26
Heptane,[1] 56°-100°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
77°-115°, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine[2,5], tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more, shipment, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., shipment, same basis..lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, shipment, same basis..lb. .38 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexanes[1] 60°-70°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .35 - —
Hematropine hydrobromide, 25 oz. lots, bots..oz.37.50 -43.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago..unit. 4.35 - 4.50
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
Horehound, bls.....lb. .11 - .14
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices.
Hydrastine, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., ozs..oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots..bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .30 - —
fib. ctns., works.....lb. .40 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .08½- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River; West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .16 - .18½
Hydroquinone, dealers, bbls., dms. lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellol, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots. .....oz.37.50 - —
Hydrobromide, bots. .....oz.37.50 - —
Sulphate, bots. .....oz.37.50 - —
Hypernic, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .19 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Ichthyol, bots.....lb. No stocks
Indian red (see Red Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 1.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indium metal.....oz.12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.28.00 -30.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, jars, 25 lbs....lb. 1.67 - —
kgs., 150 lbs., less 5%, ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.35 - 1.44
resubl., 5 lb. bots.....lb. 2.10 - —
50 lb. lots.....lb. 2.00 - —
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars .....lb. 4.20 - —
Ionone, alpha, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
beta, bots.....lb. 3.90 - 3.95
Methyl, alpha, 100%, cns....lb. 4.35 - —
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
powd., bgs.....lb. 1.85 - 1.95
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls..lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
powd. .....lb. .52 - .53
Iron acetate, N. F., IV., 100-lb. cbys..lb. .17 - —
50 lbs. djns.....lb. .18 - —
liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .04 - —
cbys., wks., frt. alld.
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.38
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .03 - .03
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equaled..lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kegs .....lb. .08½- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equaled..lb. .06½- .07½
djns. .....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls....lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales .....lb. .77 - .80

SPOT DELIVERIES

SODIUM PEROXIDE

Zinc Sulphate
Soda Ash
Bichromates
Sodium Bifluoride
Sodium Acetate
Caustic Soda
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE • NICKEL OXIDE, ETC.

GOLWYNNE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK • PHONE LE 2-9740

Iron, Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - 3.39
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - 3.49
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.53
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.18 - 5.52
syrup, cbys.....lb. .39 - .46
bots.....lb. .53 - .59
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
cans.....lb. .53 - —
pearls, cns.....lb. .53 - —
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs...lb. .54 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .57 - —
scales, cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .59 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .62 - —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
scales, cans.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, cs.....lb. .65 - .75
Sulphate, tech. (see Coppers and ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., 275-lb. bbls...lb. .04½- —
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .06½- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, gran., 2,000-lb. lots, dms.lb. .32 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .35 - —
pearls, 2,000-lb. lots, dms..lb. .32 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .35 - —
scales, 2,000-lb. lots, dms..lb. .44 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Prices on green are the same as for brown.
Iron-ammonia oxalate,[6] bbls...lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .35½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms.....lb. .25½- .36½
Isobutyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, 50-gal. dms., single, works..gal. .45 - —
10-gal. dms., single, works..gal. .55 - —
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., 5 gals., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .12 - —
dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- —
tanks.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .62
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .52 - .58
resin, lump, 100-lb. lots, cns.lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .30 - .32

K

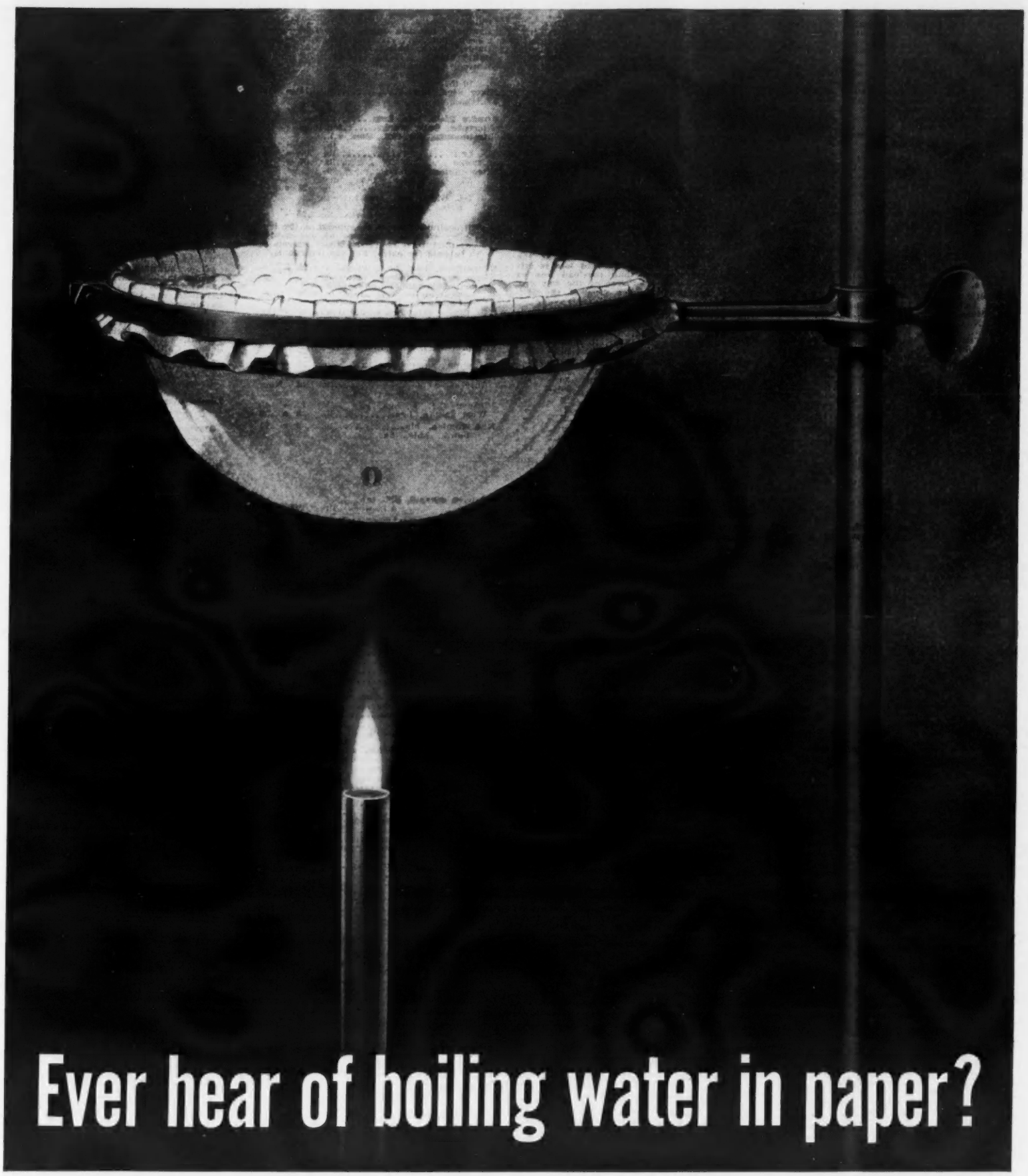
Kamala, tins.....lb. .39 - .49
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .27 - .36
Kerosene[1] at refinery:—
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .068- —
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), truck..gal. .11½- —
Gulf ports, 41-43, bulk....gal. .06¾- .04¼
Arkansas, 41-43 w.w., bulk, car lots..gal. .04¾- —
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .04¾- .04½
Pennsylvania, 45-48 and 47, w.w., tanks..gal. .06½- .07¾
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .08 - .11

L

Lady, slipper, root, bls.....lb. .50 - .90
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,3] city, trcs.....100 lbs.13.50 - —
Western, choice, trcs....300 lbs.13.50 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls.....lb. .55 - .65
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .32 - .40
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Spanish.....lb. .32 - .33
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bls.lb. .70 - .75
medium, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Lead,[1] metal (see paint market).
Acetate,[6] white, broken, bbls.lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., bbls.....lb. .13½- —
powd., bbls.....lb. .13½- —
Arsenate,[6] bls., c.l.....lb. .11 - .12
bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .11½- .12½
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 95 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd., E..lb. .07½- —
divd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., divd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms., 100 lbs...lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., 5-lb. bots. lb. 2.80 - —
jars.....lb. 2.60 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metal (see daily quotations in market report).
Metallic, paste, 200-lb. cont., f.o.b. works..lb. .21½- —
1 to 5 ton lots, same basis. lb. .19¾- —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12¾- —
Peroxide, powd., bbls., tech.lb. .23 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Resinate, fused, 16%, bbls., c.l..lb. .09¾- .10½
l.c.l.....lb. .10¾- —
Stearate, precipitated, bbls..lb. .31 - .39
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.....lb. .09¾- —
Lead, red, dry, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash., lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., (20 tons), divd., Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd., Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, divd., Ala. lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, divd., Ala., etc..lb. .10½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10½- —
in oil, 95% min., 100-lb. kgs., lb. .14 - —
Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls...lb. .10 - .12
pale, bbls.....lb. .12 - .14
Silicate, bgs., 5 tons.....lb. .0730- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0780- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Lead, white basic sulphate).
Titanate, bgs., or bbls., c.l (20 tons), works, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse...lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots, E., frt. alld.lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse...lb. .11½- —
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .06½- —
other points.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., divd. Ariz., etc...lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., divd., Ariz., etc.lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
in oil, 100-lb. kgs., consumers, lb. .13¾- —
100-lb. kgs., dealers....lb. .11¾- —
painters.....lb. .12¾- —
Consumers' prices and painters' prices are ½c. lower on orders of 500 lbs. or more.
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.....lb. .28½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .29 - .43
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .36½- .37½
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l....lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .41 - .55
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .46
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. No prices.
powd., bbls.....lb. No prices.
root, natural, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
powder, bbls., bis.....lb. .22 - .26
select, bbls., cs.....lb. 1.05 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 8.25 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W.Va..ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.[1].....ton.13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
hydrated, f.o.b. Adams, Mass. ton. 8.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J.....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Fort Island, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D.....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
spray, paper bgs., f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J.....ton. 8.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of and incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kans., Okla., Tex..lb. No price
dms., same basis.....lb. No price
400 lbs. or more, bgs., same basis..lb. No price
dms., same basis.....lb. No price
Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., less than 400 lbs., same basis..lb. No price
dms., same basis.....lb. No price
Solution, Zone 1, dms., consumers..gal. No price
Zone 2, tanks, dealers, wks. gal. No price
30-50, dms.....gal. No price
Zone 3, tanks, dealers, divd. gal. No price
30-50, dms.....gal. No price
Zone 4, tanks, dealers, wks. gal. No price
dms., wks., except Cal.gal. No price
Zone 5, dealers, divd.....gal. No price
dms.....gal. No price
Zone 6, tanks, dealers....gal. No price
30-50, dms.....gal. No price
Prices for lime sulphur solution are f.o.b. warehouse points, freight allowed. Zone 1 includes Ga., S. C., Ala., N. C., except the counties of Ashe, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham and Allegheny; Tenn., east of Tenn. river. Zone 2: New England States. Zone 3: Ark., Ohio., Ind., Ill., Ia., Ky., Wis., Minn., Mo. and Tenn. west of Tenn. river; Penn., eastern tier, and W. Va., western tier. Zone 4: West of Rocky Mountain, except southern California, which makes up Zone 5. Zone 6: N. Y. east of Herkimer, N. J., Md., Del., Va., Pa.—all counties lying east of the western boundary of Bedford, Blair, Center, Clinton and Potter, W. Va.—counties of Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Hardy, N. C.—counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes and Rockingham.
Linalool, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, 70% to 80%, cns., lb. 5.50 - 6.00
90%, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
92%, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Linden flowers, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.60
without leaves, bls..... No stocks
Linseed meal, 32%, sacks, f.o.b. New York December delivery..ton. No prices.
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., 20 tons, divd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
divd. other points.....lb. .08 - —
5 tons, divd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08¼- —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. 1.93 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. 1.95 - —
Carbonate, NF VI, 250-lb. bbls. lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Chloride, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 1.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.40 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.35 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone,[1] titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l., (20 ton)..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons).lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —
Lithopone in car lots is ½c. per lb. higher delivered to the Pac. Cst. and in less car lots is ½c. higher ex whse., Pac. Cst.
Liverwort, leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .62
Lobelia, herb, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Lobeline sulphate, bots.....oz.33.75 -38.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bgs....lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls...lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - .60
imported, bls.....lb. 4.50 - —
Lupulin, N.F., tins.....lb. 1.50 - 1.95
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 7.50 - 8.00

M

Mace,[1] Banda, cs.....lb. .90 - .91
Sinaw, No. 1, cs.....lb. .70 - .71
West Indian, cs.....lb. .70 - .71
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia, arsenate,[6] dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Magnesia, carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls.....lb. .08¼- —
kgs.....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls.....lb. .09½- —
kgs.....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09¾- —
bbls.....lb. .09¼- —
kgs.....lb. .10¼- —
Other points.....lb. .08 - —
Magnesia:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I., N.Y., N.J., Pa., D. of C., Del. and Md., c.l. shipments, frt. equald. with Phillipsburg, Ambler, Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, and New York. On l.c.l. shipments, frt. alld., including divd. storedoor. Magnesia prices are f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting. Zone 2—Balance of U. S.; prices f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting, Ambler, Phillipsburg, Valley Forge, and New York.
Magnesium, chloride, anhyd., dom., bbls., divd..lb. .13 - —
flake, dom., bbls., works, c.l., ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med.., 200-lb. bbls., lb. .25 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Calcined).
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls., ton lots.....lb. .31 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, 1,000-lb. contracts, dms..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
cs., 500-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. .60 - —
Magnesite, cal., dom., bgs., pwd., f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y.....ton.84.00 -90.00
dead-burned, dom.,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -40.50
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
blue, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .24 - .35
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works, ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works.....ton.77.00 - —
½, 4 tons, works.....ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.. ton.71.75 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.. l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - 3.14
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - 3.36
Hydrate, bbls., drums.....lb. .32 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 6.2%, bbls..lb. .22 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip. dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Sulphate, anhyd., ton lots, works..lb. .11¼- —
single dms., works.....lb. .11¼- —
feed grade, 77-80%, c.l....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., divd. eastern points. ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton.66.50 - —
industrial grade, 50% $MnSO_4$, c.l..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .05½- —
Mangrove bark, if, and when, available, bgs.....ton.60.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks
small, cs.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Mannitol, com'l grade, bbls., ton lots, works..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .40 - —
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs., or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Marjoram,[1] Chilean, bls.....lb. .44 - .45
in transit, bls.....lb. .43 - .44
French, bls.....lb. .84 - 1.15
Tunisian, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, cs.....lb.14.00 Nom.
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb.13.00 - —
technical, 60-lb. cs.....lb. 6.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 6.50 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.10 - —
Mercurial ointment, 30%, pails, 50 lbs..lb. 1.44 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.46 - —
50%, pails, 50 lbs.....lb. 2.09 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 2.11 - —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.02 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 2.89 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 2.91 - —
Chloride[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Iodide,[2] red, NF, 5-lb. bots..lb. 4.65 - 4.71
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.76 - 4.81
fib. dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Oxide,[2] yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
NF VI, fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.88 - —
red,[2] NF (see Red precipitate).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns.lb. 1.98 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 1.80 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd.lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks.....lb. .10¾- —
Metal leaf, Japanese, pkgs. of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminums, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 2.50 - —
composition, 5½x5½ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
gold XX, deep, 23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg.15.00 - —
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine,[6] kgs...lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine,[6] kgs....lb. .70 - —
Methanol, natural,[1,6] producer group A, all grades, E. of Miss. R., dms., c.l..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .76 - —
tanks.....gal. .60 - —
Methanol prices W. of Miss. R. are 3c. per gal. higher.
pure, group B, tanks, frt. alld., Zone 1..gal. .50 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .54 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .55½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .59½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .61½- —



YES, in the research laboratories of Union Bag & Paper Corp. even that's been done! But manufacturers will have less interest in this experiment than in the fact that the South's abundant pulpwood supply is able to furnish kraft papers for thousands of uses...accomplish tasks once deemed impossible for paper to perform.

WITH MULTI-WALL CONSTRUCTION, Union Bag & Paper Corporation offers highly efficient methods of packaging and shipping agricultural, chemical, fertilizer, food and rock products...affords a decided weight and space-saving advantage.

IN THE FIELD OF WAR PACKAGING, Union Bag & Paper Corporation is able to make kraft papers resistant to oil, grease and water, super-strong, non-scuff, flavor-sealing, fold-enduring, and eye-appealing...is able to make kraft containers that have one, or ALL of these important advantages.

Whatever your wartime container or package problem... no matter how difficult it may seem...consult

UNION BAG & PAPER CORP.

WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK, N. Y.

KRAFT PAPER—THE SERVICE UNIFORM OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS

Methanol, natural, pure, group B, dms., l.c.l., Zone 1..gal. .58½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .75½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .62½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .75½- —

Natural methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Tenn., R. I., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Synthetic,[2,3] pure, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .54½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .36½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .37 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .42½- —
3, dlvd., S. F. and L. A. .....gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .52½- .56½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N.Y., N. C.; Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R..lb. .10½- 12
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .11½- .13
Miss. R..lb. .11 - .14
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of W. of Miss. R.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. .....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08 - .09
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R., ...lb. .07½- .11
dlvd. W. of Miss. R..lb. .07½- .10½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R., ...lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss. R. .....lb. .07 - —

Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —

Acetone, natural, dms., E. of Rockies, frt. alld., c.l..gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .36 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .75 - —

Methyl acetone prices on Pacific Coast are 3c. per gal. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums, car lots.

Synthetic, tanks, Zone 1..gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —

Alcohol (see Methanol).

Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - —
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.35 - —
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, effective July 1, for delivery to any common carrier point in United Sttaes. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.

Cinnamate, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
cns. .....lb. .37 - .40
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .35 - .37

Methylamyl ketone, dms., works, l.c.l..lb. .25 - —
smaller containers, same basis, lb. .28 - —

Methylcellulose, specl, vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
std. vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .58 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .62 - —

Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —

Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —

Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —

Methylene blue, medcl., kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —

Chloride, refrigeration, dms., works..lb. .18 - .22
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15

Methylethyl ketone, dms., tech., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08 - —

Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —

Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —

Methylnaphthyl ketone, dom., cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10

Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
250 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.14.00 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.17.00 - —
400 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.17.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.50 - —

Mica, dry grd., amber. No. 4 quality, c.l..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.40.00 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .02 - —
500 lbs.....lb. .02½- —
100 lbs.....lb. .03 - —
refined, c.l.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.30.00 - —
paint, c.l.....ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.65.00 - —
white, No. 1 quality, c.l..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.45.00 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .02½- —
500 lbs.....lb. .03 - —
roofing, c.l.....ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.39.00 - —
paint, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.70.00 - —
wet grd., paint or lacquer, c.l., bots..lb.18.00 - —
under 25-lb. lots, bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble,[6] 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 sec. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —

Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .25 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 16% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis..unit-ton. 3.00 Nom.
Chemical, Ill., Nov.-Dec. shipments..unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Norfolk, Va.....unit-ton. No prices
Nitromethane, lms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. No prices
Chinese, whole.....lb. .43 Nom.
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., bgs., cs.....lb. .42 - .43
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .16

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Oakbark extract, 25%, tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0385- —
tanks .....lb. .0325- —
Ocher (see Yellow)
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, USP, bots.....lb. No stocks
sweet, true, exp., dms., cns., lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Amber, crude, cns.....lb. No stocks
refd., cns. .....lb. No stocks.
Angelica, root, bots.....lb.140.00 - —
seed, bots.....lb.120.00 -140.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Apricot, kernel, cns.....lb. .40 - .55
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - .95
Babassu,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55% phenols, cns..lb. 1.55 - 1.85
Porto Rican, 55-60% phenols, cns..lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 6.50
natural coppers.....lb.32.00 -35.00
Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet, birch).
Birch tar, crude, cns.....lb. No stocks
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 4.75 - 5.75
Mexican (see Linaloe, wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .85 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.05
free from metal, cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.10
redistilled, cns.....lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Calamus, cns.....lb. No stocks
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. .45 - .46
dms. .....lb. No prices.
white, cans .....lb. .48 - —
dms. .....lb. No prices.
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.15.00 -16.00
rectified, cns.....lb.17.50 -18.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VIII, cns..lb. 3.75 - 4.75
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.15.50 -17.50
Cardamom, bots.....lb.25.00 -34.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.10.25 -11.00
Castor,[1,6] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .17¾- —
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .15¾- —
dms. (returnable), c.l...lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehydrated, dms. .....lb. .1860- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1900- —
extracted, No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¾- —
dms. (returnable), c.l....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (65% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¾- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
technical, cns.....lb. .75 - 1.10
Cedarwood, Southern, dms...lb. .65 - .85
Celery, bots.....lb.25.00 -30.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .68 - —
Chinawood,[1,5] dms.....lb. .39 - —
tanks .....lb. .3875- —
Cinnamon, bark oil, bots....lb.30.00 -32.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 2.25 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Java, cns.....lb. No prices
Clove, makers, USP, cns.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,5] Manila, crude, bulk, c.l.f..lb. .0835- —
edible, ex tax.....lb. .0985- —
Cod,[5] Newf., dms.....gal. .90 - —
tanks .....gal. .85 - —
Codliver,[5] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl.80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.23.00 -35.00
Corn,[1,5] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12¾- —
refd., bbls.....lb. .15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[5] cooking, bbls....lb. .16¾- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 3.10 - —
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cumin, bots.....lb.10.00 -12.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 6.25 - 8.00
weed, bots.....lb. 5.85 - 6.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 3.85
Oil, eucalyptus, 70-75%, cns...lb. .95 - 1.05
80-90%, cns.....lb. .99 - 1.06
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Fishliver,[1,5] 6,000 to under 60,000 units per gram—per million unit. .14 - —
60,000 to under 200,000 units per gram—per million units. .20 - —
200,000 or more units per gram—per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, rusa, cns. lb.16.50 -18.00
Bourbon, cns. .....lb.18.50 -20.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Grapeseed, dom., dms.....lb. .25 - .26
imported, dms.....lb. .20 - .25
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.50 -24.00
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots.lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Hemlock, cns.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Juniper berry, cns.....lb.12.00 -18.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Juniper, tar, USP XI, dms..lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Lard,[5] common, 1, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
winter, strained, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
prime, ined., bbls.....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Lavender, flower, French, cns. lb. 8.50 -16.00
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .70
spike, Spanish, tech., cns..lb. 4.25 - 6.85
dms. .....lb. 4.15 - 6.75
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns..... No stocks
Terpeneless, Type 1.....lb.11.75 -15.00
Type 2.....lb. 9.50 -13.00
Uruguay, to arrive, 10 kilo cans..lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.45 - 1.85
Lime, dist., Mex., cns.....lb. 7.25 - 7.75
Jamaica, cns.....lb. 9.00 - 9.25
expressed, Jamaica, cns....lb.12.50 -13.50
Lignaloe, wood, Mexican, cns. lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Brazilian (see Bois de rose).
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1330- .1350
l.c.l., 10 or more.....lb. .1350- .1370
5 to 9.....lb. .1390- .1410
less than 5.....lb. .1410 -.1430
tanks .....lb. .1240- .1260
Less .005c. per lb. for linseed oil drum shipments, plus $6 deposit per drum.
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-600 vis., 2¼-4, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .23½- .28
neutral, 150-300 vis., 3, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., 3, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17¼
Pennsylvania,[3] bright stocks, 8 color, 140-150 vis., 10-25 pour, tanks, gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .18½
neutral, 70° F., 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .22 - .24
200 vis., 0-15 pour, tanks, gal. .24 - .26
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.75 Nom.
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 6.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers .....lb.15.10 - —
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0880- —
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms.....lb. .1270- .1290
kettle-bodied, ret. dms....lb. .1370- .1390
light-pressed, ret. dms...lb. .1170- .1190
tanks .....lb. .1090- .1100
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, bots., cns..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Seed,[5] exp., dms.....lb. .13 - —
Neatsfoot,[6] 15° c.t., bbls....gal. 1.90 - —
20°, bbls. .....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, bbls. .....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, bbls. .....lb. .18¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots.....lb.300.00-375.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.75 Nom.
Officica,[1,5] liquid, dms.....lb. .25 - —
solid, dms.....lb. .23 - —
Oleo,[5] 1, bbls.....lb. .13¼ Nom.
2, bbls. .....lb. .13 Nom.
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 4.50 - —
Olive,[5] denat., dms.....gal. 3.50 - 4.00
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 4.00 - 4.25
imported, dms.....gal. 4.25 - 4.50
foots, dms.....lb. .19 Nom.
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms. c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
35% (28% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l .....lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.00 - —
expressed, Calif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - —
Argentine, 10-kilo cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Brazilian, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Messina, USP, coppers....lb. No stocks
Mexican, sponge-pressed, cns., lb. 5.50 - 5.75
West Indian, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
terpeneless .....lb.35.00 -175.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.70 - 3.25
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.50 - —
Palm,[1,5] Niger, bulk, c.i.f...lb. .0825- — .
Paraffin,[1] 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80@100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour....gal. .08¼- —
100-100 vis., 10/25 pour....gal. .08¼- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .14 - —
360° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .05¾- —
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 7.10 - 8.50
Peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, mill..lb. .13 - —
refd., edible, bbls.....lb. .17 Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Import, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.90
Peppermint, natural, cns., dms. lb. 5.50 - 5.75
redist., USP, cns., dms....lb. 5.85 - 6.00
Perilla,[1,5] crude, dms.....lb. .2450- —
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
dms. .....lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Pimento berry, cns.....lb. 8.00 - 8.75
leaf, cns. .....lb. 5.25 - —
Pine, tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
Whiting, Ind.....gal. *.34 - —

N

Naphtha, Painters (see Petroleum, naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[6] dom., 74 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
78 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works..100 lbs. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
pkgs. (16-oz.), same basis.lb. .08½- —
(12-oz.), same basis...pkg. .07 - —
Neocinchophen, USP., 100-lb. lots, dms..lb. 7.00 - —
50-lb. lots.....lb. 7.05 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 7.10 - —
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] 100 lbs., dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. bot.....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine,[2] sulphate, 40%, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. .703 - —
10-lb. tins.....lb. .86¼- —
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Nikethamide, 25 lbs. or more, bots..lb.18.00 - —
under 25-lb. lots, bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble,[6] 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 sec. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —

Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .25 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 16% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis..unit-ton. 3.00 Nom.
Chemical, Ill., Nov.-Dec. shipments..unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Norfolk, Va.....unit-ton. No prices
Nitromethane, lms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. No prices
Chinese, whole.....lb. .43 Nom.
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., bgs., cs.....lb. .42 - .43
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .16

O

Oakbark extract, 25%, tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0385- —
tanks .....lb. .0325- —
Ocher (see Yellow)
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, USP, bots.....lb. No stocks
sweet, true, exp., dms., cns., lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Amber, crude, cns.....lb. No stocks
refd., cns. .....lb. No stocks.
Angelica, root, bots.....lb.140.00 - —
seed, bots.....lb.120.00 -140.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Apricot, kernel, cns.....lb. .40 - .55
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - .95
Babassu,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55% phenols, cns..lb. 1.55 - 1.85
Porto Rican, 55-60% phenols, cns..lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 6.50
natural coppers.....lb.32.00 -35.00
Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet, birch).
Birch tar, crude, cns.....lb. No stocks
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 4.75 - 5.75
Mexican (see Linaloe, wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .85 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.05
free from metal, cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.10
redistilled, cns.....lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Calamus, cns.....lb. No stocks
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. .45 - .46
dms. .....lb. No prices.
white, cans .....lb. .48 - —
dms. .....lb. No prices.
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.15.00 -16.00
rectified, cns.....lb.17.50 -18.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VIII, cns..lb. 3.75 - 4.75
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.15.50 -17.50
Cardamom, bots.....lb.25.00 -34.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.10.25 -11.00
Castor,[1,6] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .17¾- —
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .15¾- —
dms. (returnable), c.l...lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehydrated, dms. .....lb. .1860- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1900- —
extracted, No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¾- —
dms. (returnable), c.l....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (65% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¾- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
technical, cns.....lb. .75 - 1.10
Cedarwood, Southern, dms...lb. .65 - .85
Celery, bots.....lb.25.00 -30.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .68 - —
Chinawood,[1,5] dms.....lb. .39 - —
tanks .....lb. .3875- —
Cinnamon, bark oil, bots....lb.30.00 -32.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 2.25 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Java, cns.....lb. No prices
Clove, makers, USP, cns.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,5] Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f..lb. .0835- —
edible, ex tax.....lb. .0985- —
Cod,[5] Newf., dms.....gal. .90 - —
tanks .....gal. .85 - —
Codliver,[5] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl.80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.23.00 -35.00
Corn,[1,5] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12¾- —
refd., bbls.....lb. .15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[5] cooking, bbls....lb. .16¾- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 3.10 - —
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cumin, bots.....lb.10.00 -12.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 6.25 - 8.00
weed, bots.....lb. 5.85 - 6.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 3.85
Oil, eucalyptus, 70-75%, cns...lb. .95 - 1.05
80-90%, cns.....lb. .99 - 1.06
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Fishliver,[1,5] 6,000 to under 60,000 units per gram—per million unit. .14 - —
60,000 to under 200,000 units per gram—per million units. .20 - —
200,000 or more units per gram—per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, rusa, cns. lb.16.50 -18.00
Bourbon, cns. .....lb.18.50 -20.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Grapeseed, dom., dms.....lb. .25 - .26
imported, dms.....lb. .20 - .25
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.50 -24.00
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots.lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Hemlock, cns.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Juniper berry, cns.....lb.12.00 -18.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Juniper, tar, USP XI, dms..lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Lard,[5] common, 1, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
winter, strained, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
prime, ined., bbls.....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Lavender, flower, French, cns. lb. 8.50 -16.00
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .70
spike, Spanish, tech., cns..lb. 4.25 - 6.85
dms. .....lb. 4.15 - 6.75
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns..... No stocks
Terpeneless, Type 1.....lb.11.75 -15.00
Type 2.....lb. 9.50 -13.00
Uruguay, to arrive, 10 kilo cans..lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.45 - 1.85
Lime, dist., Mex., cns.....lb. 7.25 - 7.75
Jamaica, cns.....lb. 9.00 - 9.25
expressed, Jamaica, cns....lb.12.50 -13.50
Lignaloe, wood, Mexican, cns. lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Brazilian (see Bois de rose).
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1330- .1350
l.c.l., 10 or more.....lb. .1350- .1370
5 to 9.....lb. .1390- .1410
less than 5.....lb. .1410 -.1430
tanks .....lb. .1240- .1260
Less .005c. per lb. for linseed oil drum shipments, plus $6 deposit per drum.
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-600 vis., 2¼-4, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .23½- .28
neutral, 150-300 vis., 3, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., 3, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17¼
Pennsylvania,[3] bright stocks, 8 color, 140-150 vis., 10-25 pour, tanks, gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .18½
neutral, 70° F., 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .22 - .24
200 vis., 0-15 pour, tanks, gal. .24 - .26
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.75 Nom.
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 6.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers .....lb.15.10 - —
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0880- —
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms.....lb. .1270- .1290
kettle-bodied, ret. dms....lb. .1370- .1390
light-pressed, ret. dms...lb. .1170- .1190
tanks .....lb. .1090- .1100
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, bots., cns..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Seed,[5] exp., dms.....lb. .13 - —
Neatsfoot,[6] 15° c.t., bbls....gal. 1.90 - —
20°, bbls. .....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, bbls. .....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, bbls. .....lb. .18¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots.....lb.300.00-375.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.75 Nom.
Officica,[1,5] liquid, dms.....lb. .25 - —
solid, dms.....lb. .23 - —
Oleo,[5] 1, bbls.....lb. .13¼ Nom.
2, bbls. .....lb. .13 Nom.
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 4.50 - —
Olive,[5] denat., dms.....gal. 3.50 - 4.00
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 4.00 - 4.25
imported, dms.....gal. 4.25 - 4.50
foots, dms.....lb. .19 Nom.
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms. c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
35% (28% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l .....lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.00 - —
expressed, Calif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - —
Argentine, 10-kilo cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Brazilian, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Messina, USP, coppers....lb. No stocks
Mexican, sponge-pressed, cns., lb. 5.50 - 5.75
West Indian, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
terpeneless .....lb.35.00 -175.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.70 - 3.25
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.50 - —
Palm,[1,5] Niger, bulk, c.i.f...lb. .0825- — .
Paraffin,[1] 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80@100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour....gal. .08¼- —
100-100 vis., 10/25 pour....gal. .08¼- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .14 - —
360° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .05¾- —
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 7.10 - 8.50
Peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, mill..lb. .13 - —
refd., edible, bbls.....lb. .17 Nom.
Pennyroy

Oil, putty, dms., c.l., Boston, Providence	gal.	.25 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.27 -	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.18 -	—
Martinez, Cal.	gal.	.28 -	—

[1] Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,2] denat., tanks	lb.	.1150-	—
blown, dms.	lb.	.18 -	18½
Red,[2] dms., dlvd.	lb.	.11¾-	.12¾
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11 -	—
Rose, natural, coppers	oz.	30.00	-35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.85 -	1.90
dms.	lb.	1.75 -	1.80
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.	gal.	.58 -	—
2d rectified, dms.	gal.	.60 -	—
3d rectified, dms.	gal.	.64 -	—
Rue, bots.	lb.	7.50	-13.50
Sage, Spanish, cns.	lb.	3.50 -	3.75
Sandalwood, domestic, distilled, NF, cns.	lb.	6.00 -	6.10
Mysore, cns., case lots	lb.	7.00 -	7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,2] tanks, Pac. Coast	lb.	.0890-	—
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms.	lb.	.1270-	.1290
kettle-bodied, ret. dms.	lb.	.1370-	.1390
light-pressed, ret. dms.	lb.	.1170-	.1190
tanks	lb.	.1090-	.1100
Sassafras, artif., cns.	lb.	2.00 -	2.25
natural, dom., cns., dms.	lb.	2.00 -	2.40
Savin, cns.	lb.	16.00	-25.00
Savory, cns.	lb.	No stock	
Sesame, tanks, Coast	lb.	.15	Nom.
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal.		.19 -	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.20 -	—
tanks, works	gal.	.14 -	—
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.	lb.	No stocks.	
Soybean,[2] dom., crude, dms.	lb.	.13	Nom.
tanks	lb.	.12¼	Nom.
refd., dms.	lb.	.14¼	Nom.
tanks	lb.	.13¾	Nom.
Spearmint, dms.	lb.	2.95 -	3.25
Sperm,[4] bleach, 38°, dms.	lb.	.1301-	—
45°, dms.	lb.	.1278-	—
natural, dms.	lb.	.1223-	—
Spruce, cns., dms.	lb.	1.30 -	1.35
Sunflower,[1,2] tanks	lb.	.1430-	—
Sweet birch, North, cns.	lb.	4.75 -	5.00
South, cns.	lb.	2.50 -	4.25
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton.		55.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	60.00	-65.00
tanks, works	ton.	40.00 -	—
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.05 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.04½-	—
Tallow,[2] acidless, bbls.	lb.	.14¼-	—
tanks	lb.	.13¾-	—
Tansy, cns.	lb.	3.00 -	3.10
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.33 -	—
l.c.l., E. cities	gal.	.30 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.24¼-	—
rectified, USP, bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.60 -	—
Tar acid (see T).			
Teaseed,[1] crude, dms.	lb.	.29	Nom.
refd., dms.	lb.	.32	Nom.
Thyme, NF, red, cns.	lb.	2.60 -	3.50
white, cns.	lb.	2.85 -	4.00
Tung (see Oil, chinawood)			
Turkey, red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).			
Turpentine (see T).			
Turtle, cns.	gal.	8.50 -	—
Vetiver, Java, bots.	lb.	29.00	-38.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms.	lb.	.1070-	—
Winter, bleach, dms.	lb.	.1110-	—
Wheat germ, 100-gal. dms., dlvd.	gal.	10.00 -	—
25-gal. dms.	gal.	12.50 -	—
10-gal. dms.	gal.	13.50 -	—
5-gal. dms.	gal.	14.00 -	—
1-gal. dms.	gal.	15.00 -	—
White, mineral, dom., f.o.b. N. Y., tech., 50-65 vis., returnable dms., c.l.	gal.	.36 -	
l.c.l.	gal.	.42 -	.45
65/75 vis., c.l.	gal.	.36 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.42 -	.45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.39 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.45 -	.48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l.,	gal.	.44½-	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.50½-	.53½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l.,	gal.	.49 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.55 -	.58
145/155 vis., dms., c.l.,	gal.	.51 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.57 -	.60
175/185 vis., c.l.	gal.	.54½-	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.60½-	.63½
200/210 vis., c.l.	gal.	.58 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.64 -	.67
320/330 vis., c.l.	gal.	.65 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.71 -	.74
335/345 vis., c.l.	gal.	.66 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.72 -	.75
f.o.b. San Francisco, USP, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l.	gal.	.40 -	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.45 -	—
85 vis., c.l.	gal.	.40 -	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.45 -	—
100 vis., c.l.	gal.	.49½-	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.54½-	—
145 vis., c.l.	gal.	.57 -	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.62 -	—
180 vis., c.l.	gal.	.60½-	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.65½-	—
340 vis., c.l.	gal.	.72 -	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.77 -	—
Russian	gal.	No prices	
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns.	lb.	5.50 -	7.00
South, cns.	lb.	4.00 -	5.25
Wood (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).			
Wormseed, cns.	lb.	2.75 -	3.00
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	4.25 -	5.00
Ylang-ylang, Bourb., bots., cns., lb.		No stocks	
Manila, bots.	lb.	45.00 -	—
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton.		7.00	-11.00
Lumps, same basis	ton.	7.00 -	—
Spalls, same basis	ton.	5.00 -	—
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	8.00 -	—
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	9.50 -	—
325 mesh, c.l., mines	ton.	20.00 -	—
200 mesh, c.l., mines	ton.	17.00 -	—
100 mesh, c.l., mines	ton.	15.00 -	—
20 mesh to dust	ton.	12.00 -	—
Opium gum, USP, 50-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	13.00 -	—
25-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	13.25 -	—
5-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	13.50 -	—
1-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	13.65 -	—

Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.

Orange, Lake, Persian, bbls.	lb.	.30 -	.45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¼-	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¾-	—
Orange, mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.12½-	—
dlvd. other points	lb.	.12 -	—
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc.,	lb.	.12¾-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.13¼-	—
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo.,	lb.	.13 -	—
French, Tours, casks, ex dock,	lb.	No prices	
kgs., ex dock	lb.	No prices	
Molybdate,[2] bbls.	lb.	.31 -	—
Toner, bbls.	lb.	.80 -	1.05
Orangeflower petals, cs.	lb.	.45 -	.75
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.	lb.	.30 -	.31
sweet, bls.	lb.	.15 -	.17
Haitian, bgs.	lb.	.09 -	.10
Oregano, Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.15¾-	.16¼
Orris root, whole	lb.	1.35 -	1.40
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	1.45 -	1.50
Orthoamylphenol, l. c. l., dms., works	lb.	.25 -	—
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.70 -	—
Orthochloroanilin, dms.	lb.	.60 -	.70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.32 -	—
Orthocresol,[4] 30.4°C. Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	.18
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 -	18¼
Orthocresol, 29° Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	.17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	.17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.06 -	.07¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07 -	.08½
100-lb. tins, same basis	lb.	.08 -	.09
50-lb. tins, same basis	lb.	.09 -	.10
tanks, same basis	lb.	.05½-	.06½
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Orthonitroaniliin, dms.	lb.	.45 -	—
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.15 -	.16
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.	lb.	.75 -	—
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.09 -	—
Orthophenetidin, dms.	lb.	.82 -	—
Orthotoluidin, dms.	lb.	.19 -	—
Osage orange, crystals, bgs.	lb.	.23 -	—
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.11 -	—
No. 2	lb.	.10 -	—
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works	lb.	3.50 -	—
bots., cns., 1-50 lbs.	lb.	3.75 -	4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.	lb.	4.00 -	4.25
Paprika,[1] Portuguese, extra fancy bgs.	lb.	.38½-	.39
good, bgs.	lb.	.37½-	.38
Spanish, extra fancy, cs.	lb.	.51 -	.52
good, bgs.	lb.	.42 -	.43
medium, cs.	lb.	.41 -	.42
Parachlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.32 -	—
Paracymene, refd., dms.	gal.	.75 -	1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l.lb.	lb.	.11 -	.13
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½-	.15
Paraffin,[1] crude scale and semi-refined, 122-124 A.M.P., slack bbls. or solid in 100-kilo bgs., 10,000 lbs., f.o.b. refinery	lb.	.04¼-	—
124-126 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.04¾-	—
126-128 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.04½-	—
128-130 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.04¾-	—
130-132 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.05 -	—
132-134 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.05¼-	—
134-136 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.05½-	—
fully refined, 120-122 A.M.P., bbls., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.05 -	—
123-125 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0520-	—
Paraffin, fully refined:— A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0520-	—
128-130 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0560-	—
130-132 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0565-	—
131-133 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0535-	—
133-135 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0615-	—
135-137 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0640-	—
138-140 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0715-	—
141-143 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0765-	—
143-145 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0810-	—
145-150 A.M.P., slabs, cartons, same basis	lb.	.0860-	—
146-148 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0930-	—
149-151 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.1015-	—
160-165 A.M.P., f.o.b. refinery, San Francisco, c.l.	lb.	.14 -	—

Paraffin wax, crude and semi-refined, packed in 50-kilo bgs., is 10 points per lb. higher; prices on slabbed material are 20 points per lb. higher than on solid. Tankcar prices are 30 points less than barrel prices. Fully refined wax in bags is 40 points higher than slabs loose; fully refined wax in tankcars is 5 points lower than slabs loose prices.

Paraformaldehyde,[2,3] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, or N.Y.C.	lb.	.23 -	—
100 to 900 lbs., shipments, same basis	lb.	.24 -	—

Available

PRODUCTS

Products which are available to the perfumer in ample quantity and at reasonable prices.

Oil of Cedar Leaf American Pure
Exceptionally Fine Quality

Oil of White Cedar
II Distilled
III Distilled

Oil of Petitgrain South American 46% Ester

Linalyl Acetate

Linalool

Oil of Rosewood Brazilian

Ionone Alpha

Ionone Methyl

Aubepine

Para Cresyl Ethyl Ether

Para Cresyl Methyl Ether

Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol

Cyclamal

Aromatics Division

GENERAL DRUG COMPANY

644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .12 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., cbys.....lb. .37 - .45
Paranisidine, cms.....lb. .75 - —
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works...lb. .45 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs...lb. .15 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs.....lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls.....lb. .48 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Paris green, dealer, dms., kegs, c.l., f.o.b. wks., frt. alld..lb. .24 - .26
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - .27
Passion flower, herb, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Peanut meal, 45-47% protein, Southern Alabama-Georgia mills, February delivery.ton.35.00 - —
48-50%, same basis.....ton.37.00 - —
51% or more, same basis.ton.39.00 - —
Pectin, 200-lb. bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Peltitory root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works.. lb .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, C.P., bbls., dlvd., lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .33½- .35½
less than barrel lots.....lb. .40 - —
Tetra acetate, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
Pentanes,[1] 28°38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.S, gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., G.S.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, G.S .....gal. .06½- .07½
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.S..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., G.S.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., G.S.....gal. .55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs..lb. .0670- .0675
50 to 100 bgs.....lb. .0696- .0700
White,[1] 15 tons, bgs.....lb. .11½ Nom.
24 bgs. .....lb. .1296- .1308
red, chillies, dom., fair Hontaka type, bgs..lb. .40 - .42
Carolina, bgs.....lb. .18½- .19
Mombassa, bgs. .....lb. .23 - .24
Sierra Leone, bgs.....lb. .22½- .23
Peppermint leaves, dom., bls..lb. .40 - .45
Import, bls. .....lb. .96 - 1.10
Perchlorethylene,[2] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., zone 1, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¼- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —

All prices on perchlorosethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following states:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., N. H., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City; N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla., and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Petrolatum, USP XII, amber, fiber dms., non-returnable, c.l., f.o.b. New York..lb. .03⅝- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04⅝- —
extra amber, c.l., same basis, lb. .03⅝- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04⅝- —
cream, c.l., same basis....lb. .04⅜- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¼- —
yellow, soft, c.l., same basis, lb. .03⅜- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04⅜- —
White, USP XII, lily, c.l., same basis..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - —
snow, c.l., same basis....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07⅜- —
snow, soft, c.l., same basis, lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¼- —
Dark, bbls., returnable, c.l., Group 3..lb. .021 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .025 - —
Golden topaz, c.l., same basis, lb. .032 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .036 - —
Red veterinarian, c.l., same basis..lb. .024 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .028 - —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, gravity 18-18.9 and below..bbl. .80 - —
30-30.9 and above....bbl. 1.23 - —
Illinois basis .....bbl. 1.37 - —
Louisiana-Arkansas ...bbl. .86 - 1.36
Oklahoma-Kansas, gravity 20-20.9 and below..bbl. .75 - —
40 and above .....bbl. 1.25 - —
Pennsylvania, Bradford-Allegany..bbl. 3.00 - —
Buckeye lines.....bbl. 2.55 - —
Corning .....bbl. 1.31 - —
Eureka lines.....bbl. 2.59 - —
N Y Transit lines...bbl. 3.00 - —
National Transit lines, bbl. 3.00 - —
S.W. Penn. lines....bbl. 2.65 - —
Texas, Conroe.....bbl. 1.42 - —
East .....bbl. 1.25 - —
Gulf Coast, gravity 19-19.9 and below..bbl. 1.06 - —
40 and above.....bbl. 1.48 - —
Pecos County.....bbl. .95 - —
West (and Lea County, N. M.), gravity 19-19.9 and below..bbl. .70 - —
40 and above.....bbl. 1.12 - —
Wyoming, Lance Creek.bbl. 1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60°C., c.l..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
35-60°C., l.c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
40-75°C., c.l.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —

Petroleum ether prices are spot quotations f.o.b. Group 3, for material packed in drums

Fuel oil, at refinery:—
Oklahoma, No. 3, tanks..gal. .03¼- —
No. 6.....bbl. .80 - .90
14-16 .....bbl. .95 - —
Group 3, No. 3, tanks....gal. .03¼- —
No. 5.....bbl. .85 - —
No. 6.....bbl. .80 - .85
Petroleum, fuel oil, Kansas, No. 6..bbl. .90 - —
Arkansas, No. 3, tanks...gal. .03½- —
Pennsylvania, No. 1, tanks, gal. .05¾- .07¾
No. 2.....gal. .05¾- .07¾
No. 3.....gal. .05¾- .07¾
California, heavy.....bbl. .80 - .85
light .....bbl. .85 - .95
diesel, tanks.....gal. .03 - .054
stove dist., tank. .....gal. .03 - .05¼
No. 1, tanks.....gal. .04 - —
No. 2, tanks.....gal. .03½- —
No. 5, tanks.....gal. .03½- —
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—
California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles, gal. .11 - —
Fort Welles, Wash.. ..gal. .12 - —
San Francisco.....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore.....gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal. .11 - —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Group 2, benzol type, tankcars..gal. .07½- —
toluol type, tanks.....gal. .07¾- .07¾
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks, gal. .10½- —
198-290 b.r., tanks...gal. .10¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks...gal. .10¼- —
312-408 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal. .10 - —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¼- —
Gulf Coast, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore, 25-100 gals..gal. .13 - —
100 gals. or more.....gal. .12 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .1630- —
Buffalo .....gal. .1240- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .11 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Hartford .....gal. .1630- —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .1480- —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .11 - —
New York (200 gal.)....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .129 - —
Providence .....gal. .13 - —
Rochester .....gal. .1320- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .13 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .13 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tankcars..gal. .11 - —
N. J., tankcars.....gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tankcars.....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orlans), tankcars..gal. .06¾- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Bridgeport .....gal. .1730- —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .13 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .12 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway..gal. .21½- —
No. 2, over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21¼- —
No. 3, same basis.....gal. .22½- —
No. 8, tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, N. J., frt. alld..gal. .228 - —
No. 30, tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld..gal. .223 - —
No. 40, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal.....gal. .13½- —
V.M.&P., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 350 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles .....gal. .10 - —
dlvd. Los Angeles....gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle.gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal. .11 - —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1520- —
Newark (200 gal.)....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12¼- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .24 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks.gal. .11 - —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼- —
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal. .09½- —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .09½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. tins.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs., spot or contract, lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol,[6] USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls.,dms., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .85 -
bbls., dms., kgs., 100-250 lbs., lb. .87 - .89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. .80 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .87 - —
50-lb. kgs.....lb. .84 - —
Phenothiazin, Unmodified, fib. dms., incl., 2,000-lb. shipt. lb. .55 - —
150 lbs., same terms.....lb. .60 - —
100 lbs., same terms.....lb. .67 - —
50-lbs., same terms.....lb. .70 - —
Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
dimethylacetate, cns.....lb. 14.50 -16.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 8.00 -15.00
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots., lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, tins, wks..lb. 20.00 -22.00
tech., tins, works.....lb. 15.00 -16.00
Phosgene, ton lots, works....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate rock, Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% B.P.L., according to provisions of Maximum Price Regulation 240, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mine, c.l....long ton. 2.00 - —
70%-68% B.P.L., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..... long ton. 2.40 - —
72%-70% B.P.L., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..... long ton. 3.00 - —
75%-74% B.P.L., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..... long ton. 4.00 - —
77%-76% B.P.L., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..... long ton. 5.00 - —
finely ground, M.P.R. 240 proprovisions, same basis..... short ton. 2.75 - —
68% basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.00 - —
70% basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.25 - —
All pebble, 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
Tenn., brown phosphate rock, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% B.P.L., f.o.b. cars, mines, c.l...long ton. 4.30 - —
70%-68% B.P.L., 5% I. & A., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 4.80 - —
72%-70% B.P.L., 5½% I.& A., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.30 - —
finely ground rock, M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis, short ton. 4.50 - —
80% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.70 - —
81% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.80 - —
82% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.00 - —
83% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.50 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., lb. .40 - .44
tins for export.....lb. .55 - —
yellow,[6] dms.....lb. .18 - .20
cases .....lb. .23 - .25
Phosphorous oxychloride,[6] cyls.lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride, cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., wks., ton..lb. .35 - —
single, bbls., works.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R—lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09½
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 3.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bots., vis..oz. 3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vis.....oz. 3.80 - 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .20 - .29½
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. .63 - .80
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.22.00 - —
Hardwood, 1-time, dms., c.l., dlvd., Akron..ton.23.75 -24.00
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas)
Pitch, pine, dms.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls...lb. .12 - .13
Podophyllin, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bbls. .....lb. .10 - .11
Polyamyl naphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate bark, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Root bark, bgs.....lb. .80 - .85
Poppy flowers, red, bls.....lb. .65 - .85
seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .50 - .52
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. .09½- .09¾
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .35½- .36
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., 250 lbs..lb. .28 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .31 - .44
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., 100-lb. lots, cbys., demjs..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., or gran., bbls., kgs., 300 lbs. lb. .19 - .21
gran., bbls., kgs., 250 lbs.lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[3,5] spot, c.l., cks., bbls., works..lb. .09¾- —
6 casks or 10 bbls., or over, works..lb. .09¾- —
5 casks or 9 bbls., or less, works..lb. .10 - —
Potash bichromate in bgs., ¼c. less.
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .27 - .31
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .28 - .32
Carbonate, calc., doms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis.lb. .03½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., 325 lbs..lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., 325 lbs.....lb. .19 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms.....lb. .03¼- .03½
tanks .....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- .06¾
Potash, chlorate,[3,6] cryst., kgs., works..lb. .11 Nom.
powd., kgs., works.....lb. .09¾- .10
Chloride, tech., 98%, cryst., bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Chromate,[3,5] bgs.....lb. .34 - .37
Citrate, USP, gran., 250-lb. bbls., lbs..lb. .33½- —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .34½- —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .35½- —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .37½- —
powd., 3c. per lb higher.
Cyanide, dom., dms., works..lb. .55 - —
gold, 41% gold, bots., works oz.14.20 -14.95
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.50 - 1.53
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.60 - 1.63
50-lb. lots, cbys. or cns..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.77
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 1.75 - —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., 100 lbs. to 1,000 lbs..lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs..lb. .72 - —
25 to 50 lbs.....lb. .75 - —
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots., or cans.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Kainit, 20%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports. ton. No prices
Manure salt, dom., 22%, K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, same basis..unit-ton. .21 - —
import, 30%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton. No prices
Metabisulphite, kgs.....lb. .18 - .19
CP, cryst., 500-lb. bbls....lb. .34 - —
purified, 500-lb bbls .....lb. .23 - —
Muriate, dom., 60-62-63%, K_2O, bulk ex vessel, ports..... unit-ton. .53½- —
granular, 50-52% K_2O.unit-ton. .56 - —

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price; basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.

Oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs.....lb. .40 - .42
tech., bbls., dms.....lb. .28 - .30
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.i.f. ports, ton. No prices
Perchlorate,[3,6] kgs., works..lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .20¾- .22
USP, dms., works.....lb. .21¾- .22¾
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate alkaline, lumps, bgs., works..lb. .07 - —
glass, bgs., c.l.....ton.290.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., 650 lbs., bbls..lb. .15 Nom.
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .17 - —
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min. 90%, ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports. ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms....lb. .75 - .85
N.F., dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, dom., bulk, min. 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports. ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb. .40 - .42
Potash-titanium oxalate, 350-lb. bbls..lb. .45 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .50 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Berries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Procaine, hydrochloride, 25-lb. cns. lb. 8.00 - —
5-lb. cans.....lb. 8.25 - 8.50
1-lb. bots.....lb. 8.75 - —
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Group 3..gal. .03 - .03¾
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. 1.10 Nom.
Pumice, dom., grd., fine, 4F, 3F, 2F, F, O, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up, lb. .04 - —
600-1,999 lbs.....lb. .04¼- —
100-599 lbs.....lb. .04⅝- —
New York, 2,000 lbs. and up, lb. .03⅜- —
500-1,999 lbs.....lb. .03⅝- —
100-499 lbs.....lb. .04 - —
coarse, O½, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up..lb. .04¼- —
600-1,999 lbs.....lb. .04½- —
100-599 lbs.....lb. .05 - —
New York, 2,000 lbs. and up..lb. .03⅝- —
500-1,999 lbs.....lb. .03⅞- —
100-499 lbs.....lb. .04¼- —
imp., Italian.....lb. No prices

Pumice stone packed in barriels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.

Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd., gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd..gal. 8.53 - —
Pyrethrum[6] flowers, coarse, grns., (g.f.p.) 0.9% pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .27 - .28
fine powd., 0.8 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .23 - —
fine, grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls..lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .39 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, dms....gal. 1.71 - —
refd., 2°, dms.....lb. .46 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, bulk, c.i.f. Atl. ports..unit-ton. No prices

Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins..lb. 4.60 - —
Pyrophylite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., mines..ton.10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines..ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap amber, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
china, white, ivory, cs., works, lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works....lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works....lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
white, cs.. works.....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, dom., bls.....lb. .06 - .09
Quebracho extract, solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, plus duty, lb. .04⅞- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05 - —
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
ground, bgs.. c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .12 - 13
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Quercitron, crystals, bgs.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bgs., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[1,4] dom., flasks (76 lbs. net), f.o.b. shipment point in Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz..flask.191.00 - —
Tex. and Ark.....flask.193.00 - —
Quicksilver freight $4.28 per flask to N. Y.; dealers' commission, 1%; brokers, 2%.
Quince seed, ozs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Quinidine,[5] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. 1.06 + .13½*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Subject to surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] 100 oz., cns.....oz. .84 + .13½*
Acetate, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, cns.....oz. .60 + .13½
Citrate, cns.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihpdrobromide, bots.....oz. .86 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots.....oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, cns.....oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns....oz. .81 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns.....oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, cns.....oz. .76 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hypophosite, cns.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, cns.....oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, cns.....oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP XI, cns.....oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, cns.....oz. .63 + .13½
Valerate, cns.....oz. .99 + 13½
Tartrate, cns.....oz. 1.03 + .13½

* Quinine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[5] cns., oz. .81 + .13½

Subject to surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed,[1] Argentine, large bgs., lb. .08¾- .09
dom., dwarf Essex, bgs..lb. .10 - .10½
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.10
Red,[2] alizarin lake,[3] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Red, alizarin lake prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .95 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.00 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.05 - —
light shade, bbls, ton lots, lb. .80 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .85 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. .90 - —
light-medium shades, bbls., ton lots..lb. .85 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .90 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. .95 - —
maroon shade, bbls., ton lots..lb. 1.65 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.10 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.15 - —
deep, bbls., ton lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
medium shade, bbls., ton lots..lb. .90 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Red, cadmium, lithopone quotations are f.o.b. Balto. or whse. points, charges prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.
Selenide, bbls., light, works. lb. 2.35 - —
maroon, works.....lb. 2.90 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs...lb. 4.00 - —
50 lbs.....lb. 4.75 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.25 - —
1 lb.....lb. 5.35 - —
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Eosin toner, bbls.....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Cadmium, Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis, lb. .07¾- —
Imported, English, all shades. lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide see (Red oxide).
Lacquer maroon, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts, lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts..lb. .60 - —
Rose, lake, bbls.....lb. .25 - .28
Pink, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Lithol-rubine toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon lake, 25%, kgs., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts..lb. .40 - —
Mercury oxide,[8] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs..lb. 3.09 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works..lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, Copley, Ohio..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08¼- —
50-lb. bgs.....lb. .096 - —
Imported, English.....lb. .14¼- —
Red, para, toner, concent., kgs., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts..lb. .70 - —
Persian Gulf, oxide, bbls., c.l., lb. No prices
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin-toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. .60 - 1.00
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .55 - —
Lake, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .35 - —
Spanish, oxide, Grade 1, c.l., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .04⅝- .07¾
Toluidin toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. 1.05 - —
Turkey, c.l.f. New York.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y., E. St. Louis..lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, bbls., works.....lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .2065- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y...lb. .23 - .44
quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Red dyes are listed under Dyes.
Red, precipitate,[8] NF, powd., flb. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.26 - —
Red saunders wood, ground, bbls., lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., 200-lb. dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .65 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .74 - —
USP, cryst., 100 lbs., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Riboflavin .....gram. .65 - .68
Rice bran, concentrate, 573-lb. dms., f.o.b. Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option..lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - —
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .32 - .35
red, bls.....lb. No prices
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .17½- .18
Spanish, bls.....lb. .18 - .18½
Rosin, gum ex dock:—
B, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
D, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
E, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
F, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.05 - —
G, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.07 - —
H, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.07 - —
I, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
K, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.13 - —
M, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.16 - —
N, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.17 - —
W. G., bbls.....100 lbs. 4.37 - —
W. W., bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - —
X, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - —

A SIGN of Strength

Slowly, it seems to anxious eyes, but in reality more swiftly than her enemies ever thought possible, America is gathering her strength to strike. And as she moves forward into the world struggle, the qualities that have made her great become more and more apparent. Her vast natural resources, her disciplined efficiency, her tremendous energy and confidence born of freedom—these are the things that will make her as successful in war as she has been in peace.

To Americans, Niagara has always been a sign of this strength, epitomizing in its great Falls the resources, the energy and the freedom in which we take pride. In its beauty, too, the beauty of the American ideal is symbolized. It is one of the many unique natural wonders that express the active and potential power of a free people whose progress is derived from the exercise of their own abilities in a land of opportunities.

We who work within sight and sound of Niagara Falls are devoting every ounce of our energies and facilities to speeding the flow of chemicals for Victory.

CAUSTIC POTASH · CAUSTIC SODA
PARA · CARBONATE OF POTASH
LIQUID CHLORINE

FROM THE ORIGINAL BY DAVID FREDENTHAL . . . IN NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS OF NIAGARA FALLS

EBG Niagara ALKALI COMPANY
60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

An Essential Part Of America's Great Chemical Enterprise

Rottenstone, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines..ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.37.50 - —
Import, lump, bbls.....lb. No prices
powd., bbls.....lb. No prices
Rue, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .35 - .36
Saccharin, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.48 - —
Safflower bls.....lb. No prices
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Spanish, tins.....lb.32.00 -33.00
Sairui, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.45
dms.....lb. No prices
Sage,[1] Calif. leucophylla, whole, bls..lb. .55 - .58
rubbed, bgs.....lb. .65 - .67
powder, bgs.....lb. .75 - .77
Dalmatian type, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .29½- .30
Greek, bls.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Spanish, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 8.03 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 7.75 - —
Salol, gran., bbls., 200 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
bxs., 25 lbs.....lb. .93 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
powd., fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.02 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N.Y. ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. N.Y...ton.17.00 -18.00
Vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N.Y..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y.....ton.19.40 -23.20
Chrome see Chrome cake).
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton.15.00 - —
import, bulk, c.i.f.....ton.16.00 Nom.
Saltpeter, dbl. refd., gran., bbls., 10-20 tons.....100 lbs. 8.20 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 8.35 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 8.60 - —
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.....100 lbs. 9.20 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 9.35 - —
less than ton lots....100 lbs. 8.60 - —
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.210.00 -220.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, American, bls. lb. .25 - .26
Honduras, bls.....lb. .59 - .60
Mexican, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Sassafras, bark, ord., bls.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bls.....lb. .31 - .32
Savory, bls.....lb. .73 - 1.75
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .09 - .14
Scammony root, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
resin, lump, cns.....lb. .85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. .90 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .25 - .32
Western, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd. A, 10-lb. tins..lb. 2.00 - —
100-lb. cases.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .59 - .60
Senna leaves, Alexandria, half leaf, bls..lb. .22 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Senna, tinnevelly, No. 1, bls..lb. .16 - .17½
2, bls.....lb. .12 - .16
3, bls.....lb. .11 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .75 - .82
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .12½- .13
Indian, natural, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
hulled, sterilized, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Shellac,[1,6] bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .42½- —
dlvd., Boston.....lb. .43½- —
Chicago.....lb. .44 - —
Pacific Coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .48½- —
dlvd., Boston.....lb. .49½- —
Chicago.....lb. .50 - —
Pacific Coast.....lb. .52 - —

Bone dry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more; (4) less than 100 lbs., regardless of packing, 5c. more.

Shellac,[1,6] 100 bgs. or more, garnet, bgs..lb. .3890- —
D.C., V.S.O., or Diamond 1, bgs..lb. .4660- —
Superfine, f.o.b. Boston, N.Y. lb. .3660- —
dlvd., Chicago.....lb. .3710- —
Pacific Coast.....lb. .3960- —
T.N., f.o.b. Boston, N.Y...lb. .3550- —
dlvd., Chicago.....lb. .3600- —
Pacific Coast.....lb. .3850- —

Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 1c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., ea., 1c. more.

Shortening, tres.....100 lbs.16.50 -17.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, c.l., Ill., works..ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, c.l.....ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.19.00 - —
smaller lots.....ton.20.00 - —
wet-grd., 325 mesh, c.l., Ill., works..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, c.l.....ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.35.00 - —
smaller lots.....ton.38.00 - —
96-98%, 325 mesh, c.l.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.21.50 - —
smaller lots.....ton.28.00 - —
99%, 325 mesh., c.l.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.22.00 - —
smaller lots.....ton.25.00 - —
medium-grd., 99%, 325 mesh, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs..ton.25.50 - —
smaller lots.....ton.27.00 - —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, c.l..ton.13.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, c.l.....ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.16.00 - —
Silica prices are for bag packing f.o.b. works.
Silicon tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55 gals..lb. .27 - —
10-gal. dms., same basis..lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs.....lb. .75 - 1.25
tech., dms., 55 gals., works.lb. .22 - —
10-gal. dms., same basis..lb. .27 - —
smaller pkgs.....lb. .50 - 1.00
Silver, bullion.....oz. .44¾- —
Govt. purchase, dom., metal. oz. .7111- —
Govt. purchase,[1] foreign metal. oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .32¾- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .29 - .34
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .28 - .33
Simarubra barks, bls.....lb. .55 - .67
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Smalt, black, extra velvet, ctns. lb. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .66 - .67
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
cut, imp., bls., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
dom., bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
powd., bbls.....lb. .19 - .20
Soda, acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .08½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07 - .10
USP, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .06 - .07
Alginate, water soluble, refined, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
Aluminate, white, soluble, c.l., bgs., frt. equald.100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., frt. equald.100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., bgs., frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 8.40 - —
dms., frt. equald.100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd., c.l..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .09¼- .09¾
Arsenite,[6] dry, gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .07½- .08¼
white, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- .09¼
Soda arsenite, dry, gray, prices are ¾c. per pound higher in Chicago; 1c. per pound higher in Houston, Tex., and Colorado. White prices are 1c. per pound higher in Tex. and Colo.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
Soda ash l.c.l. prices are per 100 lbs. f.o.b. recognized warehouse point and include delivery in any quantity to customer's sidewalk within recognized local trucking distance of seller's warehouse. The sales zones are:—Zone 1: All Northern U.S. E. of Miss. River and North of the Southern boundaries of Ky. and Va., including also St. Louis, Mo., and Davenport, Ia., parallel La., Miss., Ala., South of 31° Texas, E. of 100° Meridian and S. of 31° parallel and Fla., in Me., N. H. and Vt.; special local zone prices apply for ship't to various counties. Zone 2: Ark. East of 98° Meridian; Neb. E. of 98° Meridian; Tex., N. of 31° parallel and E. of 100° Meridian (except Wichita Falls), Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31° parallel: Iowa (except Davenport), Ga., Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), N. and S. C. and Tenn. Zone 3: Kansas, Neb., W. of 98° Meridian, Tex., W. of 100° Meridian (including Wichita Falls, but excluding El Paso), N. and S. D., Okla., Ark., W. of 93° Meridian. Zone 4: El Paso, Tex., Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah and Wyoming.
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., fib., 4,000 lbs., or more..lb. .46 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .47 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .50 - —
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —

Substitute *for* Scarcity

1939!

Nineteen thirty-nine! That was the year Hitler started on his romp through Europe. And that was the year Mathieson introduced *synthetic salt cake* to the kraft paper industry. October, to be exact. At that time shipments of ordinary salt cake from Europe, which had supplied about half the salt cake required for our kraft pulping operations, were cut off by the war. Except for the timely intervention of Mathieson Synthetic Salt Cake, which has since proved itself superior to ordinary salt cake, there might have been a serious dislocation in the kraft paper industry.

How serious the threatened dislocation might have been, no one knows. But the gravity of the situation has been high-lighted by subsequent reports on the importance of paper and pulp products in the war effort. "So vital is paper in waging war," an authoritative source states, "it is estimated that the present struggle would be forced to stop within 60 days if the supply of pulp and its many products were cut off."

Among those products are 60,000 tons of kraft paper, required to interleave armor plate and cold rolled steel . . . 30,000 tons of kraft to package shells and high explosives . . . and an entire carload of blueprint paper to design one modern aircraft carrier! All this in addition to thousands of tons of paper required for other wartime purposes—notably to package the "tools" of war and to record its innumerable decisions and directives, at home and in the field.

An exclusive Mathieson product, *synthetic salt cake* is but one of the many aids to American industry developed by Mathieson chemists and engineers. Sodium Chlorite, another new Mathieson product, is widely used by the pulp and paper and textile industries as a bleaching and processing agent. And in Chlorine, Caustic Soda, Soda Ash and Ammonia, the Mathieson Alkali Works has made available not only to the paper industry but to *all* U. S. war industries four heavy-duty industrial chemicals that are vital to victory.

MATHIESON
CHEMICALS

THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.)
60 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.
LIQUID CHLORINE . . . SODA ASH . . . CAUSTIC SODA . . . BICARBONATE OF SODA . . . BLEACHING POWDER . . . HTH PRODUCTS . . . AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS and AQUA . . . FUSED ALKALI PRODUCTS . . . SYNTHETIC SALT CAKE . . . DRY ICE . . . CARBONIC GAS . . . SODIUM CHLORITE PRODUCTS.

Soda, bicarbonate, USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y....100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,[3,5] spot, cks., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07⅝- —
l.c.l., 6 csks. or 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .07½- —
5 cks. or 9 bbls. or less, works..lb. .07⅝- —
Soda bichromate in bgs., ⅜c. less.
Bifluoride, bbl., c.l.....lb. .11 - —
10-bbl. lots.....lb. .11½- .13
1-9 bbls.....lb. .12 - —
kegs .....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32 deg., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
33 deg., bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35 deg., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44 deg., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., works, 500 lbs..lb. .27 - .31
fiber drms., 100 lbs.....lb. .28 - .32
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bbls., works, lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal).
Caustic, flake, 76%, powd., ammo. process, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.95 - —
drms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.90
2 .....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3 .....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4 .....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
electro process, drms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same zinc prices as ammonia process.
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..lb. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works. 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76% ammon., process, drms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
electro process, drms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Soda, caustic, solid, electro process, drms., l.c.l., same zone prices as ammon. process. Caustic soda, l.c.l., prices are on the same basis as those for soda ash. The sales zones are also the same.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[3,4] c.l., works.....lb. .08⅝- —
l.c.l., 6 cks., 10 bbls. or over, works .lb. .09½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, 225-lb. bbls. lb. .18½- —
50-lb. lots, drms.....lb. .20½- —
25-lb. lots, drms.....lb. .22½- .23½
drms., 100-lb. lots, drms..lb. .19½- —
USP XI, gran., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24 - —
boxes, 50-lb. lots.....lb. .26 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .28 - .29
kgs., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .25 - —
powd., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24½- —
boxes, 50-lb. lots.....lb. .26½- —
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .29½- —
kgs., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .25½- —
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dom., drms. lb. .14 - .15
imports, 90%, cs.....lb. No prices
Diacetate, 32-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhy., drms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 30%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .08½- —
1-9, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .08⅝- —
1-9, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 1.25 - 1.32
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.47
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.67
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - 1.32
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.47
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.72 - —
solution, cbys., cns.....lb. .82 - .83
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld. lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, drms., 100 to 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .24 - .27
Hypophosphite, N. F., cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. .67 - —
Hyposulphite, cryst., large bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., same basis....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
drms., works.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
pea, 5,000 lbs. and over, bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.20
drms., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.60
2,500 to 5,000 lbs., bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.10
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.30
drms., works.....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
500 to 2,500 drms., works. 100 lbs. 3.10 - 3.25
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
drms., works.....100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.85
less than 500 lbs., bgs., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.95
bbls., works. ..100 lbs. 3.90 - 4.15
drms., works.....100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.45
Iodate, jars.....lb. 5.40 - —
Iodide, jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
bots. .....lb. 2.52 - 2.57
Mandelate, 100-lb. drms.....lb. 3.25 - —
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., drms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
15 drms. and over, dlvd. N.Y. 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
3-14 drms., same basis..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
1-2 drms., same basis.100 lbs. 5.30 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works....lb. 2.50 - —
10 bbls. and over, dlvd. N.Y. lb. 3.30 - —
1-9 bbls., dlvd. N.Y.....lb. 3.55 - —

Soda, molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works..lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls., N. Y. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] dom., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., llvd., f.o.b. cars Hopewell, Va..ton.30.05 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis, ton.29.35 - —
bulk, f.o.b. Hopewell, va..ton.27.00 - —
imp., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., f.o.b. cars, Atl., Gulf, Pac. warehouses..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis... ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized, lb. .06¾- —
West Coast, f.o.b. por[illegible] 100 lbs. [illegible] 4.65
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Soda niterite l.c.l. prices range represents delivery at various points.
Orthosilicate, anhyd., drms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
15 drms. and over, same basis..lb. 5.45 - —
3-14 drms., same basis...lb. 5.60 - —
1-2 drms., same basis....lb. 5.85 - —

Soda, orthosilicate, flake, drms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
10 bbls. and over, dlvd. N.Y.C..100 lbs. 4.30 - —
1-9 bbls., same basis.100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .09½- —
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorophenate briquets, single bgs., works..lb. .26 - —
70 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .20 - —
490 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .18 - —
powd., 100 lbs., kgs., works..lb. .19 - —
500 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.20 - 6.45
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - 7.45
cryst., tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.65
monobasic, anhyd., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.45 - 8.45
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.20 - 9.20
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
kegs, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —

Soda, phosphate, anhydrous, bbls., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.70 - —
USP (dibasic), bbls., drms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., drms., works..lb. .11½- .12
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .11 - —
contracts .....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .11¼- —
contracts .....lb. .10¾- —
Pyrophosphate,[3] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equalized. 100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
5 tons and over, same basis, 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.25
less than 5 tons, same basis..100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
5 tons and over, same basis, 100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.45
less than 5 tons, same basis..100 lbs. 5.95 - 6.80
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs., dlvd. N. Y....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls., dlvd N. Y.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bgs.....lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., wks., 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. prices are on same basis as those for soda ash and caustic soda. The sales are also the same.

Who made the submarine a surprise package?

YOU may not have realized it, but the submarine is as American as ice cream sodas and "double features."

The first submarine for warfare was built by an American back in 1777. It was primitive, but it nearly sank an enemy man-of-war. The first sub to sink a ship was an American invention.

Quite a package, the submarine. Cleverly designed, light but sturdy to protect its contents, easy to handle . . . it fills a specific need.

But who really perfected the submarine? Who gave it the eyes that make it a surprise package?

Right! An American. The periscope was invented in 1864 by an acting chief engineer in the U. S. Navy.

The old American ingenuity—you can't beat it! It's the same "know how" that's going into the making of metal containers today . . . containers that must protect food for civilians, for our fighting men and for our Allies . . . containers that must be made with less tin available than ever before!

Continental—packaging headquarters for 12,000 peacetime businesses—is busy making a good share of these containers. We're also using every available facility to produce a wide variety of war materials, on both a prime and a sub-contractor basis. Production is our business, and we're going "all out" to supply the things which skilled workmen make best.

We're also looking ahead to the time when many new things we're now learning and doing will be applied to peacetime packaging. If you, too, have plans for the future, we'll be glad to help. Continental Can Company, 100 E. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

What will be the PACKAGE of the FUTURE?

The package of the future will be the package that best meets *all* these 10 important points:

1. Protects against light, heat, and dirt.
2. Does not chip, break, or tear.
3. Is adaptable to *highest* speed filling operations.
4. Is economical to pack, ship, and handle.
5. Light weight, compact, no waste space.
6. Moisture and vapor proof, impervious to temperature changes.
7. Easy and convenient to display, sell.
8. Available in wide variety of sizes, shapes, styles (over 500).
9. Offers maximum convenience and safety in consumer usage.
10. Permits high processing temperatures, certain hermetic sealing.

These points made the metal container *first* in packaging. If there ever is another package that has *all* these qualifications, we'll be making it!

CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY

Packaging Headquarters for Industry

Soda, sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.05	- —
100 bbls. or over, dlvd. N.Y.C.			
1-9 bbls.	100 lbs.	4.80	- —
works	100 lbs.	.80	- —
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	.80	- —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works	100 lbs.	1.05	- —
1 to 4, works	100 lbs.	1.20	- —
tanks, wks.	ton.	13.00	- —
52°, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1 40	- —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works	100 lbs.	1.65	- —
1 to 4, works	100 lbs.	1.80	- —
tanks, wks.	ton.	25.00	- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.05	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05½	- —
Stannate, dms.	lb.	.33½	- .36½
Stearate, lump, powd., bbls., works	lb.	.19	- .24
Sulphate, anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.70	- 1.90
5 tons or over, works	100 lbs.	1.95	- 2.15
less than 5 tons, works	100 lbs.	2.20	- 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).			
NF, VI, desiccated, powd., bbls.	lb.	.07	- .07½
USP, cryst., gran., bbls.	lb.	.10	- .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.40	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd.,	100 lbs.	2.90	- —
less than 5 tons, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.15	- —
solid, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.15	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.65	- —
less than 5 tons, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.90	- —
Soda, sulphite, cryst., 100-lb. bgs., works	lb.	2.10	- 2.35
bbls.	100 lbs.	2.30	- 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.25	- —
l.c.l., 5 or more	100 lbs.	5.50	- —
1 to 4	100 lbs.	6.00	- —
Sulphocarbolate, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.26	- .28
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms.	lb.	.55	- .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.05½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06	- —
single dm. lots, works	lb.	.08	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.04½	- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05	- —
Sulphoricinolate, bbls.	lb.	.12	- —
Thiosulphate (see Hyposulphite).			
Tungstate,[6] CP, kgs.	lb.	No prices	
tech., kgs.	lb.	1.35	- 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, standard cont. (125-250 lbs.)	lb.	.19	- .22
Solvent, naphtha,[2] dms., wks. gal.		.31	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.27	- —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minequa, Colo.	gal.	.27	- —
high-flash, dms., works	gal.	.32	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.27	- —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., works	lb.	.17¾	- —
Soybean meal, 41% and 44% protein old process, bulk, Decatur, Ill., January delivery	ton.	32.25	- —
Soybean meal, 41% and 44% protein, old process, bulk, Decatur, Ill., February delivery, same basis	ton.	32.50	- —
protein, alpha, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.17	- —
l.c.l., 10-20 tons, works	lb.	.17¼	- —
100-20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.17½	- —
smaller lots works	lb.	.21	- —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns.	oz.	3.25	- 3.90
Spearmint leaves, bls.	lb.	.35	- .36
Spikenard root, bls.	lb.	.26	- .27
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.02¼	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.01½	- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	- —
Squawvine, leaves, bls.	lb.	.14	- .15
Squill, red, powd.	lb.	.85	- .88
White, bls.	lb.	.16	- .18
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.26	- .28
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.	lb.	.43	- .60
St. John's Bread, edible, bls.	lb.	.24	- .35
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	3.10	- —
dlvd., N. Y.	100 lbs.	3.47	- —
powd., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	3.20	- —
dlvd., N. Y.	100 lbs.	3.57	- —
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0637	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.0760	- —
import, bgs.	lb.	No prices	
Rice, bgs.	lb.	.09	- .10
Sweetpotato, bgs.	lb.	.06¼	Nom.
bbls.	lb.	.07	Nom.
Wheat, thick, boll, bgs.	lb.	.05	- —
Starch, iodide, bots.	lb.	1.87	- —
Staveacre, seed, bgs.	lb.	No prices	
Stearin, oleo	lb.	.1054	- —
Stillingia root, bls.	lb.	.11	- 12
Stoneroot, bls.	lb.	.07½	- .08
Storax, cs.	lb.	1.75	- 1.80
Stramonium leaves, bgs.	lb.	.23	- .24
seed, bgs.	lb.	.20	- .21
Strontium bromide, cns.	lb.	.53	- .55
Carbonate, NF, IV, 250-lb. bbls.	lb.	No prices	
tech., 90% precip., bbls.	lb.	.25	Nom.
Chloride, tech., bbls.	lb.	.23	- .25
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	3.06	- —
jars, 25 lbs.	lb.	3.00	- —
Lactate, dms.	lb.	1.30	- 1.35
Nitrate, dom., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	- —
25 bbls. and over	lb.	.08¼	- —
1-24 bbls. and over	lb.	.08¾	- —
Oxalate, bbls.	lb.	.44	- —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.10	- —
dms.	lb.	1.13	- —
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., $SrSO_4$, air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works	ton.	52.00	- —
5 to 15 ton lots, same basis	ton.	54.00	- —
Strophantin, bots.	oz.	30.00	- —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.	lb.	2.75	- 3.95
Styrolyl, acetate, bots.	lb.	2.50	- 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.70	- —
Acetate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.88	- —
Arsenate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.91	- —
Arsenite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.88	- —
Glycerophosphate, 25-oz. cans., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.89	- —
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.88	- —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.00	- —
Nitrate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.82	- —
Phosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.89	- —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.58	- —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.48	- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, C.P. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	- —
denat., bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.45	- —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	- —
Sugar coloring, bbls.	gal.	.70	- 1.40
Sugar of milk (See Milk sugar)			
Sulfadiazine, tablets, bots., 50's	ea.	4.86	- —
100's	ea.	8.46	- —
1,000's	ea.	72.00	- —
Sulfaguanidine, 3.5-gm. bot.	doz.	2.50	- —
4-oz. bots.	ea.	8.10	- —
1-lb. bots.	ea.	30.00	- —
Sulfanilamide, 5 lbs., bots.	lb.	1.45	- —
fib. dms., 1,000 lbs., 1 delivery	lb.	1.00	- —
100 lbs.	lb.	1.05	- —
25-lb. lots	lb.	1.20	- —
Sulfapyridine, powd., bots., tins	lb.	7.50	- 8.00
Sulfathiazole, 1,000-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	4.00	- —
500-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	4.10	- —
100-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	4.15	- —
25-lb. tins	lb.	4.30	- —
1-5 lb. bots.	lb.	4.45	- 4.50
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulfathiazole.			
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.	lb.	6.75	- 6.80
Sulphonmethane, kgs.	lb.	5.25	- —
Sulphur, crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, contracts	long ton.	16.00	- —
flour, comm'l, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.90	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.40	- —
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.30	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.80	- —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.65	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.15	- —
refined, cast, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.45	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.95	- —
heavy, USP, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.85	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.35	- —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.20	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.70	- —
light, USP, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.95	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.45	- —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.30	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.80	- —
lumps, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.45	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.95	- —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.80	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.30	- —
rolls, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.65	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.15	- —

Prices at the mine for various grades refined sulphur 50c. less per 100 pounds.

rubbermakers, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	2.20	- —
refined, 100%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	2.55	- —
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l.	lb.	.03	- .03¼
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.04	- .04¼
10-gal. dms., c.l.	lb.	.07	- .07¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.08	- .08¼
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works	lb.	.07	- .08
multi-unit, cars, works	lb.	.04¼	- .06
tanks, works	lb.	.04	- .06
refrigeration, cyls., works	lb.	.13	- .21
multi-unit cars, works	lb.	.06¼	- —
Iodide, bots., jars	lb.	3.90	- 4.05
Precipitated, USP, bbls.	lb.	.18	- .27
Sumac, grd., Sicilian, f.a.s.	ton.	No prices	
leaf, f.a.s.	ton.	No prices	
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.06	- —
No. 2	lb.	.07	- —
stainless, bbls.	lb.	.09	- .11
Berries, bgs.	lb.	.12	- .13
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs.,	lb.	.07¼	- .08
medium, bgs.	lb.	.07¼	- .07¾
poultry	lb.	.07	- .07½
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, basis 16% a.p.a., bulk, f.o.b. cars, boats, Balto.	unit-ton.	.60	- .64
	net ton.	9.60	-10.24
guaranteed 16% a.p.a., bulk, plus flattening charge of 50c.,	unit-ton.	.63¼	- .67½
	net ton.	10.10	-10.74
20% a.p.a., bulk, same basis, spot	unit-ton.	.63¾	- .68
	net ton.	12.75	-13.60
triple, bulk, f.o.b. cars, Balto., spot	unit-ton.	.85	- —

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Talc., dom., aluminum flake-type, grd., c.l.	ton.	14.50	-24.50
l.c.l.	ton.	16.50	-30.00
Calif., c.l.	ton.	17.50	-43.00
N. Y., fibrous, 325 mesh, 93-94%, c.l.	ton.	13.00	-18.00
99-99½%, c.l.	ton.	15.25	-19.25
99.95%, c.l.	ton.	17.00	-21.00
coarse, off-color, c.l.	ton.	13.00	- —
Pennsylvania, c.l.	ton.	11.00	-13.50
l.c.l.	ton.	12.00	-14.50
Vermont, c.l.	ton.	14.00	- —
l.c.l.	ton.	15.00	- —
imp., Canadian, c.l., dlvd. N. Y.	ton.	24.00	-30.00
French	ton.	No prices	
Italian	ton.	No prices	

Talc, domestic, is quoted at the mills in bag packaging.

Tallow,[1,5] edible, tanks	lb.	.09¾	- —
lned., extra, tanks	lb.	.08¾	- —
special, tanks	lb.	.08½	- —

To Our Friends

Once again the cherished Christmas season is with us — a season of glad tidings and great joy. The past year has been a trying one, but we all know it will be worth all the effort that has been and will be put forth. To make sacrifices and to know that they will ultimately bring victory and a lasting and enduring peace for all the world is a noble undertaking. The time will come to pass when we can shout to the Highest that there is "Peace on Earth and Good Will Toward Men," but not until we have won the freedom, security and happiness that is the birthright of all.

To all our friends whose thoughts are the same as ours, we cordially extend to you and yours best wishes for a pleasant Christmas and a New Year abounding in health and untold joy.

PENNSYLVANIA GLASS PRODUCTS CO.

PITTSBURGH PA., U. S. A.

T. K. Dykeman

President

Tallow, sulphonated, 35% (34% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07½- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08½- —
Tamarind, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.10 - .12
kegs	lb.	7.45 - —
Tankage, dom., fertilizer, animal, bulk, basis N.Y.	unit-ton.	4.50 & .10
grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., 10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, basis Chi.	unit-ton.	4.00 & .10
feeding, unground, 9-11% ammon., bulk, basis N. Y.,	unit-ton.	5 10 - —
basis Chicago	unit-ton.	5.53 - —
Tansy leaves, bls.	lb.	.23 - .24
Tapioca flour, Brazil, bgs.	lb.	.03¾- .06½
Java, bgs.	lb.	.04¾- .07¼
Tar acid oil,[6] 16%, dms., c.l., works.	gal.	.27½- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.31½- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.33½- —
Tar, pine, retort, dms., dlvd. E. cities.	gal.	.30 - .31
tanks, dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.24½- —
Tarragon herb, bgs.	lb.	1.70 - 1.75
Tartar emetic, tech., fine gran. or powd., bbls., kgs., 5 or more.	lb.	.47¾- —
less than 5	lb.	.48 - —
dms.	lb.	.48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls.	lb.	.52¾- .53
Terpin hydrate, cryst., bbls., dms.,	lb.	.70 - .72
powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	.75 - .77
Terpineol, dms.	lb.	.35 - .50
alpha, denat. grade, dms., c.l., works, net wght.	lb.	.17 - —
Terpinyl acetate, cns.	lb.	.87 - —
dms.	lb.	.85 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).		
Tetrachlorethane, dms., works.	lb.	.08 - .08½
Tetrachlorethylene, CP, dms.	lb.	.21½- —
tech. (see Perchlorethylene).		
Tetralin, dms.	lb.	.19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).		
Thallium sulphate, 99% pure, bots., works.	lb.	12.50 - —
Theobromine,[6]	lb.	2.65 - —
Sodiosalicylate,[6] dms.	lb.	No prices
Thiamine hydrochloride, bots., cns., 100 grams or more	gram.	.37 - —
smaller lots	gram.	.40 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.	lb.	.24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.	lb.	.55 - .56
Thorium, nitrate, cs., works	lb.	2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] French, bls.	lb.	.89 - 1.62
Morocco, bls.	lb.	.21 Nom.
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.25 - .26
Thymol, cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	2.75 - 2.00
Iodide, kgs., 50 lbs.	lb.	3.40 - —
25 lbs.	lb.	3.50 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).		
Tin chloride, anhydrous	lb.	.48 - .48½
Crystals, bbls., bgs.	lb.	.39 - .39½
Metal,[1,6] Straits	lb.	.52 - —
Oxide, bbls.	lb.	No prices
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	No prices
Titanium,[1] dioxide, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery,	lb.	.14¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.	lb.	.15 - —
50-999 lbs.	lb.	.15½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.14¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery,	lb.	.15 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs.	lb.	.15½- —
50-999 lbs.	lb.	.15½- —
non-chalking, bgs., c.l. (20 tons).	lb.	.16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery.	lb.	.16¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.	lb.	.17 - —
50-999 lbs.	lb.	.17¼- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.16¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery.	lb.	.17 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs.	lb.	.17¼- —
50-999 lbs.	lb.	.17½- —
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l. (20 tons).	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery.	lb.	.15¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.	lb.	.15½- —
50-999 lbs.	lb.	.15¾- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.15¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons,single delivery.	lb.	.15½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.	lb.	.15¾- —
50-999 lbs.	lb.	.16 - —
barium or magnesium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons).	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
calcium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons),	lb.	.05¼- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons).	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.05¾- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06 - —

Carload prices are f.o.b. factories with actual freight paid. Less than carload prices are f.o.b. factories or ex warehouse with actual freight or trucking paid, except on the Pacific Coast, where they are f.o.b. warehouses. Pacific Coast prices are ¼c. per lb. higher than the above. When shipped in barrels, prices are ¼c. per pound higher.

Titanium tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55 gals.	lb.	.57 - —
10-gal. dms., same basis	lb.	.65 - —
5-gal. dms., same basis	lb.	.70 - —
smaller pkgs.	lb.	.90 - 1.25
technical, dms., works, 55 gals.	lb.	.32 - —
10-gal. dms., same basis	lb.	.40 - —
5-gal. dms., same basis	lb.	.45 - —
smaller pkgs.	lb.	.65 - 1.00
Toluene (see Toluol).		
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs.	lb.	.96 - —
Tolu, balsam, cns.	lb.	.95 - .95
Toluidin, mixed, dms.	lb.	.26 - —
Toluol,[2,3,6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., returnable	gal.	.33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.28 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.28 - —
1° nitration,[6] dms., returnable,	gal.	.34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.29½- —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.29½- —
Tonga, NF, 50% bark and vine, bls.	lb.	.90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.	lb.	2.50 - 3.00
Brazilian, Surinam cs.	lb.	.95 - 1.10
Totaquine,[1] USP XIV, 100-oz. containers.	oz.	.40 - —
50-oz. containers	oz.	.42 - —
25 oz. containers	oz.	.43 - —
6 oz. containers	oz.	.45 - —
smaller containers	oz.	.45 - .80
Triacetin, dms.	lb.	.26 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., l.c.l., works,	lb.	.33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.98 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	1.01 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.78 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.81 - —
Tributyl citrate, ton lots, 475-lb. dms.	lb.	.29 - —
single dms.	lb.	.31 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	.40 - —
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.47 - —
cns., works.	lb.	.51 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½- —
tanks	lb.	.07½- —
Trichlorethylene,[3] Zone 1, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09 - —
Zone 3, c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points.	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½- —

All prices on trichlorethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City, N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla. and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Ida., Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Tricresylphosphate,[3,5] CP, cns., works.	lb.	.43½- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.37½- —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.40½- —
tech., cns., works.	lb.	.28½- .40½
dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25 - .31
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.25½- .31½
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.19 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.20 - —
tanks, works.	lb.	.18 - —
Triethylamine, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	1.16 - —
Triethylenegiycol,[6] dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.26 - —
Triethyl citrate, ton lots, 500-lb. dms.	lb.	.24 - —
single dms.	lb.	.26 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.	lb.	.46 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., works.	lb.	.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[3] bbls.	lb.	.31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., wks.	ton.	16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).		
Tuba root (see Derris root).		
Tungsten metal, powd.,[3,6] 99-99.7%, dms., works.	lb.	2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, CP, kgs.	lb.	No prices
Chem. grade, kgs.	lb.	No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	.09½- 10
Madras, bgs.	lb.	.10 - .10½
Turpentine, spirits, gum, bbls., c.l., ex dock.	gal.	.77½- —
l.c.l., 10 ex dock.	gal.	.79½- —
5 ex dock	gal.	.81½- —
wood, dest. dist., dms., dlvd., E. cities.	gal.	.55 - .58
tanks	gal.	.50 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.64 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.67 - —
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	.59 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root). True (see Aletris root).		
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.	lb.	2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.	lb.	1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46%, N., bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., Metropolitan New York, Phila., Wilmington, Del., Baltimore, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville.	ton.	80.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. Va.	ton.	82.50 - —
5-19 tons, f.o.b. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del., Baltimore.	ton.	85.00 - —
less than 5 tons, f.o.b. New York, Phila.	ton.	90.00 - —

TAM Zircon crucibles are finding wide application for various high temperature applications up to 3500° in non-ferrous melting such as aluminum, platinum, etc. These Zircon crucibles not only resist various acid and alloy reactions, but due to the straight line expansion coefficient of Zircon, exhibit exceptionally good heat shock properties. Refractory bonds consisting of other compounds are not necessary in the manufacture of TAM Zircon crucibles thereby assuring the user of a pure Zircon product.

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Urea, import, 40% N., bgs.. 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl. Gulf ports or Belle, W. Va., ship..ton. No prices
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y. whse..ton. No prices
pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
fertilizer compound, basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl. Gulf ports. ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, basis 45% N., tanks, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports..ton.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports. ton.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .27

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Eastern, bls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
cups, bgs, f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb.10.00 - —
Java, tins.....lb. 9.50 - —
Mexican, whole, tins.....lb.11.00 - —
cuts, tins.....lb.10.00 - —
Tahiti, white label, tins....lb. 6.00 - —
yellow label, tins.....lb. 5.75 - —
West Indian, tins.....lb.10.00 - —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, 25-lb. tins, lb. 2.60 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.75 - —
ex-guaicol, 25-lb. tins.....lb. 2.35 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.40 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.50 - —
ex lignin, any quantity, 25-lb. tins..lb. 2.35 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.40 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
Venice turpentine, true, cs....lb. No prices
artificial, cs.....lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., kgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate, cns., works.....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. gross, works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
5 gals., dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c. .....bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c.....bot. .73½- —
25 c.c.....bot. .45½- —
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex (see Rice bran).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut liver).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic; acid, nicotinic amide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo bark, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
tree .....lb. .28 - .29
Wattle bark, bgs., f.a.s.....ton.41.00 -43.00
Extract, solid, bgs.....lb. .04475-.0460
liquid, tanks.....lb. .05 - —
bbls. .....lb. .05¾- —
Wax, amorphous, Group 3, at refineries; 160-165, amber..lb. .15½- —
black .....lb. .14 - —
white .....lb. .26 - —
185, black, f.o.b. Tulsa, Okla., wooden bbls., 30,000 lbs. and over..lb. .10 - —
same basis, 10,000 to 30,000 lbs..lb. .11 - —
same basis, up to 10,000 lbs..lb. .12 - —
amber, same basis, 30,000 lbs. and over..lb. .12 - —
same basis, 10,000 to 30,000 lbs..lb. .13 - —
same basis, up to 10,000 lbs..lb. .14 - —
yellow, same basis, 30,000 lbs. and over..lb. .13 - .18
same basis, 10,000 lbs. and over..lb. .14 - .19
same basis, up to 10,000 lbs..lb. .15 - .20
pearl, same basis, 30,000 lbs. and over..lb. .08 - .11
same basis, 10,000 to 30,000 lbs..lb. .09 - .12
Wax, amorphous, 185, pearl, same basis, up to 10,000 lbs..lb. .10 - .13
Wax, amorphous, 190, black, f.o.b. Jersey City, wooden bbls., 30,000 lbs. and over..lb. .16½- —
same basis, 10,000 to 30,000 lbs..lb. .17½- —
same basis, up to 10,000 lbs..lb. .18½- —
200 amber, same basis, 30,000 lbs..lb. .19 - —
same basis, 10,000 to 30,000 lbs..lb. .20 - —
same basis, up to 10,000 lbs..lb. .21 - —
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
*Bees,[1] yellow, crude, ton lots or more, bgs., f.o.b. N. Y.:— Central & S. A., sun-bleachable, same basis, lb. .44¾- —
unbleachable, same basis, lb. .41½- —
African, sun-bleachable, or nonsun-bleachable, same basis..lb. .37½- —
Refined, USP, slabs, same basis..lb. .52½- —
bricks, same basis.....lb. .53½- —
discs, same basis.....lb. .35½- —
5-lb. ctns., same basis.lb. .56½- —
2-lb. ctns., same basis.lb. .57½- —
1-lb. ctns., same basis.lb. .58½- —
rounds, or squares, same basis..lb. .57½- —
5-lb. ctns., same basis.lb. .58½- —
2-lb. ctns., same basis.lb. .59½- —
1-lb. ctns., same basis.lb. .60½- —
bleached, sun or chemical, USP, same basis..lb. .57 - —
bricks, same basis.....lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, same basis lb. .60 - —
5-lb. ctns., same basis.lb. .61 - —
2-lb. ctns., same basis.lb. .62 - —
1-lb. ctns., same basis.lb. .63 - —
*Candelilla, crude, one ton or more, bgs., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .38 - —
refined, bgs., same basis...lb. .44 - —

Note—For prices on powdered candelilla wax, add the following amounts to the above schedule:—20 mesh, 5c. per lb.; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

*Carnauba,[1] ton or more, bgs., f.o.b. N.Y.—
Yellow, No. 1, same basis..lb. .83¼- —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .81¼- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .79 - —
North Country, No. 2, same basis..lb. .75¾- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .73½- —
Chalky, No. 3, same basis.lb. .71¼- —
Refined, No. 3 North Country, same basis..lb. .76¾- .80

Note—For prices on powdered carnauba wax, add the following amounts to the above schedule:—20 mesh, 5c. per lb.; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c. per lb.

Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Wax, Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
" ugs .....lb. .45 - .46
*Ouricury, 1-ton lots or more, bgs., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .48½- .51¾
refined, bgs., same basis..lb. .62 - —

Note—For prices on powdered ouricury wax, add the following amounts to the above schedule:—20 mesh, 5c. per lb.; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Ozokerite, import, hard, green, congeal, p. 66°-68° C., bgs. lb. No stocks
70°-72° C., bgs.....lb. No stocks
74°-76° C., bgs .....lb. No stocks
snow-white, pure, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. No stocks
yellow, natural, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. No stocks
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28

* Note—On single sales of carnauba candelilla and ouricury waxes in less than ton lots, the following additions to maximum prices above may be made:—200 lbs. to 1 ton, 1c. per lb.; more than 100 lbs. and not less tran 200 lbs., 3c. per lb.; 50 to 100 lbs., 5c.; and 1 to 49 lbs., 10c.

White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .06 - .09
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.84 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., c.l.ton.18.00 -23.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-grd., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
gilders, bolted, c.l.....ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -24.00
extra bolted, c.l.....ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, c.l.....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
Limestone, airfloated, 99¼%, 250 mesh, c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, c.l.....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, 200 mesh, c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, gilders' putty grade, c.l..ton.12.00 -13.00
l.c.l. .....ton.13.00 -16.00
dry ground, 325 mesh, 40 tons, f.o.b. New England plant..ton. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., up to 5 tons, same basis..ton. 7.00 - —
less than 5 tons, same basis ton. 9.00 - —
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb. .05½- 06
rossed, bls.....lb. .15 - 18
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .12 - 15
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .72 - .75
leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, dom., 40 mesh, c.l., f.o.b. North Tonawanda, N.Y., ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis...ton.30.00 -32.00
Bags, extra, 25c. each; must be returned for credit. Carload freight to New York, N. Y., 29c. per 100 lbs.
import, 70 mesh, bgs., ex dock, ton. No prices
80 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton. No prices
100 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton. No prices
120 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton. No prices
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Levant, bgs.....lb. No prices
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 - .60

8 reasons why most interior water-thinned paints contain zinc sulfide pigments

1 EASY MIXING . . . No difficulty in manufacturing. Zinc sulfide pigments incorporate easily. No prolonged mixing or grinding. Smoother paints—fewer agglomerates.

2 HIGH HIDING . . . The nature of the vehicle in paints of this type enhances the hiding value of zinc sulfide pigments.

3 UNIFORMITY . . . Uniform plant batches of paint obtained with uniform New Jersey Zinc pigments.

4 GOOD PACKAGING . . . With a properly formulated emulsion, zinc sulfide pigments are stable in the package and stand alternate heating and freezing.

5 SERVICEABLE FILMS . . . Zinc sulfide pigments do not hinder the binder from coalescing to form well-knit films. Makes for good washability.

6 GOOD COLOR . . . Zinc sulfide pigments produce whites which compare favorably with other paints in your line. An excellent base for clear, bright tints.

7 EASE OF APPLICATION . . . Paints made with zinc sulfide pigments stay with the brush and work easily.

8 LOW COST . . . All the above factors, plus high value per dollar of pigment involved, give economical paint for manufacturer and user.

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X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol,[2,3,5] (Xylene), indus., dms., returnable, works..gal. .23 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .27 - —
tanks, W. of Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
10°, dms., returnable, works... gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .30 - —
Xylol, 5°, dms., returnable, works..gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .37 - —
8°, dms., returnable, works... gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .42 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Yellow, arsenic[3] sulphide, dom., bbls., f.o.b. New York..lb. .52 - .55
bottles, same basis.....lb. .60 - .64
imp., bbls., same basis.....lb. .20 Nom.
Benzidine, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import. bxs..lb. 1.35 - 1.40
lithopone, primrose, lemon, golden and standard orange, ton lots, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls., lb. .60 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs..lb. .65 - —
Yellow cadmium lithopone prices are f.o.b. Balto. or whse. points, transportation prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.
sulphide, orange kegs or cases, works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. No. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow, CP, prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph: 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa bbls., same basis chrome. lb. 1.37 - —
primrose shade, bbls., same basis chrome..lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.89 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls, works....lb. .02 - .02¾
French type, bbls., c.l.....lb. .0345- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0365- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis, chrome CP, contracts..lb. .15 - —
open order.....lb. .15 - —
Navy specifications type, contracts..lb. .15 - —
open order.....lb. .15 - —
Yellow dock root, dom., bls...lb. .14 - .23
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls...lb. .11 - .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .25 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .30 - —
Zinc, [1,2,3] Metal (see Paint market).
acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd....lb. .16 - .17
USP bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .27 - —
Arsenite, kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
E. of Rockies..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- —
Zinc arsenite prices are on a frt. alld. basis to dest., in lots of 96 lbs. or over.
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .32½- —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .37½- —
kgs. .....lb. .34½- —
Chloride, tech., fused, dom., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
USP, 100-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - .31
25-lb. jars.....lb. .36 - —
solut., 50%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0260- —
Chromate (see Yellow Zinc Chromate).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.....lb. .1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.54 - —
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Metal (see daily quotations in Market report).
Oxide,[2] pigment, dom., acidular type, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
Zinc oxide, pigment, dom., American process, lead free..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¾- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¾- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
Prices on West Coast ½c. per lb. higher.
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¾- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¼- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
Zinc, oxide, imported, gold seal, cks., ex whse..lb. No prices
green seal, bbls., ex whse. lb. No prices
white seal, cks., ex whse..lb. No prices
USP, c.l., 50-lb. bgs.....lb. .10½- —
Zinc oxide prices in l.c.l. are ¼c. higher.
Lead-free add 5% and 35% leaded zinc oxide in car lots are ½c. per lb. higher delivered Pac. Cst., and in less car lots are ½c. per lb. higher ex whse. Pac. Cst.; 50% leaded is 5.6c. per lb. higher for car lots delivered Pac. Cst.
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls...lb. .11 - .12
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, tech., precip., or USP, ton lots..lb. .30 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.60 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.80 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.05 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.80 - —
Sulphide,[1] pure, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd.lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- —
barium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
Zinc, sulphide, calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
magnesium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Yellow (See Yellow, Zinc)
Zinc yellow, chrome (see Yellow, zinc)
Zinc sulphide delivered to Pac. Cst. is ¼c. per lb. higher for the pure and ½c. for the others.
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. lb. .24 - .25
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
Zinc-iron oxide, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., E. of Rockies. lb. .06¼- —
dlvd., Pac. cst.....lb. .06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst....lb. .07 - —
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works.lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, gr., bbls., works..ton 75.00 -100.00
white, 96%, grd., kgs., works. lb. 1.80 - 2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials will appear next in the January 4 issue of OPD.

Scabies Preparations Enforcement Delayed

OPD Washington Bureau

The Food and Drug Administration has notified manufacturers of preparations for the treatment of scabies that because of the war situation requiring the use of its personnel on work directly connected with the war program that it has been compelled to postpone enforcement of its program to require such products to be distributed only by physicians or on prescription.

The manufacture of many synthetic products involves one or more of these reactions—the reactions, the processes and the finished products requiring special chemicals—Producing such chemicals for the war stimulated demand has become one of Harshaw's required jobs—and naturally—for many have been Harshaw standard items for years.

Old or new, call on Harshaw—They'll probably have it, can make it or suggest replacing material to do the job well. Such special chemicals include:—Anhydrous Hydrogen Chloride, Anhydrous Hydrogen Flouride and Anhydrous Boron Trifluoride; and Salts of Aluminum, Antimony, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Manganese, Nickel, Silver and Tin.

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CLEVELAND, OHIO AND PRINCIPAL CITIES

"And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us"

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison.

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Mending the Manpower Mess

It is a commendable and an encouraging move which has placed the entire job of allocating men to military service or production work in the war program under one head. A longer step is still more desirable, one that would place men, materials, machines, and money—as they are needed for war—all under one man—and not a man with three or four other jobs. The making of war today is a complicated process. A commander-in-chief is still needed. It is well that that office be constitutionally continued in the President. But, a field-marshall is still more needed. And any man would have enough to do in that job without having a thousand duties of high elective office also to perform.

It is a good move to put the direction of the war uses of manpower in the hands of one man. It is yet too soon to say whether the choice of the man for this job also is good. The manpower situation has been much messed up—with respect to labor and with respect to armed service. In the latter direction, the fault appears to be all over the country, with local boards trying to fit their ideas and prejudices and other characteristics into the operating of the Selective Service System. In respect of the labor supply of manpower some of the fault lies in SSS procedure, but much of it is attributable to vacillating administration.

Better administration would seem to be possible under the new order. Better results should soon be made manifest. If improvement is not forthcoming as is to be expected, it must be demanded that the biggest job of the war program—that of most effectively making use of the nation's manpower—be given to somebody familiar with real working problems and untrammelled by political expediency.

72d—OPD—Year

Patent Reform Implemented

Another tangle has been added to the very complicated question of the satisfactoriness of the United States patent system by the plans of the President to make all patent rights seized as alien property freely available to American business. As some of these patents are basic to licensed exclusive rights on which the businesses of many American concerns are wholly or in large part founded, the damage that would follow unrestricted competition in the use of these patents can be more easily fancied than measured.

It is well known that there is in Federal administrative circles a well-developed and already fairly farspread attitude of, at least, antipathy toward the promotive influences of the patent system in the direction of monopoly of the sort outlawed by the Sherman act and its complementary statutes of the anti-trust group. It is quite clear that seizure of alien patents has given the administration a potent implement for the "busting" of some of the "trusts" that have been popular "whipping-boys" in the campaign for patent reform.

Even though, as has been implied, there should be no general offering of use rights under a seized patent for which an American license is held by citizens of the United States, some of the seized patents which have not been licensed are said to hold competitive advantages over existing licenses. The latter might easily be nullified in that manner. And because it is the stated purpose of all the governmental agencies concerned to prevent or eliminate the use of patents to restrict production or sale or to fix prices, it must be expected that any promising implement of that purpose will be used.

72d—OPD—Year

Inimical to Democracy

It is impossible to overestimate the aid and comfort that are being given to the enemies of a democratic form of government by the farce that is being performed in the name of the processes of representative government by the blocs of Congress. If the governmental functioning forced upon the Federal legislature by the silver bloc and the anti-Argentine-beef bloc is of the people, for the people, or by the people, Nazism is the supreme form of representative democracy.

It must not be disregarded that those who are boring tiny holes by the thousands in the democratic ship of state that is the United States of America are emphasizing to their adherents and fellow-travelers the inequitable deal these are getting at the hands of their elected representatives. And no member of Congress can escape the impeachment: those who are not actively engaged in perpetuating the costly subsidizing of silver mining or upsetting the economic balance of the Western Hemisphere and scuttling the future of United States foreign trade, are taking these insults to their Americanism lying down.

More Tributes to the Memory of Harry J. Schnell

Few of us will be able to leave finer contributions.—G. C. Bradshaw.

I can recall no man in the drug industry who was as widely known and who participated in as many activities as Mr. Schnell.—J. S. Brewer.

It is with a deep sense of loss that we have learned of Dr. Schnell's death. He is an honorary alumnus of the university and has been a member of the trustee-advisory committee of the college of pharmacy for ten years. During this period of time he has been faithful in attendance, wise in counsel. The State of New Jersey has lost an able and public-spirited citizen.—Dr. Robert C. Clothier.

The drug, chemical, and paint industries have suffered a great loss, and Mr. Schnell will be missed by all who knew him.—Charles S. Curtis

I knew Harry J. Schnell for many years. He belonged to that class known as a self-made man. He came up the hard way, acquired a well-rounded education, developed himself intellectually, and achieved many accomplishments. He was an executive of proven value in numerous fields of endeavor and was a trusted leader in all those enterprises with which he was associated. I regarded Mr. Schnell as an outstanding liberal conservative, and he will be sorely missed in these times, not only in the drug field, but by the many other interests which he served so well.—Dr. H. A. B. Dunning.

Certainly he has been a very active man in unusually extensive fields. He has been a great leader who has contributed much and will be greatly missed.—S. C. Dunning.

Always we had the highest regard for Mr. Schnell personally and recognized his ability in his chosen field. His contribution to the paint industry has been a marked one.—Charles W. Eastwood.

His service to the various industries covered by his publications was comprehensive in scope, as well as of immense value to all concerned.—J. Sibley Felton.

I always enjoyed my visit with him as I could always learn something worth while.—Hussey B. Johnson.

Those of us who knew him as a friend were privileged, and it is we who will miss him greatly, and yet to only a small degree the the void that industry will come to realize that occurred when he left us. However, we all have quite a heritage of example and pleasant memories of having known Harry Schnell. I believe he fulfilled in a large measure man's greatest opportunity, that of having done to the utmost the task of leaving his record of "doing good at all times and in all places," and the world is better for his having been here, even though for a time that was all too short.—J. W. Kane.

Harry J. Schnell was an important force in pharmaceutical journalism. It was not for his occasional writings that he will be remembered, but rather for the idealism and intellectual integrity with which he directed the staffs of the publications for which he was responsible. He not only guided such men as Harry S. Noel, Henry V. Arny, Clyde Eddy, Francis B. Hays, Robert P. Fischelis, Harold Hutchins, Hugh Craig, Robert W. Rodman, and others, as members of the staffs but he gave a stimulation which was reflected in writings that contributed to the advancement of the profession and the welfare of the industry. He evidently believed that the professional service was the principal reason for the existence of the retail pharmacy, and the publications reflected this belief.—Dr. E. F. Kelly.

There is a far more vicious significance with respect to the postwar jeopardy of American democracy in the fact that millions of the people voted a few weeks ago to retain in high office congressmen who plainly misrepresent the form of government to which they are pledged.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS BY FERMENTATION PROCESSES

NOAH has received credit for one of the earliest recorded chemical discoveries. He found that under some conditions grape juice underwent a change and the resulting product, when imbibed, produced a pleasant physiological effect entirely different from that which the original juice gave. Unfortunately, as a result of continuing his testing "not wisely but too well", he has received some undesirable notoriety.

It was also observed at an early date that sometimes fruit juices underwent another type of change which resulted in the development of sourness. Milk was also found to become sour on storage. Since the resulting products found practical use, empirical methods of regulating these alterations were developed.

Not until the investigation of Pasteur was it recognized that these changes were due to the growth of various microscopic organisms. It had been noticed earlier, however, that the development of visible organisms, termed molds, also resulted in changes of the medium on which they grew.

Since Pasteur a large number of experimenters have developed methods not only of preventing, but also of encouraging, the growth of these organisms, both visible and microscopic. Others have studied the chemical changes brought about by them. It is now recognized that these reactions are similar to, or in many cases the same as, those occurring during the development of a fruit or vegetable and are natural vegetative processes.

As a result of some of these researches a considerable variety of products of industrial importance is now being manufactured by the careful cultivation of a number of these organisms. Since this is a comparatively new field, it can safely be assumed that with time the number of compounds produced by such methods will be greatly enlarged. The probability of this is increased by the fact that the raw materials for such processes are generally of American agricultural origin, thus removing any dependence on foreign products.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. has been one of the leaders in this field and is at present producing Citric Acid, Gluconic Acid, Fumaric Acid, and Oxalic Acid by such methods. From these acids a wide variety of derivatives is being manufactured. A well-trained research staff is engaged in the improvement of present processes and in the development of new products. Results in many of these latter investigations indicate that products of possible importance in a variety of fields will in time be made available.

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POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE
POTASSIUM METABISULFITE
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SILICA GEL
SODIUM BENZOATE
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SODIUM BICHROMATE
SODIUM FLUORIDE
SODIUM HYDROSULFITE
SODIUM NITRITE
SODIUM PERBORATE
SODIUM PHOSPHATES
SODIUM PRUSSIATE, YELLOW
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE
SODIUM SULPHIDE
SULPHURIC ACID
TALC
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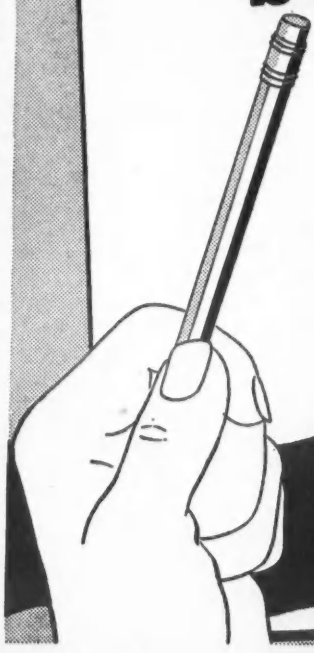

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Heavy Chemicals

Slight Improvement in Civilian Demand for Heavy Chemicals Surprises Producers at Year-End Inventory Time—Calcium Carbide Ordered Under Allocation

Contrary both to trend and expectations, the demand for heavy chemicals from the last vestige of normal consuming lines picked up last week. It was definitely not a pick-up that had been anticipated, for, based on past performances, year-end inventory time is conducive to anything but a spurt in activity. However, pick up it did and the enigmatic development was certainly as heart-warming to producers in some lines as it was inexplicable. Some felt that the war and government regulations have caused, perhaps, a shock to the "nervous system" of the market. At least, its reflexes no longer seem normal. And it was difficult to determine whether the mild but much-welcomed upturn in demand from civilian lines was a belated fall improvement or the forerunner of some as yet unforseen industrial trend.

Calcium carbide, essential for cutting and welding for chemical manufacture, notably in the production of rubber, has been placed under allocation control, effective January 1. General preference order M-190, issued last week by the War Production Board, prohibits deliveries without specific authorization except in the case of monthly shipments of ten tons or less. Material delivered for resale for house or mine lighting is also exempt from the requirement. Another interesting development and a source of considerable discussion in the trade over the past week was the recent issuance of general preference order M-257 placing sulphuric acid, including oleum and spent acid, under WPB allocation control.

Paper production, as a percentage of six-day capacity, was 84.9 the week ended December 5, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 83.5 in the previous week and 106.9 percent a year ago.

Alumina Hydrate.—Light demand. Material under WPB allocation. Prices show no change.

Alumina Sulphate.—Needs in light volume. No change in quotations.

Ammonia, Anhydrous.—War needs consuming large quantities. Position very firm.

Ammonia Bicarbonate.—Market devoid of new features. Price schedules unaltered.

Ammoniac, Sal.—Market tone firm. No new developments.

Antimony Oxide.—Transactions governed by WPB allocations. Steady undertone.

Antimony Sulphide.—New features lacking. No change in level of demand or prices.

Arsenic, White.—Tone of market firm. Needs of consumers unchanged from recent levels. Prices same.

Barium Chlorate.—WPB allocations rule transactions. Prices show no change.

Bauxite.—Material under WPB allocation order. No price fluctuations noted.

Bleaching Powder. — Demand very active. Quotations firm.

Calcium Carbide.—Material under WPB allocation control, effective January 1. Deliveries prohibited without specific authorization of WPB except in case of monthly shipments of 10 tons or less.

Calcium Chloride.—Demand for material for winter uses more than satisfactory. Tone firm.

Carbon Tetrachloride. — Essential needs in large volume. No alterations pricewise.

Chloropicrin.—Material continues in tight position. Prices show no change.

Chlorine.—Movement into war production channels in extensive volume. WPB allocations rule. Producers striving with heavy production schedules to meet demand.

Copper Oxide.—New features lacking. Tone unchanged. Prices same.

Copperas. — Movement of material into normal consuming channels in light volume. No change in quotations.

Cryolite.—Larger movement for insecticidal needs. No change in price schedules. Supplies for 1943 expected to be 25 to 30 percent more than in 1942.

Feldspar.—Factors receiving orders from glass industry in large volume as needs for glass containers as substitutes for tin cans continue to climb.

Fluorspar.—No change in market position or prices. Fluorspar ores recently were freed from price control by OPA.

Glauber's Salt. — Demand rather quiet. No price changes anticipated.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.2	170.2	170.2	168.8

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	115.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Lead Acetate.—Needs easily met. No alterations in price schedules.

Lime. — Demand continues steady with no let-up anticipated. Mills in some cases three to four days oversold but producers so far keeping up rather satisfactorily with needs.

Manganese Acetate.—Interest light. No change in price schedules.

Manganese Arsenate.—WPB allocations rule. Inquiry light. Prices steady.

Nickel Oxide. — Position unaltered with WPB allocations governing transactions. Quotations same.

Potash Carbonate. — Consumers' needs unchanged from recent levels. Prices confirmed.

Saltpeter.—War needs heavy. Demand from other quarters moderate. Prices show no change.

Soda Antimoniate.—Demand light. Supplies satisfactory. No change as regards quotations.

Soda Ash.—Substantial movement of material into consuming channels. Price schedules unaltered.

Soda, Caustic.—Needs of consumers at fair level. Market tone steady.

Soda Chlorate. — WPB allocation order controls transactions. Supplies at satisfactory level. Prices show no change.

Tin Oxide.—Manufacture and use no longer allowed.

Zinc Cyanide.—Light inquiry. Quotations confirmed.

Acids

Abietic.—Market devoid of new developments. No change as regards prices.

Acetic.—War needs taking good quantities. Market tone firm with supply conditions tightening.

—Continued on page 33

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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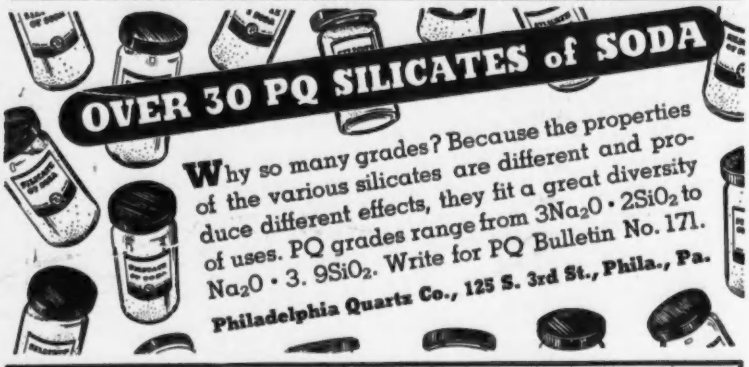
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—Continued from page 7

transparent and practically colorless as viewed by transmitted bright daylight.

4. Leveling and Spreading—The material, when applied as a thin, uniform film on new linoleum shall dry rapidly without streaking.

5. Lustre or Gloss—The dried film shall increase the gloss of new linoleum as measured by a light reflectance meter.

6. Alkalinity—The material shall not have a pH greater than 10.0 nor less than 4.0.

7. Surface Tension—The material shall have a surface tension not greater than 33 dynes per centimeter at 25° C.

8. Flexibility of Film—The dried film shall be sufficiently flexible so that no cracking will occur when a 2 coat application, on new linoleum, dried 48 hours at 75° F. and 50 percent relative humidity is bent through 180° around a 2-in. diameter mandrel.

9. Abrasion Resistance—The dried film shall have an abrasion resistance index (Taber cycles divided by weight of film in mgs. per sq. cm.) of not less than 100 when tested on glass plates using a Taber Abraser (Model J or equivalent) with Tabor C.S. 10 Calibrase wheels.

10. Tackiness and Slipperiness—The dried film shall be neither soft and sticky nor excessively slippery.

11. Water Resistance—The dried film after 48 hours at 75° F. and 50 percent relative humidity shall be resistant to cold water. The film shall not be permanently whitened or damaged by contact with water for 1 hour at 70° F. The film shall not be removed by damp mopping with a soft rag using clear water at 70° F.

12. Removal of Film—A film dried for 48 hours at 75° F. and 50 percent relative humidity, on new linoleum, shall be easily removable by moderate scrubbing with a soft bristle brush, using an aqueous detergent solution, containing 0.25 percent tallow soap chips and 0.25 percent aqua ammonia (28 percent NH_3), at a temperature of 120° F.

Insecticide Scientific Report

The report of the insecticide scientific committee was presented by the chairman, Dr. A. E. Badertscher, of McCormick & Co., who told of the work being done on moth-proofing methods of testing and the work being carried on for specifications for base oils for stock sprays. The report also discussed the checking of chemical methods for determination of pyrethrum on extracts, powders and high concentrates. The report also touched on the work being done in keeping qualities of liquid household insecticides in various types of metal containers.

Pyrethrum Outlook

In the symposium on raw material supply, Harold Noble, of S. B. Penick & Co., in discussing pyrethrum, said:—

"It is said the Kenya growers will produce 11,000,000 to 12,000,000 pounds of flowers in 1943. The production in other areas is being stimulated, and may amount to another 1,000,000 pounds of quality equal to the Kenya high grade.

"It is difficult to estimate the quantity of pyrethrum flowers the army will require for the 'Aerosol' program. It has been estimated to be in the millions of pounds. Needs are contingent upon where hostilities develop. For the present time we know that they are principally in the tropics. Moreover, all incoming planes are sprayed to prevent invasion of certain types of mosquitoes. Neither can it be stated with any degree of certainty the quantity of pyrethrum to be used for the louse powder program. Here again the term a million pounds is employed. Navy is a limited buyer of pyrethrum, and the United States Public Health Service protects the civilian population in the South and in certain outlying islands under their malarial control program. Lend-lease has legitimate call on available stock, and directives from high places govern this phase of allocation....The best estimate can be placed at about 2,000,000 pounds of pyrethrum flowers to be required for agriculture.

"From the foregoing it becomes clear that the allocation process must proceed on a month-to-month basis. At first, reservations must be made for governmental needs. Then losses at sea must be considered. Happily there have been but two losses this year, and the quantities involved were of relatively small quantity. WPB allocates whatever quantities remain, considering always the importance of 'end use.' Supplies are spread out a little thin at times, but the effort to be as fair as possible under the emergency is generally recognized.

Adhesives

G. B. Cloran, of the adhesive division of the National Starch Company, cautioned the meeting about requirements of adhesives when a change in packaging is made by any member. Thus far, he said, his company has been able to work out satisfactory replacements when a customer shifts to a different type of container.

Steel Drums

G. T. Gossett, of the Wilson & Bennett Manufactuing Company, said that the steel drum order of the WPB was factor directing the situation in the steel drum picture, so, therefore, he held little hope for the immediate outlook for the civilian consumer.

'Thanite' Supplies

'Thanite' supplies, Frear Thompson, of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, were said to be favorable with no shortage on ingredients, and he said every effort was being made to get additional manufacturing equipment.

Velsicol Position

A. R. Jamieson, of the Velsicol Corporation, Chicago, discussed the products of the Velsicol Corporation, pointing out that the company has a certain amount of surplus supplies of certain insect repellents and toxicants.

Petroleum Cresylic

C. Harris, of the Shell Oil Company, in discussing petroleum cresylic, said that essentially there was no change in the situation, for, he said, production is limited by capacity of the plant and crude materials, pointing out that only a part can be produced suitable for disinfectant, explaining that the same grade of acid is suitable for other uses in the war effort.

Container Situation

E. F. Bertrand, of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, in discussing the container situation, said:—

Most of the people in your industry, who now pack in glass bottles, have adopted what is generally known as an amber Boston round. That shape, probably the oldest in the glass industry, lends itself to lighter weight and greater strength because of its design...Should WPB containers group issue a schedule relating to sizes and shapes of glass container permissible in your industry, there is no doubt but that the Boston round will definitely be in the schedule.

We believe there will be sufficient sand for making glass containers, although certain grades are somewhat short at the moment because of their use in making aluminum. The soda ash situation is in better shape than it has been in the past, and, while we are not optimistic about that fact, we believe that we shall get through without real serious difficulties. Lime represents no problem, and there is little difficulty that a shortage will occur. Feldspar is in fair shape, but decolorizing agents and materials for applied lettering are short.

The lack of lumber for the manufacture of wood containers will require additional quantities of paper where it is possible to substitute paper for wood, from which we can gather that there is a possibility of a tight situation facing us on paper during the coming year, providing that all commodities now manufactured and packed in paper will still be manufactured in 1943.

Since no practical substitute has been developed for closures for insecticides and disinfectants, we must depend upon metal and molded screw caps for sealing glass containers. Unfortunately, we have no real clear pattern with regards to the future availability of metal and molded caps for these products.

M-104, the metal closure order, has been completely rewritten, and I understand it is now circulating through various sections of WPB for approval. The new order, it is said, will list products which are allowed metal, at the same time stating the type of metal permitted and the extent to which closures will be allowed.

Pine Oil Prospects

Early reports indicated that natural pine oil production may drop off ten to fifteen percent as compared with 1942 production, F. U. Rapp of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, told the meeting. Mr. Rapp added:—

Any reasonable reduction in natural

pine oil production will be counterbalanced with synthetic production. Synthetic pine oil celebrated its first anniversary this month. During this year economies have been made and production methods improved. These factors have resulted in an appreciable reduction in cost to the consumer. On December 1, 1941, synthetic pine oil was made available at 16½ cents per pound in tankcars in the South. In June, 1942, it was reduced to 10 cents per pound. Today, it can be procured at 7.7 cents per pound in tankcars in the South.

Consumers should realize that normal purchases throughout the new year will enable pine oil producers to distribute the 60,000,000 pounds of pine oil equitably to all industries. Periodic purchases in moderate quantities for consumption only will permit producers to deliver pine oil at a rate that will keep everyone supplied with this basic raw material through 1943.

President's Address

John Curlett, of McCormick & Co., in his address as president of the association, said that the industry had a definite function to perform, which function, he said, could best be expressed in the factors of service, sacrifice and cooperation. The service factor, he said, called for the maintenance of the health of the soldiers and people; sacrifice, he said, called for the use of research in the production of products for protection of the men at the front, and cooperation, he characterized as individual members working together to survive as an industry.

Officers Re-Elected

John N. Curlett, of McCormick & Co.,

Officers re-elected were:—President, Baltimore; first vice-president, Henry A. Nelson, of the Chemical Supply Company, Cleveland; second vice-president, Gordon M. Baird, of Baird & McGuire, Inc., Holbrook, Mass.; treasurer, John Powell, of John Powell & Co., this city; secretary, H. W. Hamilton, of the White Tar Company, Kearny, N. J.

Elected to the board of governors for three-year terms:—Melvin Fuld, of Fuld Brothers, Baltimore; Charles W. Furst, of Furst-McNess Company; N. J. Gothard, of the Sinclair Refining Company, East Chicago, Indiana; Friar Thompson, jr., of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.; and for a one-year term, John A. Marcuse, of the West Disinfecting Company, Long Island city, N. Y.

Holdover members of the board are:—R. O. Cowin, of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio; W. B. Eddy, of the Rochester Germicide Company, Rochester, N. Y.; C. L. Weirich, of the C. B. Dolge Company, Westport, Conn.; and W. J. Zick, of Stanco, Inc., this city.

72d—OPD—Year

Heavy Chemicals

Acids

—*Continued from page* 31

Acetic Anhydride.—Material under WPB allocation order. Price schedules confirmed.

Formic.—No new features. Prices same.

Gallic.—Tone unchanged. Prices unaltered.

Hydrofluoric.—Material in irregular demand. Prices show no change.

Lactic.—Supply and demand conditions show no change. Prices steady.

Muriatic.—War needs in considerable volume. Undertone continues very firm.

Naphthenic.—Transactions governed by WPB allocations. Prices unaltered.

Nitric.—Heavy movement of material into war production channels. No change in quotations.

Sulphuric.—Sulphuric acid, including oleum and spent acid, now under allocation control. Under general preference order M-257, issued December 5, movements are subject to WPB.

Insecticides

Calcium Arsenate.—Demand continues active. WPB recently stated that, in all probability, cotton growers, farmers, and others producing food or other economic crops will be able to obtain adequate supplies of arsenical insecticides through 1943. Calcium arsenate quotations show no change.

Lead Arsenate.—Call for material continues light. No change pricewise.

Nicotine Sulphate.—Supplies sufficient. Market tone unchanged. Prices same.

Paradichlorobenzene.—Supplies reported adequate for essential agricultural purposes. Price schedules unaltered.

Chemcals Allocated For December Reported

—*Continued from page* 3

proximately the amount of each chemical they may expect to be allocated. The text of the report follows:—

Acetic Anhydride

Granted in full for use in other than cellulose acetate for yarn for civilian requirements, and for plastics and films for civilian requirements.

Granted in part for cellulose acetate yarn for civilian requirements (80 percent), plastics and films for civilian requirements (90 percent).

Acids, Naphthenic and Naphthenates

Granted in full for use in rubber plasticizers and softeners, rotogravure printing, metal cleaning compounds, lubricating grease and oils, non-substitutable paint driers, pigment manufacture processing.

Granted in part for use in semi-important paint driers (50 percent or less), textile finishing (50 percent or less), rust inhibiting compounds (50 percent or less).

Denied for all non-essential protective coatings.

Acrylonitrile

Allocated almost entirely for use in synthetic rubber.

Alcohol, Capryl

Granted in full for manufacture of dicapyrl phthalate, and for oil additives.

Granted in small quantities for research and experimentation.

Denied for all other uses.

Alcohol, Isobutyl

All requests filled in full.

Alcohol, Isopropyl

All requests granted in full.

Alcohol, Normal Butyl

Civilian requests were all granted in part as follows:—Dibutyl phthalate (35 percent); butyl acetate (42 percent); hydraulic brake fluids (37 percent); other butyl derivatives (54 percent); cellulose aceto butyrate (25 percent); photographic and reproduction (82 percent); industrial coatings (50 percent); medicinal and pharmaceutical (80 percent); resins and plastics (28 percent); textiles and coated fabrics (80 percent); research (50 percent); resale (88 percent).

Alcohol, Secondary Butyl

Granted in full for uses other than for lacquers and thinners and molding compounds.

Granted in part for lacquers and thinners (92 percent); for resin molding compounds (74 percent).

Alcohol, Tertiary Butyl

All requests granted in full.

Ammonia, Anhydrous

Granted in full for activated carbon, amines, ammonium sulphate, ceramics, corrosion control, detinning, dry cell batteries, dye intermediates and dyestuffs and pigments, fermentation, films and photo chemicals, fire retarding salts, flour manufacture and baking, flux, magnesium castings, food processing, glass, heat treating salts, hexamethylenetetramine, inorganic nitrates, insecticides, laundries, meat curing, metal treating and nitriding, molybdenum, nitrocellulose, photo-engravings, plastics, rayon manufacture, refrigeration, rubber, soda

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ALKALI

ash, tanners bate and tanning, textiles, water treatment, welding.

Granted in part for nitrocellulose, sulphuric acid, adjusted to effect a gradual shift to sodium nitrate in specific type of operation where equipment permits.

Denied for use in fertilizer, caramel coloring, household ammonia and other cleaning purposes.

Ammonia, Aqua

Granted in full for ammonium picrate, ammonium sulphide, aniline, caustic soda, corrosion control, copper extraction, detinning, dye intermediates, electrolytic manganese, industrial explosives, fermentation, frosting bulbs, hexamethylenetetramine, insulation, laboratory reagents and pharmaceuticals, metal refining, mildew proofing, molybdenum, paper, petroleum refining, plastics and resins, pyridine recovery, rayon manufacture, slime control, soda potash, potash salts, textile treatment, tungsten wire, water purification and refrigeration.

Denied for use in fertilizer, caramel coloring, household ammonia, other cleaning purposes, chamber process sulphuric acid.

Ammonium Compounds

Granted in full for use in chemical manufacture.

Granted in part for fertilizer (on basis of overall nitrogen quota as established by the U. S. Department of Agriculture).

Anilin

All requests granted in full.

Aromatic Petroleum Solvents

Granted in full for use in reagents, hospital and industrial laboratory work, dyestuffs, essential medicinal preparations, rubber preservative compound, engine and fuel testing, wool scouring, rotogravure printing, sanitary lacquers, tub oil processing.

Granted in part for use in textile finishing (50 percent or less according to type of use), defense housing paints (50 percent on overall basis), soap (50 percent on overall basis).

Denied for use in furniture and cabinet finishing, industrial lacquers, industrial synthetic uses, non-essential paints, civilian degreasing.

Benzene

Granted in full for use in the manufacture of phenol, cumene, rubber adhesives and rubber solvents.

Granted in part for use in the manufacture of anilin (75 percent), lacquer thinners and wood stains (30 percent), and for insulator and cold molded compounds (50 percent).

Denied for use in paint and varnish remover, in printing and type wash. (Inventory reduction of all anilin producers resulted from 25 percent in benzene allocated for anilin.)

Butadiene

Almost entirely for use in synthetic rubber.

Caffeine

Granted in full for use in medicinals. Granted in part for use in beverages (30 percent).

Calcium Hypochlorite (High Test)

Granted in full for use in sugar refining and in potable water treatment.

Other essential civilian uses filled in small quantities.

Castor Oil

Granted in full for use in protective coatings for insulation finish and food containers, adhesive tapes, binding compounds, hydraulic fluid, lubricants and metal working, dielectrics, boiler feed water, petroleum treating, concrete curing, fly paper, pyrotechnics, capryl alcohol.

Granted in part for adhesives (pyroxylin and vegetable (55 percent); coated fabrics—(wearing apparel) (50 percent); coated fabrics—(health supplies) (54 percent); cosmetics (25 percent); medicinal (80 percent); plasticizers—(miscellaneous purposes) (40 percent); printing inks and papers (92 percent); leather and textiles—(non-sulfonated) (54 percent); dairy products (50 percent); antifreeze (72 percent); foods (50 percent); and resins, opal wax (90 percent). Sulfonators were granted 50 percent of the amounts requested.

Denied for use in all other protective coatings, coated fabrics for household books and upholstery, core oils, belt dressing, soaps.

Chemical Cotton Pulp

All requests were granted in full, with the exception of certain cases where inventory reductions were effected.

Chlorate Chemicals

Granted in full for use in flares, torpedoes, pharmaceuticals, textiles, dry colors, weed killing, metal treating. Granted in part for use in matches (90 percent); fur dyeing (50 percent). (NOTE:—Matches percentage is on basis of base period consumption.)

Chloride of Lime

Granted in part for civilian purposes (73 percent).

Chlorinated Paraffin

Granted in full.

Chlorine

Granted in full for use in chemical manufacture, water purification, dry cleaning. Granted in part for use in pulp and paper (80 percent) and in bleach (78 percent).

Order L-11 governs the size of the requests for pulp and paper.

Dichlorethyl Ether

Granted in full for use in synthetic rubber.

Denied for use in insecticides and cleaning compounds.

Diethyleneglycol

Granted in full for use in molding sand, gas dehydration and cutting oils. Granted in part for use in general plasticizers (81 percent); tobacco (42 percent); general textile (80 percent); rayon yarn (81 percent); chemical manufacture (81 percent).

Diphenylamine

All requests filled in full.

Ethyl Cellulose

Granted in full for photoengraving stripping compound, food label adhesive (special type).

Granted in part for printing ink (temporary) (30 percent); food package heat seal (special type) (75 percent).

Ethyleneglycol

Granted in full for use in cellophane (except for L-20 limitations), hydraulic brake fluid, general textiles, cutting and drugs.

Granted in part for use in civilian anti-freeze (69 percent); dynamite (56 percent); chemical manufacture (81 percent); general plasticizer (69 percent).

Furfural

Granted in part for use in resins (62 percent); abrasive wheel binder (44 percent); petroleum refining (77 percent); gas purification (90 percent); hydrogenation (29 percent); and other uses (80 percent).

Glycerin

Granted in full for explosives.

Granted in full for the following uses on orders carrying ratings of AA-4 and higher, and A-1-a through A-1-k:—Drugs and pharmaceuticals, explosives, alkyd resins, ester gums, rubber products, varnish, plastics, transparent wrappings, greaseproof and glassine, wrappings other than transparent, printing, textiles, leather products, adhesives (including book binding), paper, gaskets, edible products (other than beverages, flavoring extracts, candy and gum), chemical manufacture, other products, cork products.

Granted in part under the same ratings for beverages, flavoring extracts, candy and gum (70 percent).

Granted in part for A-2 through A-10 ratings for drugs and pharmaceuticals (80 percent); alkyd resins (40 percent); ester gums (40 percent); rubber products (70 percent); varnish (40 percent); plastics (40 percent); transparent wrappings (90 percent); greaseproof and glassine (90 percent); wrappings other than transparent (50 percent); printing (90 percent); textiles (50 percent); leather products (50 percent); adhesives—including book binding (60 percent); paper (60 percent); gaskets (80 percent); beverages, flavoring extracts, candy and gum (40 percent); other edible products (60 percent); chemical manufacture (60 percent); other products (40 percent); cork products (70 percent).

Granted in part for other ratings, on the basis of average monthly consumption in 1940 for:—Drugs and pharmaceuticals (60 percent); alkyd resins (25 percent); ester gums (25 percent); rubber products (60 percent); varnish (25 percent); plastics (25 percent); transparent wrappings (80 percent); greaseproof and glassene (80 percent); wrappings other than transparent (40 percent); printing (70 percent); textiles (40 percent); leather products (40 percent); adhesives, including book binding (50 percent); paper (50 percent); gaskets (70 percent); beverages, flavoring extracts, candy and gum (40 percent); other edible products (50 percent); tobacco (45 percent); cosmetic and toilet preparations (35 percent); chemical manufacture (50 percent); other products (40 percent); cork products (50 percent).

Glycol, Mixed

Granted in full for molding sand, gas dehydration, chemical manufacture, general textile, general plasticizers and cutting oil.

Denied for brake fluid.

Lithium Compounds

Granted in part for use in air conditioning (5 percent); storage batteries (35 percent); glass and enamel (70 percent); medicinals (3 percent); welding fluxes (84 percent); other uses (13 percent).

Methylethylketone

Granted in part for use in lacquers, thinners, toluol substitute (65 percent); cleaners and removers (78 percent); printing inks (50 percent); resale in small quantities (41 percent).

Denied for soaps and cosmetics. Granted in full for other uses.

Granted in full for use in other than moth prevention and insecticides.

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Naphthalene

Granted in part for use in moth prevention and insecticides (60 percent).

Nitrate of Soda

Granted in full for industrial requirements.

Granted in part for agriculture, the allocations being made in accordance with overall nitrogen quotas established by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Denied for use in the manufacture of glass containers.

Nitrocellulose

Both scrap and prime granted in full for raincoats, metal button lacquer, moistureproof coatings for foods, bottle closure linings, food labels, sausage casings, medicinal equipment, collodion, hospital equipment, instrument cases, auto refinishing, upholstery, radio, telephone, machines and machine tools, power belting, electrical equipment and supplies, tape, casting sealer, rotogravure inks, tracing cloth, stencils, drawing instruments, maritime, model airplanes, oil containers.

Prime grade granted in full for use in plastic (class 1), cellophane coating and photographic film, both of the latter subject to L orders.

Scrap grade granted in full for shoe cement, heel lacquers, shoe lining, waterproof sheeting, baby pants, dress shields, book cloth.

Prime grade granted in part for use in shoe cement (75 percent); heel lacquer (75 percent); shoe lining (50 percent); waterproofing sheeting (50 percent); baby pants (50 percent); dress shields (50 percent); book cloth 50 percent); fountain pens (50 percent).

Scrap grade granted in part for use in furniture (50 percent); upholstery (except transportation) (50 percent); window shades (50 percent); floor covering (50 percent).

Both prime and scrap grades denied for use in handbags, belts and luggage, hats, fingernail polish, decorative lacquer for food, oil cloth, transcription (except central station), recreating and amusement purposes and casket lacquer.

Prime grade denied for use in furniture, upholstery, except transportation), window shades, floor covering, plastic classes II and III.

Oiticica Oil

Granted in full for use in food containers, chemical resistant finishes, insulation, special printing inks.

Denied for use in industrial equipment, wrinkle finish, furniture, wood products, window envelopes and miscellaneous uses.

Phthalic Anhydride

Granted in part for use in resins (65 percent), esters (79 percent), dyes and intermediates (45 percent), drugs and food (84 percent), miscellaneous (rubber oil demulsifying agents and miscellaneous chemicals).

Phthalate Plasticizers

Diamylphthalate—All civilian uses denied.

Dibutyl phthalate—Granted in full for heat-sealing lacquers, for food containers, casket lacquers, shoe adhesives, hospital sheeting, cellophane.

Granted in full for class I and class II plastics. Denied for use in class III plastics and all others.

Dimethyl phthalate—Granted in full for class I and class II plastics.

Denied for class III and all others.

Dicapryl phthalate—Denied.

Diethyl phthalate—Granted in full for class I and class II plastics. Denied for class III and all others.

Dioctyl phthalate—Denied.

Dibutyl cellosolve phthalate—Granted in full for rubber substitutes for can and bottle linings. Denied for all other use.

Dimethyl cellosolve phthalate—Granted in full for class I and class II plastics. Denied for class III and all others.

Diethyl cellosolve phthalate all over—Denied.

Butyl phthalyl butyl glycollate—Granted in full for class I and class II plastics. Denied for class III and all others.

Ethyl phthalyl ethyl glycollate—Granted in full for class I and class II plastics. Denied for class III and others.

Methyl phthalyl ethyl glycollate—Granted in full for class I and class II plastics. Denied for class III and all others.

Castor oil phthalate—All use denied.

Hydrogenated castor oil phthalate—Granted in full for cellophane (limited by L-20).

Phenol

Phenol and cresol for triphenyl and tricresyl phosphate were allowed to cover allocations of these commodities.

Granted in part for medicinals (70 percent of 1941 monthly average), disinfectants and preservatives (60 percent—although no domestic cresols or cresylic acid were allocated for this purpose. Imported cresylic acid was substituted where possible), dyes, pigments and inks (50 percent), chemical manufacturing (80 percent). Chlorinated phenols were granted for 40 percent of essential civilian requirements. Ore flotation-minimum operating requirements filled in full; miscellaneous uses for phenol filled 50 percent.

Phenolic Resins

Plywood adhesives — All civilian requests were denied.

For protective coatings — Granted in part for food and beverage containers and closures, paper liners for food and beverage, medicinal and chemical containers (45 percent); hospitals, ambulances and fire trucks (50 percent); heat, light, gas and power plants, bridges, water systems and railroads, electrical equipment, insulation instruments, surveying, flashlights (25 percent); bus lines, streetcars, trucks, other municipal and inter and intra community freight or passenger transportation system (35 percent); printing and publishing inks, lithography, lacquers, etc. (52 percent); general industrial uses (43 percent).

Denied for use in agriculture and construction equipment, public buildings and maintenance, other civilian uses.

Phosphate Plasticizers

Triphenyl granted in full for use in films.

Denied for all other uses.

Tricresyl denied for all civilian uses.

Phosphorus

Granted in full for phosphate plasticizers, mining flotation, bearing metals, rustproofing, petroleum, drugs and vitamins, pharmaceuticals, matches, dyestuffs, fire retardents, activated carbon, dentifrice, fertilizer, glass, conmarin, gelatin, salt conditioner.

Granted in part for power plant chemicals (70 percent), acid leavening (85 percent), sugar refining (92 percent), yeast (85 percent), chese and butter (34 percent), industrial detergents (95 percent), industrial soaps (95 percent), household detergents (35 percent), housesold soaps (35 percent), beverages (60 percent).

Polyvinyl Acetate

All civilian requests denied.

Polyvinyl Alcohol

Granted for use in erasers using offgrade material.

Polyvinyl Butyral

All civilian requests denied.

Polyvinyl Formal

All civilian requests denied.

Propyleneglycol

Granted in full for tobacco, chemical manufacture, brake and hydraulic fluid, foods and flavors, drugs, general plasticizers.

Granted in part for cosmetics (99 percent), and miscellaneous uses (89 percent).

Pyrethum

Granted in part for civilian requests (25 percent).

Pyridin

Granted in full for all uses.

Shellac

Granted in full for ink (back layout stain mimeograph, stencils), medicinal and dental supplies, laboratory cements, rubber products (bottles, syringes), Latex products, industrial brushes, concrete (waterproof), industrai explosives, precicion optics, fire hydrant valves, snap flasks, base cement for light tubes, tracing cloth, photo engraving, brewer's varnish, fibre luggage, electrical equipment, Sympan paper for printing presses, shellac coating photo sensitized (news), sealer for tar paper, surface coat paper, cigarette boxes and covers, pipe organ repairs.

Granted in part for boots and shoes (70 percent), refrigerators and washing machines (45 percent), cement and Pittman cement (99 percent), leather finishes and shoes (62 percent), hat (40 percent).

Denied for mirror backing, phonograph records, picture frames, furniture, woodwork and office equipment, general maintenance, floor finishing, linoleum and aniline (print) (ink).

Silica Gel

Granted all civilian requests in full.

Sperm Oil

Granted in full for use in cutting oil, drawing compounds, duplicating carbon, lubricants and additives, quenching oil, emulsion breakers. Denied for use in leather, and for use in textile oil, although one company is being permitted to use small stocks on hand at the rate of 1,000 pounds per month.

Styrene

Allocated almost entirely for use in synthetic rubber.

Expert Chemists to Serve You

If you wish to consult with our staff on any specific manufacturing problem, Thompson-Hayward's experienced chemists will gladly serve you. This company has been a leader in the Middle-West for over 25 years and offers a complete line of chemicals for paint, cosmetic, oil and drug manufacturers. Sixteen Offices and Warehouses assure prompt delivery.

Presenting Only a Few of the Companies We Represent:

ANSBACHER SIEGLE CORP.
Paris Green, Arsenicals
HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL CO.
Orthodichlorobenzene
Paradichlorobenzene
National Aniline & Chemical Div.
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORP.
Aniline Dyes, Food Colors, Nacconol
RICHARDS CHEMICAL WORKS, INC.
Sulphonated Olive and Castor Oil
SOUTHERN ALKALI CORP.
Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, Chlorine, Calcium Chloride
STANDARD ULTRAMARINE CO.
Ultramarine Blue, Blanc Fixe, Barium Carbonate

• *Write for Complete Details and Prices*

THOMPSON-HAYWARD CHEMICAL COMPANY
2915 SOUTHWEST BLVD. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Des Moines, Minneapolis, Tulsa, Denver, Wichita, Memphis, Oklahoma City, Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, Davenport, New Orleans

CHEMICALS METALS · ORES

ALKALIES

ACETIC ACID

FORMIC ACID

FORMALDEHYDE

ALL PHOSPHATES

GLAUBER'S SALT

Philipp Brothers Inc.
70 Pine Street, New York
Boston Hartford Providence

Toluol

Granted in full for laborator and research uses.

Granted in part for dyes and intermediates (38 percent), solvents (1 percent), food preservatives (1 percent), medicinals (97 percent), miscellaneous chemicals (39 percent), other uses (53 percent).

Toluol (1 degree)—Granted in part for dyes and intermediates (26 percent), medicinals (24 percent), miscellaneous chemicals (26 percent). Toluol (LG No. 2)—Granted in part for use in solvents (50 percent), rubber accelerators (43 percent. Toluol, denied for use in protective coatings, cleaning, adhesives. Toluol (long range), denied for use in solvents.

Triethyleneglycol

Granted in part for chemical manufacture (81 percent), for general plasticizers (11 percent). Granted in full for other uses.

Tung Oil

Granted in full for use in binder and molding compound, insulation, food container coating, coated fabrics, water resistant coatings, chemical resistant coatings, pipe coatings, industrial tape. Granted in part for use in industrial coatings (55 percent), housing finish (3 percent), brake linings (92 percent), printing inks and mats (60 percent). Denied for use in wrinkle finish.

Vinyl Acetate Monomer

Granted in full for use in essential medicinals.

Denied for other civilian uses.

Vinyl Chloride Polymers and Copolymers

Vynw and Koroseal—These materials were granted in full for experimentation and research, for essential industrial electric wire installation, for chemically resistant gaskets in rayon spinners, and for catheters. Quantities requested were small.

Vyns and Vyhh—These materials were granted in full for experimental and development work, for hospital sheeting, for acid proof pain (industrial or mineral acids), for talking books for the blind, for self-adhering surgical bandages, and for glass container closures for food and drugs. Requests for food packaging were granted in part (50 percent). Requests for beverages use were denied. Quantities requested were small.

Scrap Vinylite—Granted in full for experimental work, protective clothing, baby pants, mending tape, nursery sheeting, hospital sheeting. Denied for specialties and novelties.

Saran—All requests granted.

72d—OPD—Year

United Carbon Company Wins Patent Suit

—Continued from page 3

small, rounded, smooth aggregates having a spongy or porous interior; (2) As an article of manufacture, a pellet of approximately one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter and formed of a porous mass of substantially pure carbon black."

The district court held the infringement claims to be invalid as lacking novelty and invention, and because they failed to define the product in clear, definite, and exact terms. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit overruled the district court, however, and held the patents to be infringed, but the supreme court reversed and sustained the decision of the district court. The supreme court acted only on the question of the requirements of law relative to clarity of the claims, etc., and not on the question of novelty, invention, or infringement.

It was indicated by the decision that the supreme court relied in large measure on the testimony of one Weigand, a patentee, as to the meaning of the words used in the claims for the invention. Associate Justice Robert Jackson, who delivered the opinion, which was unanimous, said:—

From it we learn that "substantially pure" refers, not to freedom from ash and other impurities, but rather to freedom from binders; "commercially uniform" means only the degree of uniformity demanded by buyers; "comparatively small" is not shown to add anything to the claims, for nowhere are we advised what standard is intended for comparisons; "spongy" and "porous" are synonymous, and relate to the density and gas content of aggregates of carbon black. Although sponginess or porosity is not a necessary attribute of a friable substance, it does contribute to the friability of aggregates of carbon black. It is of value only in that regard.

So read, the claims are but inaccurate suggestions of the functions of the product, and fall afoul of the rule that a patentee may not broaden his claims by describing the product in terms of function.

72d—OPD—Year

OPA Forms Branch For Non-Ferrous Metals

—Continued from page 5

Clothing and Leather Division into ten main branches has been announced by Frank L. Walton, who becomes director of the division December 15. At the same time, Mr. Walton announced the appointment of Henry Giebel as deputy director of the division, effective December 15, and named W. F. C. Ewing and Ralph Loper to the posts of assistant directors, effective immediately. The branches, together with the names of the chiefs appointed to administer them, are:—

Cotton, T. M. Bancroft; wool, K. W. Marriner; synthetic products, Harry L. Dalton; cordage, Arthur R. Howe; shoe and leather, Harold Connett; clothing, G. R. MacDonald; knit goods, J. S. Shireman; equipage, Hugo Booddinghaus; dye and finishing, G. H. Lanier, Jr., and textile machinery, R. S. Dempsey.

72d—OPD—Year

Plastic, Coldwater Paint Sales Reported

Sales of plastic and coldwater paints and calcimines reported by sixty manufacturers to the Bureau of Census for October, 1942, were as follows:—

Plastic Paints

	Pounds	Value
Paste	230,869	$24,771
dry, casein-bound	173,004	12,707
glue-bound	137,272	7,678
Total	541,145	$45,156

Coldwater Paints

	Pounds	Value
Exterior, lime or cement bound	781,152	$57,102
casein-bound	352,074	28,388
Interior, casein-bound paste or semi-paste form	*411,373	480,980
dry-powder form	1,067,875	95,425
glue-bound	297,149	9,382
Total	.....	$671,277

* Gallons.

Calcimines

	Pounds	Value
Hot-water	926,307	$40,611
Cold-water	1,187,578	59,486

Sales of these products for October, compared with the corresponding period of 1941, were as follows:—

		1942	1941
Plastic paints	lbs.	541,145	390,529
	value.	$45,156	$32,560
Cold-water paints	value.	$671,277	$606,439
Calcimines	lbs.	2,113,885	3,012,896
	value.	$100,097	$147,098

72d—OPD—Year

Consulting Chemists Discuss Service in War

A "Conference on War Service" was held by the Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers at a dinner meeting on December 7 in the Electrical Testing Laboratories, Inc., this city. In addition to independent chemists, chemical engineers, and members of privately-owned laboratories, representatives of the Chemical Warfare Service and Ordnance Department of the U. S. Army, of the Bureau of Ships, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and Purchasing Office of the U. S. Navy, and of the War Production Board were present.

72d—OPD—Year

Acrylic Resins Get CMP-Type Control

OPD Washington Bureau

WPB order M-260 placing acrylic resins under distribution control was announced December 11. The order covers all acrylic resins and acrylic monomer, including such well-known commercial products as acryloin-crystalite, lucite, nethacrol, flexiglas, primal, and rhoplex. The products are placed under rigid allocation and use control, effective January 1, next.

Exceptions to the new order are deliveries of resins exclusively for dental use, acceptance of delivery for aircraft glazing other than instrument lenses, certain deliveries of acrylic monomer within the confines of one company, and certain small order exemptions.

While primary allocation is made by WPB, specific distribution to users for aircraft glazing will be made by the aircraft scheduling unit. This conforms in principle to the type of distribution control being set up by the controlled materials plan. This is the first order incorporating this procedure.

Small order exceptions are made, with the provision that the material is for a direct war use and provided that deliveries by producers or distributors are within limits set by WPB for this purpose.

Inventories of acrylic resins first-grade cast sheet or virgin acrylic resin in moulding powder, either on hand or in transit January 1, 1943, may not be used by the owner in quantities of more than 25 pounds except for direct war use (as defined in the order), by firms engaged in dental work exclusively, or for uses which may be specifically authorized by WPB.

Delivery and use of acrylic resin scrap or trimming is restricted to certain reprocessing and to other uses when specifically authorized by WPB.

Standard chemicals allocations forms, PD-600 and PD-601, are to be used in making application to WPB to operate under the terms of the acrylic resin order.

No sharp effects on civilian products will be noticed, the available supply of this material having been withheld already from nonessential use through the partial control exercised by order M-154 covering thermoplastics.

72d—OPD—Year

Lithium Ores Placed Under Allocation

OPD Washington Bureau

Lithium ores were December 5 put under complete allocation and use control by General Conservation Order M-253, issued by the Director General for Operations. No supplier may deliver and no consumer may accept delivery of or use lithium ores except with specific authorization of WPB. This restriction includes stocks of ore which have been produced and are now in private or Government hands. Allocations will be made without regard to preference ratings. Lithium ores as covered by this order include, among others, spodumene, lepidolite, amblygonite, triphylite, petalite and zinnwaldite. Forms PD-728 and PD-729 are to be filed with WPB in connection with this order.

72d—OPD—Year

DPC to Erect Plants in Ky. and Ill.

OPD Washington Bureau

Execution of two contracts by Defense Plant Corporation with the Commodity Credit Corporation for construction and equiping two plants to be located in Illinois and Kentucky at a cost of $350,000 each was announced December 7 by Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones. No further details of the projects were made public.

72d—OPD—Year

McK&R Using New Paper Container

As a result of a War Production Board order forbidding the use of tinplate for packaging drug products, McKesson & Robbins, Inc., which formerly used approximately 1,357,000 pounds of metal annually for this purpose, has adopted a newly developed compressed paper container for packaging tooth powder, aspirin and cold tablets.

72d—OPD—Year

Ralph Clark to Address N.J. Branch of A.Ph.A.

Dr. Ralph Clark, of Merck & Co., will address the Northern New Jersey Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, at a meeting in the New Jersey College of Pharmacy, Newark, N. J., December 14 at 4 o'clock. He will discuss "Essential Services and Essential Supplies."

72d—OPD—Year

AMA to Buy Cottonseed Meal

The AMA will receive bids until December 18 for the purchase of 5,000,000 pounds of cottonseed meal or pelets, it was announced from Washington, December 11. Bids are sought only from crushers in the South and Pacific areas. Purchases will be made not later than December 21.

Naval Stores Output For April-Sept. Reported

Production of gum and wood turpentine in the United States in the period April 1 to September 30, 1942, amounted to 339,436 barrels of 50 gallons each, compared with 307,173 barrels in the same period last year, according to the Department of Agriculture. Production of gum and wood rosin totaled 1,243,151 barrels, against 1,223,802 barrels of 500 pounds gross in the corresponding period last year.

Supply and Distribution

	Turpentine. Barrels of 50 gals.	Rosin. Barrels of 500 pounds gross.
Carryover April 1	156,369	1,434,677
Production	339,436	1,243,151
Imports	Not available	
Available supply	495,805	2,677,828
Less carryover	202,282	1,341,632
Apparent total consumption	293,523	1,336,196
Less exports	Not available	
Apparent U. S. consumption	Not available	

Production

	Turpentine.	Rosin.
Gum	211,255	[1]697,736
Wood	128,181	545,415
Imports	Not available	

Carryover Stocks

	Turpentine.	Rosin.
Carryover Sept. 30	156,369	1,434,677
Carryover Sept. 30	202,282	1,341,632
Stock increase	45,913	.....

Location of Carryover Stocks

	Turpentine.	Rosin.
Gum stills[2]	20,315	129,113
So. concent. points	82,148	660,050
Wood plants[2]	.....	.....
Distributing points[3]	38,444	23,088
Industrial plants	17,266	362,609
Total in U. S.	202,282	1,341,632

Consumption by Industries

	Turpentine. Barrels of 50 gals.	Rosin. Barrels of 500 pounds gross.
Abbatoirs	.....	188
Adhesives and plastics	813	11,687
Asphaltic products	.....	2,646
Automobiles and wagons	103	139
Chemicals and pharmaceuticals	33,570	114,017
Estergum and synthetic resins	.....	73,536
Foundries and foundry supplies	466	15,230
Furniture	170	109
Insecticides and disinfectants	49	2,596
Linoleum and floor covering	16	24,319
Matches	.....	780
Oils and greases	14	17,245
Paint, varnish and lacquer	16,970	73,631
Paper and paper size	.....	176,198
Printing ink	100	7,904
Railroads and shipyards	4,765	1,990
Rubber	56	1,404
Shoe polish and shoe materials	4,790	3,569
Soap	.....	125,250
Other industries	141	7,016
Total industrial reported	61,532	659,554
Not accounted for[4]	Not available	
Apparent U.S. consumption	Not available	

Miscellaneous Naval Stores

	Production (50-gal. bbls.)	Stocks (50-gal. bbls.)
Pine oil	63,911	15,634
Pine tar	62,398	3,199
Dipentene	12,572	30,615
monocyclic hydrocarbons	6,125	9,790

[1] Includes reclaimed gum rosin.

[2] Compiled from reports by producers and factors. The difference in stocks at stills is not due entirely to increased stocks but rather to the inclusion of reports from producers who were in business but did not report last year.

[3] Compiled from reports of individual distributors.

[4] Principally unreported distribution of rosin and turpentine through retailers who sell in small quantities to ultimate consumers.

72d—OPD—Year

Wilson Gets Post On Joint War Board

OPD Washington Bureau

Appointment of Charles E. Wilson, production vice-chairman of the War Production Board, as chairman of the United States Section of the Joint War Production Committee of the United States and Canada, is part of a plan to make still more effective the program of cooperation between Canada and this country, Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, explained December 8. Mr. Wilson's appointment to the two-nation committee followed the addition of Canada to the Combined Production and Resources Board. The Joint War Production Committee acts to solve problems in munitions production common to Canada and this country. Mr. Nelson made the appointment with the approval on November 20 of President Roosevelt.

72d—OPD—Year

Buy War Bonds

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Moderate Activity in Some Pigments and Colors—But War Orders Still Account for Bulk of Business—WPB Restricts Glass Containers and Alkyd Resins

While the major portion of the past week's activities in the paint materials market has been confined to war order business, which has gone far toward compensating for a seasonally increasing shrinkage of buying operations in non-military lines, there has continued to be a fairly sizable movement of pigments, fillers, extenders, natural and synthetic resins, lacquer materials and numerous dry colors from the plants and warehouses of suppliers to manufacturers of finished paints, varnishes and lacquers engrossed in the customary Winter mixing of new batches of ready-for-application products with which to meet the anticipated resumption of exterior as well as interior painting operations with the advent of the 1943 Spring season. In particular there has been a brisk demand for chrome oxide, zinc yellow and all the solvents and driers.

Considerable gratification has been expressed by members of the Chemical Organic Industry and Pigment Advisory Committee, at a recent meeting with WPB's Protective Coatings Section, called at the request of that bureau's Chemical Division, over the decision reached, after a discussion of means of determining the final use of various pigments, that the end-use situation in pigment colors is very favorable at this time and that no new order to regulate the manufacture and sale of organic pigments is now needed.

In recognition of the much larger supply of titanium dioxide which has become available since domestic production has been greatly amplified by the operation of huge ilmenite and titanium mills in the Adirondacks, WPB has removed all hitherto existing restrictions on the use of titanium pigments through the revocation of General Preference Order M-44.

By an amendment to WPB's Conservation Order M-81, all paint cans, made of tinplate, terneplate, blackplate or scrap, completely manufactured on or before December 9, 1942, and all cans for which component parts were lithographed, cut or otherwise prepared for assembly before that date, have been released for use, subject only to quota restrictions imposed by the original order.

The trend toward substituting glass containers for metal cans and drums in shipping paints, varnishes and lacquers has been spotlighted by issuance of a WPB overall order "to simplify glass containers and closures and to freeze all glass container designs to existing molds." This order provides that no glass containers, other than the nine specified in the order's sections describing "standard glass containers for protective coatings" and eight other special paint containers, shall be used for packing protective coatings on and after January 1, next, but exempts non-standard containers completely manufactured on or before that date and in the hands of users on or before March 1, and likewise those made from a mold actually in existence on December 7. WPB has also ordered the placing of phthalic alkyd resins under complete allocation control on and after January 1.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

The recent liberalizing by the War Production Board of its provisions for the release of metallic lead required in the making of lead paints is continuing to enable oxidizers and other manufacturers of lead pigments to obtain all of this metal they need. In view of the large stockpile which WPB has built up from the steadily amplified domestic production and imports of pig lead, there is now every reason to look for a continuance of that bureau's more liberal policy on the score of favoring the paint industry. Zinc slabs, though still in limited supply, are still procurable by the makers of zinc oxides and sulphides in sufficient quantities for meeting their requirements, as special exemption has been granted to the paint industry from WPB's recently-issued restrictions on the use of zinc in several other industries.

Lead. — Prevailing spot prices at New York, St. Louis and London for the period from December 4 to December 11, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Pigs		
	Per pound		Spot, Per ton
	New York.	St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0650	$0.0635	* .. .. ..
Monday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Friday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Zinc. — Prevailing spot prices* at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from December 4 to December 11, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Slabs		
	Per pound		Spot, London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0866	$0.0825	* .. .. ..
Monday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Friday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Price Changes

Advanced

Rosin oil, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	127.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—In only moderate request. Little business yet booked for 1943. Stocks ample. Tone stable.

Lead Titanate.—Moving steadily into consuming channels. Supply situation easier. Prices well maintained.

Litharge.—Fair buying interest still shown. Stocks adequate for current requirements. Tone holding firm.

Lithopone.—Continues in fairly active demand. Supplies sufficient for all present needs. Prices strongly held.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

EMERGENCY RATIONS

Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps

Every soldier knows that his emergency ration is not a banquet — but he still carries it — through thick and thin, and when he needs it — boy — it does a swell job of filling in.

We know our Paranol 4142 and Paranol V — are not the ultimate in synthetic resins — but — you can get them without priority — and they do a swell job of filling in.

Samples of resin and suggested formulae are offered as well as the services of our technical staff for your convenience.

PARAMET SYNTHETIC RESINS

PARAMET CHEMICAL CORPORATION
MANUFACTURERS OF SYNTHETIC RESINS
44TH AVENUE AND 10TH STREET • LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

EVERY day our Bound Brook plant requires enough water to serve a good sized city. To us, this is something more than "just water."

Experience has shown that six distinct types are needed for efficient plant operation and to control the quality of Calco dyes and other chemical products. As many as nine different tests are required to safeguard a given grade for a specific use, and a large proportion of our water is tested daily. Every drop of distilled water used meets or exceeds U.S.P.X. standards, and the control of other types of acidity, turbidity, and freedom from metallic or other impurities is equally strict.

These extra precautions are a matter of daily routine at Calco for a simple, common-sense reason. Calco dyes can be consistently "better buys" only to the extent to which we control the quality of every material we use—including water.

CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
Bound Brook, New Jersey
Boston • Philadelphia • Providence • New York • Charlotte • Chicago

Calco Dyes Are Better Buys
Calco

When titanium calcium pigment "stepped outdoors" a year ago in the form of TITANOX-RC (rutile calcium pigment) we knew it would be one of the most highly chalk-resistant pigments for exterior coatings.

But were we surprised by its actual performance! Our house paint tests using this pigment, do not yet show its full possibilities because it has exhibited extreme chalking resistance far beyond our highest expectations.

Thus, with greater tinting strength and hiding power, TITANOX-RC represents outstanding value among composite white pigments.

MODERN HOUSE PAINTS

The advent of TITANOX-RC has introduced an entirely new and radically different pigment factor in house paint formulation. Its high bulk, high tinting strength and extraordinary resistance to chalking suggest its consideration for all such white and tinted products in the future. The economy which TITANOX-RC contributes both on the basis of hiding power and volume cost, makes it an exceptional "buy" among all white pigments used in exterior paints.

Our Paint Service Department will gladly consult with you regarding technical details.

THE WHEEL HORSE OF THE PAINT INDUSTRY *CARRIES ON!*

TITANOX
THE WHEEL HORSE OF THE PAINT INDUSTRY
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
SOLE SALES AGENT

111 B'way, New York, N. Y. • 104 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. • 350 Townsend St., San Francisco, California. • 2472 Enterprise St., Los Angeles, California

TITANOX
TRADE MARK

Orange Mineral.—Buying movement rather light. Stocks fairly large. Tone strong.

Red Lead.—In only light request. But movement on old contracts is still sizable. Supplies ample. Prices firmly maintained.

Titanium Dioxide.—A good buying interest continues to be manifested. Shipments are still sizable. Stocks still sizable. Tone strong.

WPB has removed all hitherto existing restrictions on titanium pigments, in view of the more liberal supply of titanium dioxide which has become available since the start of operations in the ilmenite plant of the leading domestic producers, in the Adirondacks. Domestic production of ilmenite is now running at only 40 percent of capacity, but is expected to reach a capacity output of 26,000 short tons monthly within a few months. This would be the equivalent of 12,000 tons of titanium dioxide each month. With a nine months' supply of ilmenite ore, imported from India, still on hand in the United States, there is now enough of this material available in this country to meet all titanium pigment needs, without taking into account domestic production of rutile ore, from which about 200 tons of titanium dioxide is procurable monthly.

White Lead.—In fairly brisk request. Supply situation, however, is becoming easier. Prices well maintained.

Zinc Oxide.—Gradual improvement shown in buying movement with more extensive entrance into the market of manufacturers of reclaimed rubber. Stocks, however, still ample. Tone steady.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos. — Unabated placing of Army and Navy orders is keeping this market active, although there has been some further shrinkage of the buying movement on civilian account. Stocks only fair-sized and prices firmly held.

Barytes.—Further improvement in buying interest is being shown as manufacturers of reclaimed and synthetic rubber are increasing their takings. Supplies still ample. Tone steady.

Charcoal.—Continues in fair request. Stocks adequate. Prices well maintained.

China Clay.—Increasing activity is noted in this material with the gradual return of paper coaters to the market. Supplies only moderate-sized. Tone firm.

Diatomaceous Earth.—In steady call. Stocks ample but prices firmly maintained.

Fuller's Earth. — Buying interest light. Supplies adequate. Tone steady.

Graphite. — Extending the control which it had hitherto exercised over the principal Madagascar flake grade, WPB has ordered complete allocation for all sorts of "strategic" graphite, including in its Conservation Order M-61 a lower grade of Madagasca than was previously covered and also bringing under such control all graphite, both imported and domestic, which will stand on a No. 30-mesh screen. Under the terms of this new order, there can be no delivery of any crucible or other product containing the "strategic" kinds except to the armed forces without specific authorization, unless the graphite was put into process prior to February 17, last. There is a fair request for this material and its prices continue strongly maintained.

Gypsum.—Notwithstanding a scarcity of skilled workers in the mines, production of this material is holding up well. A fair buying interest is exhibited. Tone strong.

Mica.—Continues to move steadily in the form of both dry and wet ground scrap into the paint industry. Grinding capacity still below the volume desired. Complete allocation control over the entire field of "strategic" mica, including several of the lower grades of black, splittings, etc., used extensively in radio and other electrical equipment, will begin December 10, so as to assure an adequate supply for the Metals Reserve Company. A patent has just been granted and assigned to a private company covering a new process for the concentration of mica out of mixtures of earth and rock debris. This process is said to improve upon the current froth-flotation method of recovering the material by adding lime, magnesium carbonate or other alkali-earth compounds to the customarly soapy-resinous bath phich sorts the mica particles out of the dross with which it is thus mixed.

Talc.—In fair demand. Stocks moderate-sized. Market tone steady. It is now estimated that the volume of sales for the current year will fall only a little short of the record-breaking operations of last year.

Whiting.—A moderate buying interest continues to be reported. Supplies adequate. Prices firmly held.

Dry Colors

A slowly but steadily expanding buying interest has been shown in the chrome colors, with chrome oxide and zinc yellow constituting especially bright spots. A fair movement of several other dry and chemical colors has also been recorded and prices have been firmly held throughout the list.

Alkali Blue.—Continues in moderate demand and light supply. Prices well maintained.

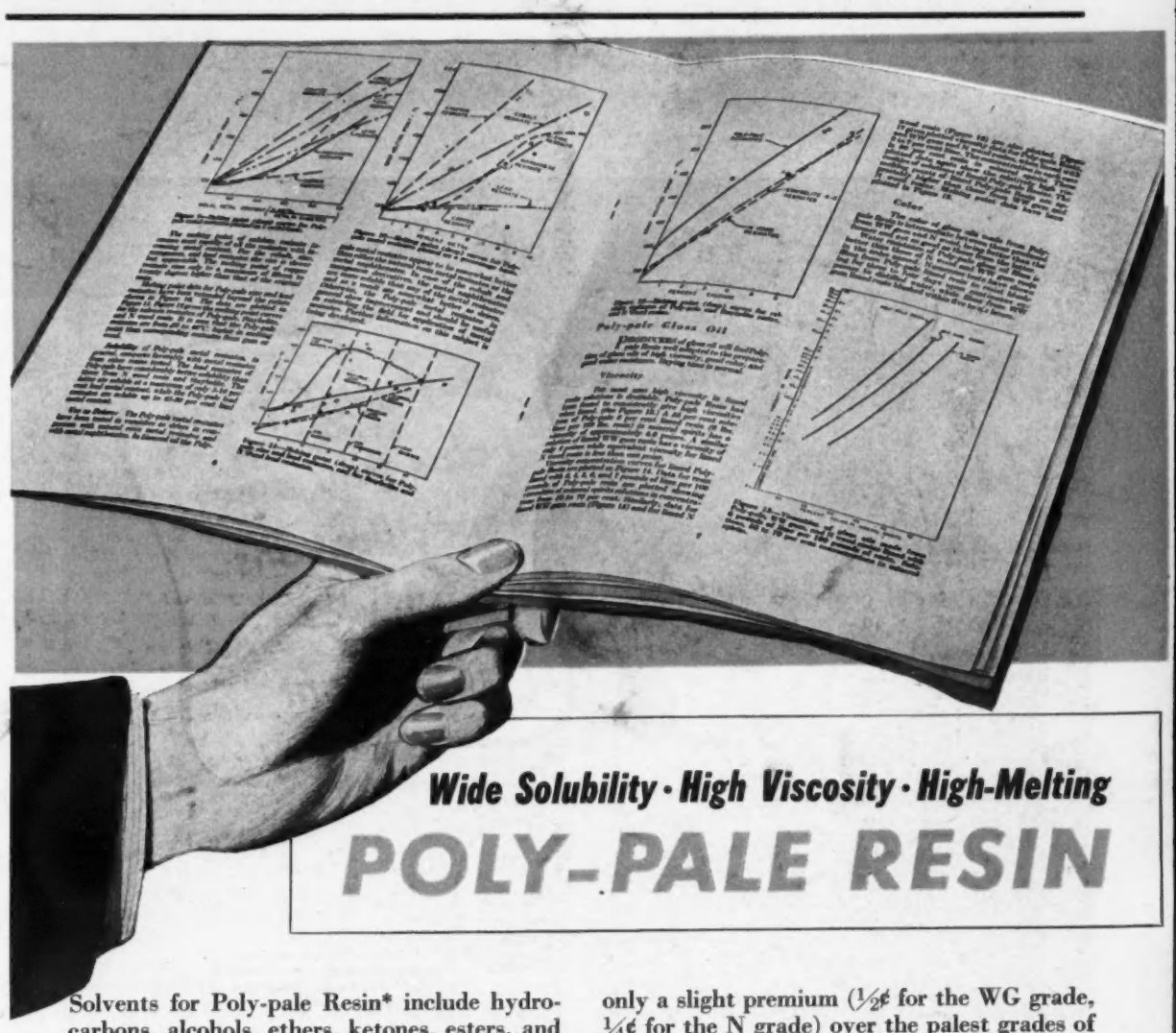
Bone Blacks. — A sizable buying movement is emerging from increasing interest on the part of manufacturers of synthetic rubber. Prices are being firmly held on all descriptions of carbon blacks. Gas blacks are also being taken in fair amounts.

Chrome Colors. — While chrome oxide and zinc yellow have latterly been highlighted with greatest activity, there has also been a fair movement of chrome green and chrome yellow, with prices for all these colors well maintained. Recent reports of

1942 Talc Trade Good

Though exhibiting a slight dip within the last few weeks, commensurate with the seasonal recession in the operations of the paint industry, which constitutes its pre-eminent customer, business in talc and associated mineral products has made a good showing for the current year, with production and sales movements only slightly below the record volumes of 1941.

Last year's sales of talc, pyrophyllite and ground soapstone, according to a reprint chapter in the Bureau of Mines' Mineral Yearbook for 1941 recently issued by that bureau, reached the hitherto unprecedented total of 416,369 short tons, valued at $4,701,892. This was 48 percent greater in quantity and 56 percent larger in value than those for the previous year. Largest sales were made in the States of New York, North Carolina, California and Vermont. New York continued the leading domestic producing State, helping materially in swelling the home output to an aggregate of 377,722 metric tons.



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price shading in zinc yellow, including that mentioned in a repute sale to the Navy, wherein it was stated that delivery had been made directly to a navy yard, have proved wholly unfounded. Suppliers have continued to hold the price of this color unalterably at the 15-cent level reached at the outset of October, and are still adhering unanimously to that figure in both government and private business.

Lithol Toners. — Exhibit a steady movement into consuming channels. Market tone steady.

Mercuric Oxides.—Continue in fair request but very light supply. Prices strongly held. As mentioned in the December 7 issue of the REPORTER, the Marine Paint Industry Advisory Committee has recently considered with representatives of the War Production Board in Washington the possibility of eliminating mercury pigments in anti-fouling paint, as a result of which a committee representing the Army, Navy, WPB and the paint industry has been appointed to deliberate on this subject and report back at another meeting their findings on the relative scarcity of other toxic materials such as copper powder, which is not under allocation, and the desirability of substituting them for mercury pigments in such paints.

Ochers.—In moderate inquiry. Supplies meagre. Tone firm.

Vermilion.—Still moving well into consuming channels. Stocks ample. Prices strongly held.

Lacquer Materials

Acetone.—Good demand from government. Prices under individual OPA ceiling.

Butyl Alcohol.—Material very scarce. Transactions under WPB allocation with prices individually ceiled.

Butyl Acetate.—Market very tight due to butyl alcohol scarcity. No relief in sight. Factors point out individual OPA ceilings on butyl acetate are not at level to encourage conversion of butyl alcohol.

Cellulose Acetate. — Movement of material into war production channels in large volume. Production heavy. Prices show no change.

Diamyl Phthalate.—Tight position of phthalic anhydride, under allocation and use control, holds all phthalates in short supply. Demand active.

Nitrocellulose. — Quantity of pyroxylin spread decreased from 4,766,437 pounds in September to 4,564,668 pounds in October, according to Census Bureau.

Shellac

No change in the strong and almost strangulated shellac market was reported last week. With the Federal government in the saddle and driving the shellac team almost solely on the road of war requirements, civilian requirements remained far in the background, thus leaving open the opportunity for the serious development of shellac substitutes to enlist in the cause of civilian consumers for the duration.

Synthetic Resins

In recognition of a critical shortage of the raw materials, normally used in the production of vinyl resin and pyroxylin-coated fabrics—such as nitrocellulose, film scrap, ethyl cellulose, castor oil and vinyl resins—WPB has requested curtailment of the use of these materials in civilian production. In this connection, the urgent need for research, to find new and less critical substitute materials, has been stressed at a meeting of the Pyroxylin Vinyl Resins Coated Paper and Fabrics Industry Advisory Committee with WPB officials in Washington. The critical shortages reported in these materials have been brought about, according to WPB, by greatly increasing military requirements.

Following this action on vinyl resin and the pyroxylin-coated fabrics, WPB has placed phthalic alkyd resins under complete allocation control, as of January 1, by issuing General Preference Order M-139 which, however, exempts the use of such resins and stocks of protective coatings containing these alkyds held on that date. It is noteworthy, in this connection that, in WPB's definition of phthalic alkyd resins—which it describes as the reaction product of phthalic anhydride or phthalic acid with polyhydric alcohol, whether or not modified with rosin oil or oil acids—it is stated most positively that this mixture excludes any such resins modified with phenol or phenolic materials. And this recalls the recent ruling by WPB that phenolic resins and molding compounds, scheduled to go under complete allocation eventually, have been exempted for the current month, if made from phenol delivered in accordance with November allocations under the provisions of M-27.

Chlorinated Rubber.—Business in this material has come to an almost complete standstill, except for the occasional movement of a few supplies still on hand.

Ester Gum.—In light request and meager supply. Prices strongly held. WPB's December allocations of glycerine reduced.

Driers

A steadily increasing buying interest is being shown in stearates and palmitates, with a fairly sizable movement noted in aluminum, barium and zinc stearates. There is also a steady call for linoresinates and other substitutes for the allocated naphthanates. Prices are firmly held throughout the list by leading producers and suppliers.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum.—Continues in fair demand. Supplies in some lines greatly reduced. Prices strongly maintained throughout the list.

Copals.—Though few importers or other suppliers have anything more than unsorted lots of Congo copals to offer, there are some instances where-

Analyst for OPA

E. V. Ladd, technical director and manager of the Densol Paint division of the Passonno-Hutcheon Company, Cleveland, has been extended a leave of absence to accept an appointment with the Office of Price Administration in Washington as principal business analyst. He is a former president of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs.

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in importers have made their own sortings from unsorted arrivals and are offering complete lines of their own selected grades. Varnish makers continue to make modest purchases to replenish greatly depleted stocks but their purchasing is limited to sixty days' requirements. A U. S. patent has been granted to a Swedish inventor on an easy method of dissolving particularly stubborn fossil resins, especially those of the Congo group, without previous melting, by subjecting them to the action of nascent oxygen in the presence of an inert solvent.

Kauri.—Offerings continue light. New Zealand advices reiterate inability of dealers there to procure any new stocks outside of swamp grades, as bush grades and scraped gums are still unavailable.

Naval Stores

A generally steady or firm tone prevailed in Southern and local markets for rosin and turpentine last week, although there was little to record in the way of activity. The movement of rosin on contracts showed some slowing down as usual at this period of the year when consumers are not inclined to add to their holdings. Although the tendency of turpentine prices was upward at times, demand failed to show any improvement, and, in the opinion of some, the decline in building throughout the country seems to indicate that no change in the character of business in this product is likely to be witnessed in the near future.

On the other hand, primary offerings of rosin and turpentine were generally light or moderate in the absence of any increase in marketing. Operations in the woods are diminishing as usual at this season and this condition is expected to be reflected in arrivals in marketing centers during the next few months. Rainfall is reported to have been abnormally light in many parts of the South in recent weeks and the labor situation continues to grow worse. Nothing definite was received from Washington regarding the naval stores loan program for next year. The belief appears to be spreading, however, that naval stores will participate in the plans for agricultural products.

Deliveries by the government to the Allied Nations during October included 448,000 pounds of gum rosin. This brought the total during the period from April 1, 1941, to October 31, 1942, up to 79,648,180 pounds. Deliveries of turpentine during the same period were 14,970,551 pounds.

CCC Loan Holdings

The following table shows the quantity of rosin and turpentine held by the CCC at the close of business November 30, 1942:—

Crop year.	Rosin	Turpentine, casks
1938—barrels	80,066	.....
drums	.....	.....
1939—barrels	35,929	.....
drums	20	.....
1940—barrels	60,656	.....
drums	204,399	.....
1941—barrels	.....	.....
drums	128,146	.....
1942—barrels	270,404	148,454
drums	.....	.....
Totals	779,620	148,454

Turpentine.—Business in turpentine in the local market was of the small-lot variety last week, the movement of such quantities being unimportant in the aggregate. A firmer tone in the South was reflected here.

Savannah, Dec. 11.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons—Cents.	Sales.	Barrels—Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Saturday*	..	...	...	...	...
Monday	63½	2,150	225	...	26,908
Tuesday	63½	4,700	114	208	26,814
Wednesday	63¾	6,050	395	...	27,209
Thursday	64	1,900	149	420	26,938
Friday	63½	1,700	149	34	26,942

* No trading.

Jacksonville, Dec. 10. — Turpentine stock, 19,891 barrels.

Chicago—December 11

Turpentine quiet. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—Five-drum lots, 76c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 81c.; single drums, 79c.; single barrels, 84c.

London, Dec. 11.—Turpentine, 87s. per cwt.

Rosin.—Price movements in the local rosin market were generally narrow in company with developments in the South where offerings of most grades were rather light. Purchasing here was limited to comparatively small quantities for prompt shipment.

Savannah, Dec. 11.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted—*Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$3.20	$3.20	$3.17	$3.15	$3.10
D	...	3.25	3.25	3.22	3.22	3.20
E	...	3.25	3.34	3.36	3.35	3.35
F	...	3.42	3.42	3.42	3.42	3.40
G	...	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.42	3.42
H	...	3.43	3.43	3.42	3.42	3.42
I	...	3.43	3.43	3.44	3.44	3.45
K	...	3.48	3.50	3.49	3.49	3.48
M	...	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.51
N	...	3.50	3.51	3.50	3.50	3.52
WG	...	3.70	3.71	3.71	3.71	3.72
WW	...	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76
X	...	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76
		Barrels				
Sales	...	492	142	361	120	263
Receipts	...	492	638	176	419	308
Shipments	...	75	100	88	100	158
Stocks	...	...	...	...	...	92,378

* No trading.

Jacksonville, Dec. 10.—Rosin stock, 165,264 barrels.

Chicago—December 11

Rosin dull. Ruling prices at the close of business last night in five-drum lots were:—B grade, $4.50 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $4.72; M grade, $4.79; W.W. grade, $5.06.

London, Dec. 11.—Rosin, W.W., 33s. per cwt.

Other Naval Stores

Pitch.—Local trade on fair scale. Contract movement steady. Stocks among consumers regarded as light.

Rosin Oil.—Consumers disinclined to purchase ahead to any important extent. Market firm. Quotations raised 1c. per gallon.

Tar.—Steady movement to local and other consumers. Quotations maintained.

Tar Oil.—Selling schedules stationary. Tone firm. Trade fairly active.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Although paper coaters and paint makers have recently exhibited increasing buying interest, only a moderate movement of domestic casein has been recorded within the past week. In consequence of OPA's action, on December 3, in continuing the temporary price ceilings in effect with a new regulation, designated as No. 280, there has been no quotable change in the price situation. The range on the 20-30 mesh domestic material still runs from 19 cents to 21 cents per pound. Argentine casein, still offered at 5½ cents to 7 cents per pound, cost and freight, Buenos Aires, is not of any interest to local handlers, for the reason that no import licenses are yet available. There is no intimation yet from Washington as to when OPA will make a permanent price ceiling on casein.

Glues.—A notable brisk demand continues for hide glues, which are in scanty supply, despite efforts of manufacturers to amplify their output by operating their factories 24 hours a day. Prices for these glues are exceedingly strongly held, with some grades virtually unobtainable at any figure. Bone glues, while by no means as active as hide materials, are still moving steadily at unchanged prices.

72d—OPD—Year

N.J. Zinc Advances Brannin and Dunphy

D. P. Brannin, who has been in charge of metal sales for the New Jersey Zinc Sales Company in the Chicago area, has been appointed district sales manager of the pigment and metal sales divisions, with headquarters in Chicago. J. P. Dunphy, of the New York sales department, has been named district sales manager of the pigment division, with headquarters in New York city.

Mr. Brannin, born in 1888, joined the company in 1913, where as a member of the ore and fuel department, at Denver, he was a buyer of Western and Mexican ores. Upon the closing of this Western buying office in 1921, he was transferred to Chicago where he developed sales of rolled metal, slab zinc, 'Zamak,' and other metallic products of the company.

Mr. Dunphy has been associated with the company for almost twenty-five years. He was chief clerk of the sales department in New York until 1922, when he took over many sales accounts in the New York area. He has also traveled the New England territory since 1928. Mr. Dunphy has been active on many committees of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

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Dyestuffs, Textile, and Leather Chemicals

Action Exempting Dried Whole Eggs Sold to Government from Price Control Interests Yolk, Albumen Factors in Dyestuffs, Textile, Leather Chemicals Market—Divi-Divi, Myrobalans Reduced

Egg yolk and albumen factors in the market for dyestuffs, textile, and leather chemicals were interested last week in the action taken by the Office of Price Administration exempting dried whole eggs sold to the government or any of its agencies from price control during January and February. Shell, liquid, or frozen eggs sold during this period to manufacturers buying them for the sole purpose of making dried eggs for the government also were exempted from price control by OPA. These actions were taken through amendment No. 1 to MPR 280, which set maximum prices for specific food products. The new amendment is designed to assure a plentiful supply of dried eggs to this country and her allies. Needs are currently so heavy and shipments so large that egg yolk and albumen are held in very tight positions.

Due to shifting rates for war risk insurance, divi-divi was reduced $20 per ton last week, and prices on myrobalans were quoted $10 per ton lower. Records of imports revealed that 9,528,240 pounds of quebracho extract and 1,887 bags and 160 tons of mangrove bark arrived here last week.

The corn grind of eleven refiners of starches, syrups, sugars, and other derivatives of corn for the month of November totaled 10,469,011 bushels. This represents corn ground for domestic use only. Corn in store and afloat at domestic markets last week amounted to 41,184,000 bushels as compared with 40,834,000 bushels in the previous week and 42,388,000 bushels in the corresponding week of last year. Estimated deliveries of corn for United Nations shipment in October amounted to 91,656,320 bushels.

OPA announces that wool top futures entered into at prices in compliance with legal ceilings on the date the contract was made may be carried out regardless of changes in maximum prices due to shifting rates for war risk insurance. Commercial stocks of apparel and carpet wool owned or held in this country, excluding foreign wool afloat, amounted to 335,796,283 pounds on a scoured basis on October 3, according to the Census Bureau.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Divi-divi, $20 per ton.
Myrobalans, $10 per ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
260.2	261.5	261.5	253.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Alumina Acetate.—Market shows no new features. Prices same.

Alumina Hydrate. — Demand remains light. Prices show no change.

Ammonia Bichromate.—Tight supply situation in common with other ammonia chemicals. Price schedules unaltered.

Antimony Salt.—Demand continues fair. No change in quotations.

Chrome Acetate.—No new developments. Prices confirmed.

Potash Bichromate.—Producers now engaged in writing 1943 business. Quotations unaltered for new year.

Soda Bichromate. — Business for 1943 being written at favorable rate.

Soda Prussiate. — Demand light. Prices show no change.

Soda-formaldehyde Sulphoxylate—Conditions and prices show no alterations.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Supplies continue at fair level. Tone firm. Estimated deliveries of oleomargarin for United Nations shipment in October amounted to 4,569,600 pounds.

Cochineal.—Good interest. Supplies tight. Prices firm.

Fustic.—Inquiry good. Quotations unaltered.

Hypernic.—Steady interest. Prices show no change.

Madder, Dutch.—Demand and supply conditions unaltered. Prices same.

Turmeric. — Supply situation unchanged. Quotations confirmed.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Light albumen supplies satisfactory. Soluble dried blood allocations governed by WPB allocation order. Prices show no change.

Albumen, Egg.—No change in market position. Prices firm. Dried whole eggs sold to government or any of its agencies have been exempted from price control by OPA during January and February. Estimated deliveries of dried eggs for United Nations shipment in October amounted to 14,692,160 pounds. War has greatly stimulated egg-drying industry of Argentina, according to Department of Commerce. Since commencement of operations in 1941 industry has progressed to where it is estimated that 1,000,000 cases of 30 dozen eggs each can be dried annually for exportation. During heavy producing months Argentine eggs can be purchased for equivalent of 12c. per dozen.

Dextrin, Potato.—Tight supply situation prevails. Quotations firm.

Egg Yolk.—Lighter needs of ice cream industry, which normally consumes approximately one-third of production, expected to result in slightly easier movement of material to users in other lines. Prices unaltered. See egg albumen.

Sago Flour.—Limited offerings. Quotations unchanged.

Starch, Corn.—Active domestic demand and heavy movement of material for lend-lease shipment combine to produce tight market position. Estimated deliveries of corn starch for United Nations shipment in October amounted to 26,295,360 pounds. No movements pricewise.

Zein.—Demand consuming offerings at good rate. Quotations confirmed.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Bark Extracts. — Demand and prices steady.

Cutch Extract.—Inquiry fails to uncover any stocks on hand in this country.

Divi-Divi.—Quotations lowered $20 per ton, due to shifting rates for war risk insurance.

Hematine.—No change in market tone. Prices unaltered.

Hemlock Bark Extract. — Position unaltered. Steady undertone.

Mangrove Bark.—Imports of 1,887 bags and 160 tons received last week.

Myrobalans.—Quotations $10 per ton lower due to shifting rates for war risk insurance. Interest at recent levels.

Nutgalls.—Transactions governed by WPB allocation order. Market position unaltered.

Oakbark.—Tone steady. No change in level of demand or prices.

Osage Orange.—Price schedules on crystals and extract steady at levels recently prevailing.

Quebracho Extract.—Imports of 9,528,240 pounds received last week. Quotations confirmed.

Sumac.—No supply of natural bark here for several years. Only synthetic available.

Wattle Bark.—Market conditions unaltered. Prices same.

72d—OPD—Year

Navy Color Requirements Told to Textile Chemists

Stressing the importance of matching for shade and assuring his audience that the Naval Clothing Department stands ready to furnish information on all materials used, Lt. Comr. W. F. Prien, USN, delivered an interesting address on "Dyeing Piece Goods for the Navy" before more than 200 members and guests of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists assembled at the Downtown Athletic Club, December 4, for the monthly dinner meeting of that organization.

Also on the program of speakers was George O. Linberg, of E. I. du-Pont deNemours & Co., who spoke on "Continuous Indigo Dyeing on Woolen Piece Goods."

Mr. Linberg stated that this study of continuous piece dyeing of woolen goods with indigo is but a prelude to a much more ambitious program on the application of vat colors to all woolen and woolen mixed materials.

Discussing a companion subject, "Piece Goods Dyeing with Leuco Ester of Indigo," Roland E. Derby, of The Derby Company and vice-president of the national AATCC, expressed the opinion that it is perfectly possible to get the indigo cast required by the Navy, or at least a very satisfactory duplication of it, by the application of algosol blue in the piece and by topping this algosol bottom with suitable chrome colors.

The next meeting of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists is scheduled for January 29. The place is as yet undetermined.

72d—OPD—Year

Quebracho Extract Rates, Surcharges Set

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Shipping Administration has approved the following rates and surcharges on shipments of quebracho extract to the United States:—

From ports within the scope of the River Plate-United States Freight conference, No. 6900 (Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay) to United States Atlantic and Gulf ports, $16 per ton of 2,240 pounds, plus a surcharge of 35 percent.

72d—OPD—Year

G.H. Dunlap Named To Textile Research Post

G. H. Dunlap has been appointed an associate of John T. Wiginton, director of the division of textile research for the Cotton Textile Institute. He will make his headquarters at the institute's research headquarters in the Textile School at Clemson College, South Carolina.

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Coaltar Chemicals

Heavy Movement of Coaltar Chemicals Into War Production Channels Continues to Hold Market in Very Tight Position —Only Most Essential Needs Can Be Met in Many Cases

coaltar chemical products was noted over the past week, and little relief is anticipated under current conditions. So many coaltar items are so intrinsically tied up, either directly or indirectly, with the production of war materials that many consumers in normal lines entertain little hope of securing supplies at a rate even approximating their needs.

Benzol continued last week to move in large volume to the government stockpile for use in connection with the synthetic rubber program and needs for aviation gasoline again were heavy. The sponge-like absorption of toluol by the manufacture of explosives remained a feature of the market, while heavy lend-lease shipments of phenol left little of this material available for intermediates. Naphthalene production was in considerable volume. Whereas the call for balls and flakes is currently light, this situation is expected to change early in the new year as factors prepare for the Spring season. Crude naphthalene continued to move last week in large volume into phthalic anhydride production. The shortage of raw materials needed to make phthalic alkyd resins was given as the principal reason for the placing of these resins under allocation by the War Production Board through preference order M-139.

The Office of Solid Fuels Coordinator announces that the output of coke and its chemical byproducts has been increased to a new high to provide arms and supplies for the armed services, and that production is still being expanded. Steel operations last week were scheduled at 98.6 percent of capacity, slightly ahead of the 98.3 percent operations in each of the two preceding weeks, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the rate was 99.6 percent of capacity, and in the corresponding week a year ago it was 97.5 percent, a decline of 0.1 percent from the preceding week.

Basic Products

Benzol.—No relief anticipated for tight market position. Production heavy but no match for needs. Large movement of material to government stockpile for use in connection with synthetic rubber program. Requirements for aviation gasoline heavy. Prices stabilized. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended December 5 indicate production from that source of 3,733,900 gallons of benzol.

Coaltar.—Activity unchanged from recent rate. Prices steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended December 5 indicate production from that source of 14,674,400 gallons of coaltar.

Creosote Oil.—Utilities and railroads taking material in good volume. Supplies tight. Prices unaltered. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended December 5 indicate production from that source of 770,800 gallons of creosote oil.

Cresylic Acid.—Market position remains tight. Prices show no change. Imports of 500 drums received last week.

Naphthalene. — Output of crude heavy. Transactions governed by WPB allocation order. Movement of material to phthalic anhydride production in considerable volume. Demand for balls and flakes seasonally light. Quotations steady. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended December 5 indicate production from that source of 1,626,000 pounds of crude and refined naphthalene.

Phenol.—Heavy movement of material into lend-lease channels. Supplies for intermediates very light. No change in quotations. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended December 5 indicate production from that source of 216,800 pounds of phenol.

Pitch, Coaltar.—No new features in market. Prices unchanged.

Tar Acid Oil.—Market tone unchanged. Prices same.

Toluol.—Large quantities moving into war production channels. Little available for non-essential uses. Transactions governed by WPB allocations. Market tone continues very firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended December 5 indicate production from that source of 746,700 gallons of toluol.

Xylol.—WPB allocation order governs transactions but supply situation comparatively easy. Prices steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended December 5 indicate production from that source of 168,600 gallons of xylol, crude and refined.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—Demand is reported holding up well for most grades of coaltar bases. Offerings and supplies, however, are reasonably adequate. Benzol call has been better for some time. Inquiries continue brisk for xylol, while buyers say they are able to obtain a fairly good proportion of their needs of the material. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 28c.; 10-degree xylol, 27c.; solvent naphtha, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Price Changes

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
130.1	**130.1**	**130.1**	**129.3**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—Demand active. Undertone firm.

Cyclohexanol.—No change in market position. Supplies tight. Price schedules confirmed.

Cyclohexanone.—Movement of material into consuming channels in good volume. Prices show no change.

Methylcyclohexanol.—Users' needs heavy. Market very steady.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—No change in market tone. Supplies tight. Prices same.

Broenner's.—Demand and supply conditions unaltered. Price schedules unchanged.

Cleve's.—No new features in market. No alterations in prices.

Fumaric.—Supply situation continues very tight. Tone firm.

Gamma.—No alterations as regards level of demand or prices.

H.—Tone very firm. Material in tight supply.

Laurent's.—Supplies at low level. Undertone continues firm.

Maleic.—No change in level of demand. Prices unaltered.

Picric.—No new features. Prices confirmed.

Sulphanilic.—Good interest against tight supplies. Quotations firm.

—*Continued on page* 45

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page* 5

shows indications of decline. Instead, such metals as copper, lead, zinc, manganese, mercury have grown greatly in relative importance as a source of dollars for the neighboring republics.

Because the war has made these other metals more precious than gold the emphasis is on their production. Even when war demand subsides, says the Office of Inter-American Affairs, the long trend may keep the industrial metals in a relatively more important role than they have occupied traditionally in prior years. Brazil and Mexico have plans for developing domestic production of steel and other industries which require iron, coal, copper, manganese, and similar metals, rather than gold and silver.

Congress Isn't Working

For all intents and purposes the Seventy-second Congress has come to a close. Although a few members are still hanging around Washington to give the air of a Congress on the job in wartime, it would make little difference to the general public whether the sine die resolution was passed now or the session was permitted to expire with the new Congress January 4. No more legislation the least bit controversial is given any chance of enactment this year.

One-man filibusters are the order of the day, and any legislation called up that someone doesn't like can be stopped in its tracks by a simple call for a quorum. Recent rollcalls have shown that there are not enough members in Washington to make up a quorum necessary for Congress to act, if someone wanted to make the point.

Men for Farm Work

A vast army of mobile farm workers is pictured by WMC Chief McNutt as one means of helping overcome the shortage of manpower on America's farms. Mr. McNutt believes that, with sufficient encouragement, it will be possible to move the workers from one area to another at planting and harvesting times, and he and Secretary Wickard are working toward that end.

The big question mark in the program, however, is the "encouragement" that will be extended. Generally it is believed it will take the form of higher wages for farm labor since the ceiling has been taken off farm wages by Stabilization Director Byrnes to enable the farmers to compete with industry for manpower.

Of course, that doesn't help Price Administrator Henderson with his problem of keeping food prices down. But he never expected to be able to keep them down at some fixed level. He only hoped to be able to keep them from going up too fast.

Some Strange Foods

President Roosevelt's executive order placing control over production and distribution of all food products in the hands of Secretary Wickard may lead to some surprises on what is and what is not a food product.

Whether the general public realizes it or not the definition of foods can cover a multitude of things if face value is given to the definition contained in the executive order. The order states that it shall include within its meaning such things as wool, cotton, hemp and flax fibers. Maybe it's because these are foods for bugs and boll-weevils.

If that is the reasoning possibly Mr. Wickard can see grounds for arguing that he should also have control over lead because lead is needed to make the arsenic to kill the bugs that feed on these "foods."

More Social Security

By pleading pressure of more important business, such as the writing of the huge new tax bill, Congress was able successfully to dodge the request of President Roosevelt that it consider broadening the social security act at this time. But only at this time, for all indications point to a renewal of this request early in the next Congress by Mr. Roosevelt with increased vigor.

The administration wants the present social security program broadened both as to its coverage, such as inclusion of farmers, housemaids, merchant seamen, etc., and as to the amount of taxes it imposes on the beneficiaries to mop up some of the excess spending power threatening inflation.

With employment and wages at new high levels, officials from the President down believe that the additional taxes necessary to finance the program would not be unduly burdensome and argue also that it would provide a cushion against the impact of any depression which may occur after the war.

72d—OPD—Year

Textile Technologists Renominate Hagen

American Association of Textile Technologists has renominated John Hagen of Calloway Mills to its presidency. Other officers renominated were:—

First vice-president, John F. Macia, A. M. Tenney Associates; second vice-president, Pierre Sillan, American Viscose Corporation; treasurer, Ralph Guttekunst, Helwig Silk Dyeing Company; secretary, Bernice S. Bronner, Good Housekeeping Institute. John Goldsmith, Hess, Goldsmith & Co.; Dean Earl Hear, Philadelphia Textile School, and Carl Taber, E. I. duPont deNemours & Co., were nominated for three-year terms as governors.

72d—OPD—Year

Ciba Gets Minute Man Flag

In recognition of more than 95 percent participation in the Federal payroll savings plan, a Minute Man flag has been presented to the Ciba Pharmaceutical Company, Summit, N. J., by the United States Treasury Department War Savings Staff. Three divisions of Ciba which had attained a 100 percent participation in the payroll savings plan were presented with Minute Man banners.

72d—OPD—Year

Southwestern Chemicals is the firm name under which Oscar V. Burris has obtained a certificate to conduct business at 2400 North Alameda street, Los Angeles, Calif.

Coaltar Chemicals

—*Continued from page* 44

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthylamine. — Material in active demand. Quotations show no change.

Anilin.—Transactions governed by WPB allocations. Oil and salts in tight supply. No change in prices.

Benzaldehyde.—Supplies tight. Interest continues at recent levels. Market firm.

Benzidin Base. — Active demand against tight supplies. Prices steady.

Diethylanilin.—Supplies tight with quotations very firm.

Dimethylanilin.—Supplies tight. No change in market tone. Prices same.

Dinitrobenzene.—Needs ahead of available supplies. Prices show no change.

Dinitronaphthalene. — Market devoid of new features. Tone very firm.

Dinitrotoluene.—Needs heavy. Supplies very light. No change pricewise.

Diphenyl.—Interest steady. Quotations show no change.

Diphenylamine.—Good inquiry. Position tight. Prices steady.

G Salt.—No change in demand and supply conditions. Tone firm.

Metanitroanilin. — Offerings very limited. Tone firm.

Metanitroparatoluidin.—Tight supplies hold market very firm.

Metaphenylenediamine. — Consuming channels absorbing offerings at active rate. Transactions governed by WPB allocations. Prices show no change.

Metatoluylenediamine.—Active call in firm market. Material under WPB allocation order. No change in price schedules.

Nitrobenzene.—Tight supplies hold market very firm.

Nitronaphthalene.—Position unaltered. Prices show no change.

Orthonitroparachlorophenol.—Little to be had due to shortage of raw materials.

Orthonitrophenol.—Market very firm with tight supplies.

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Orthonitrotoluene.—Scarce raw materials hold material in tight position.

Parachlorophenol. — Supplies very short. Tone firm.

Paradichlorobenzene. — Supplies for essential agricultural purposes reported adequate. No change in quotations.

Paranisidin.—No change in conditions. Quotations steady.

Paranitrochlorobenzene.—Very tight situation prevails. Price schedules unaltered.

Paraphenetidin.—No new developments. Tone firm.

Paranitrophenol.—Supply situation tight. Price schedules confirmed.

Paratoluidin.—Position tight. Quotations show no change.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Material continues under WPB allocation and use control. Production in large volume. Demand heavy. Quotations firm.

Schaeffer's Salt.—Demand and supply conditions unchanged from recent levels. Prices same.

Coaltar Colors

Coaltar color producers continued active last week in supplying dye needs of mills working on government contracts but the call for colors from the civilian textile industry remained very light. Prices were unchanged and nothing in the line of new developments was observed.

72d—OPD—Year

Fats, Oils Supplies Discussed by WPB

—Continued from page 4

needs of lend-lease and manufacturers in this country as well. The current butter shortage also will drain supplies of other edible fats and oils.

A subcommittee was appointed to consider and report at the next meeting of the industry advisory committee on the elimination of unnecessary transportation of the finished product; the possibility of shifting production as much as is feasible away from areas with a shortage in labor or fuel; and the question of the practicality of eliminating liquid soap.

Packaging problems were discussed. The committee will report on methods of curtailing use of existing packages in order to reduce the use of paper board.

A subcommittee also will consider conservation of paraffin through possible elimination of wax coated paper wrappings for soap, and suggest recommendations for a proposed order.

Still another committee will study further restrictions which might be incorporated in Order M-193, which establishes standards for glycerin recovery. The Petroleum Administrator has issued a recommendation which is similar to Order M-193 and will force manufacturers of lubricating grease to recover glycerin.

Announcement was made of a new revision to Order M-58, the allocation of glycerin, which will simplify procedure.

Tallow and Grease

Tallow and grease are rather critical and there is some doubt as to whether there is enough to go around. The supply may be a more limiting factor than Order M-71, which restricts use of fats and oils, it was stated. To obtain a sufficient supply to meet demands, it nay be necessary to cut into stocks. Officials asked for recommendations concerning an order to limit stocks of tallow in the hands of producers and consumers to insure an equitable distribution of supplies.

72d—OPD—Year

Arsenical Insecticide Min. Shipment Urged

OPD Washington Bureau

Members of the Arsenical Insecticide Industry Advisory Committee of the Chemical Division of the War Production Board were told at a meeting in Washington December 7, that if the hoarding of insecticides is permitted to a degree sufficient to protect maximum requirements in individual localities, the supply cannot possibly be sufficient to cover all emergency needs. The industry is asked to distribute enough to meet minimum normal requirements, but to retain sufficient material to take care of emergency requirements depending on the location of actual insect outbreaks.

Members were told that the acceptance of the minimum orders not only will provide essential supplies in the field for early requirements, but also will avoid transportation bottlenecks during the Spring and Summer.

The government presiding officer stressed that each company must be responsible for making its salesmen and field representatives thoroughly familiar with the policy outlined above so that they will avoid encouraging farmers or dealers to buy excess stocks of insecticides with possible serious injury to others requiring materials to combat actual insect infestations.

72d—OPD—Year

Lime Output Held Sufficient for Needs

OPD Washington Bureau

Requirements of carbide companies for lime were discussed at the initial meeting of the Lime Industry Advisory Committee, held recently in Washington with representatives of the War Production Board.

After careful consideration of the cost factor and of transportation of materials needed for the production of lime, the committee agreed that in its opinion sufficient physical facilities are available within the industry at present to supply the tonnage of lime required by the two carbide companies now constructing plants at Ashtabula, Ohio. This suggestion was made in preference to one which called for construction of a plant for lime production at the point of consumption in order to save critical materials and labor.

The nationwide production of lime also was reviewed by the committee. With the exception of the Pacific northwest, members agreed that present production in most areas is sufficient, but recommended unanimously that a survey be made of present producing facilities in anticipation of possible future demands.

72d—OPD—Year

Suiter Traffic Adviser For WPB Drugs Section

OPD Washington Bureau

Harry Suiter, of Merck & Co., manufacturing chemists, Rahway, N. J., has been appointed consultant on transportation problems to the Drugs and Cosmetics Section of the WPB Chemicals Division, it is announced by Fred J. Stock, chief of the section.

Mr. Suiter's work will be to aid the section in working out problems growing out of the transportation of drugs, cosmetics and toiletries which are now becoming of prime importance because of the increased burdens placed upon the railroads by the demands of war.

It is also expected that an advisory committee on Transportation of Drugs and Cosmetics also will be set up in the near future to consider such things as cross-hauling, packaging for shipment and other problems in the transportation field.

Obituaries

Dr. Harrison E. Howe

—Continued from page 4

reau of the Army. Just previous to assuming the editorship of *Industrial and Chemical Engineering* in 1921, Dr. Howe was at the head of the Division of Research Extension of the National Research Council.

Dr. Howe, who was chairman of the original advisory committee of the War Production Board, was a prolific writer, having authoried "Chemistry in the World's Work," "The New Stone Age," and "Chemistry and the Home." He was a member of numerous scientific societies and was the recipient of the Society of Chemical Industry Medal for 1942 .

F. J. Penberthy

F. J. Penberthy, former Canadian vice-president and a director of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, predecessor of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, died recently. He was sixty-eight years of age. Born in Detroit, Mr. Penberthy entered the paint business in 1890 with the Detroit White Lead Works, where successively he acted as paint maker, sales representative and sales manager. In 1910 he became assistant general sales manager of the Lowe Bros. Company, Dayton, Ohio, and in 1912 went to Canada as general manager of the Lowe Bros. Company, Ltd. In 1929 he became president and managing director of that company, retiring ten years later.

Malvern H. Smith

Malvern H. Smith, Greenville, S. C., manager of the Geer Drug Company, wholesale duggists, died December 7. He was sixty-six years of age. A native of Greenville County, S. C., Mr. Smith became connected with the Geer Drug Company at the Spartanburg, S. C. branch, which was opened in 1910, as assistant manager. When the Greenville branch was opened in January, 1920, Mr. Smith was appointed manager of that branch, a post he held until his death.

Surviving is his wife.

William O. Thompson, a former president of the old American Cotton Oil Company, died December 8 in a Chicago suburban sanitarium. He was seventy-two years of age.

72d—OPD—Year

Aluminum Products Order On Emergency Needs Changed

OPD Washington Bureau

Persons desiring to make emergency shipments of aluminum products, including the aluminum hydrates provided for in order M-1-h, prior to the month of normal allocation must now secure a written statement of approval from the military procurement officer having jurisdiction over the contract for which the material is intended under orders of the War Production Board issued December 8.

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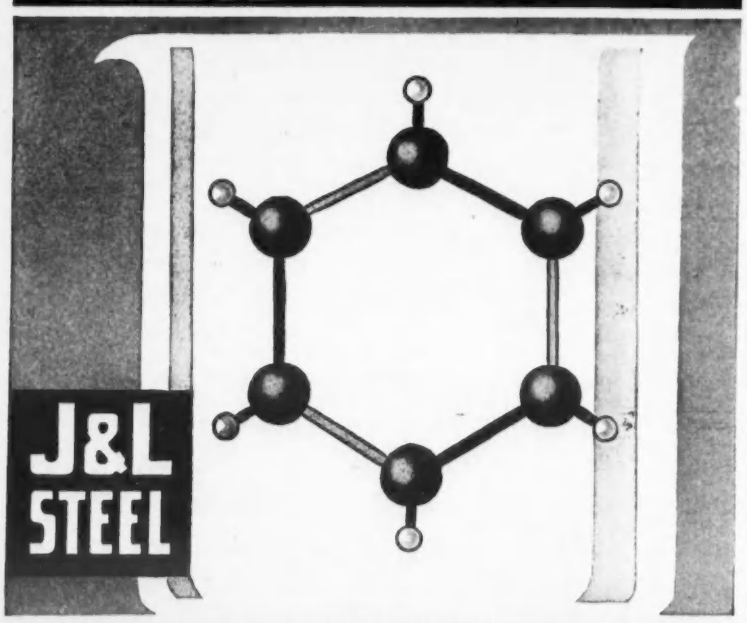

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Offerings of Many Crude and Refined Products Still Scarce—Cotton Crop Estimate Reduced — Further Rise in Flaxseed —Linseed Oil Firmer Though Less Active

Prevailing conditions in the market for miscellaneous oils, fats and greases underwent little change last week. As a rule no broadening of trade was reported so far as the general list was concerned though increased activity was noted in some technical and edible products, while many sellers were fully employed with the forwarding of deliveries to consumers and dealers who desired to have unfilled contracts completed before the expiration of the year. As to spot supplies, there was still a noticeable scarcity of offerings of many products, and in such circumstances the tone of the market in general was distinctly firm.

In the markets for speculative commodities quietness still ruled much of the time though soybean and flaxseed futures were rather more active with the price tendency upward. Trading in refined cottonseed oil futures, however, remained at a standstill. The final government cotton crop estimate for the season was issued early in the week, putting the yield at 12,982,000 bales which showed a moderate reduction as compared with the previous month and a material increase over the previous year.

Production of cottonseed for the current season was given as 5,790,000 tons, an increase of about 1,000,000 tons over the previous season. One large local linseed oil plant here switched to the crushing of soybeans and other mills here as well as cottonseed oil mills in the South were said to be preparing to do the same. Production of peanut oil still seemed to be very limited owing to a lack of supplies of peanuts at the mills.

Vegetable Oils

Babassu.—Under complete priority control. New features lacking.

Castor, Dehydrated.—Output moving steadily on contracts. Market firm. Production in October was 2,068,000 pounds; consumption 2,563,000 pounds.

Chinawood.—Moderate lots moving in fair volume. Market firm. Factory and warehouse stocks at close of October 31,406,000 pounds; September, 32,251,000 pounds.

Corn.—Crude and refined remained firm. Offerings light.

Cottonseed.—Edible oil offerings light. Quotations nominal.

Mustard Seed.—Active inquiry. Production sold ahead. Spot oil scarce. Market firm.

Oiticica.—Spot oil lacking. Firm at ceiling. Nothing new concerning new crop.

Olive.—Quotations on edible and denatured oil generally held at previous levels. Tone firm. Fair inquiry for moderate lots.

Olive Foots.—Spot supplies light. Market quiet. Quotations nominal.

Peanut.—Crude and refined in light supply and firm. Inquiries reported numerous.

Perilla.—Firm at the ceiling. Factory and warehouse stocks at close of October 2,583,000 pounds; September, 2,309,000 pounds.

Soybean.—Inquiry good. Offerings light. Tone firm. Eastern linseed oil mills now generally crushing soybeans.

Teaseed.—Still scarce. Market quiet and nominal.

Wheat Germ.—Selling schedules unchanged. Inquiry good.

Price Changes

Advanced

Linseed oil, 2/10c. per lb.

Reduced

Lard oil, ¼c. to ¼c. per lb
Linseed oil fatty acid, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
191.2	**191.2**	**191.3**	**176.2**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—December 11

Active call for most grades of crude vegetable oils. Corn oil, crude, mills, 12¾c. per pound; refined, edible oil, 15¼c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, car lots; 15¾c. to 16c., drums, less than car lots. Peanut oil, South, 13c. to 13½c. per pound. Soybean oil, crude, 11¾c. per pound.

The market for soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade was more active. Following is a soybean price record, per 100 pounds, for the week:—

	High	Low	Closing Dec. 11	Closing Dec. 4
Dec.	$1.63⅝	$1.59	$1.64¼	$1.58¼
May	1.68½	1.68	1.69⅝	1.66¼

San Francisco—December 9

While all vegetable oils remain firm at ceiling postings, trade is divided, with some materials active and others lethargic. There is plenty of castor in the market and cottonseed and soybean are flowing fairly well. Outside of these classifications the takings are very light.

Castor.—No. 1, 17c. per pound, Pacific Coast, in drums; dehydrated oil, unbodied, 20c.; bodied, 21c.

Coconut.—Nominally 8c. per pound, crude grade, tankcars, f.o.b. coast.

Cottonseed, Bleachable.—Quoted 14.15c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. San Francisco Bay area.

Sesame.—Crude, 15c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. San Francisco.

Soybean.—Crude, 12.15c. per pound in tankcars, Coast mill basis. Eastern oil named here at 12.65c.

Linseed Oil

Flaxseed prices had an upward trend and the local linseed oil situation was firmer though trade slackened.

Linseed Oil.—The tone of the local market for linseed oil was firmer last week, selling schedules being advanced two points by crushers. Business slackened, but with the trend of flaxseed prices still upward, crushers showed little disposition to shade quotations with a view of stimulating demand. One large local plant switched to the crushing of soybeans, but other mills continued to produce linseed oil at full capacity. There was a fair movement of oil on contracts. Business at outside points was generally reported as quiet.

Minneapolis, Dec. 11.—Insofar as Mid-Continent crushers are concerned, very little oil business was accomplished in the past week. Scattered light fill-in orders came to hand, but total volume was light. Reports indicated better selling by crushers located on the coasts. There has been talk of a reduction of civilian allowance of linseed oil from 70 to 50 percent of the base period. Shipping instructions are only fair and are much beow expectations.

Quotations on tankcar lots f.o.b. Minneapolis, 12c. per pound; cooperage car lots, 12.9c. per pound; warehouse lots, 13.3c. per pound.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1942	1941
This week	6,360,000	3,650,000
Since Sept. 1	66,900,000	63,380,600

San Francisco, Dec. 9.—Heavy contracting of linseed oil has been noted here for the past two weeks. Commitments are being made into August of next year at figures a few points below the posted tankcar quotation of 12.5c. Deliveries against old contracts holding up well. Quoted:—Tankcars, 12.5c. per pound; drum car lots, ex mill, 12.9c.; drum lots, ex warehouse, 13.3c.

London, Dec. 11.—Linseed oil, 46s. 6d. per cwt.

Linseed Meal.—Offerings lacking. Market quiet and nominal.

Minneapolis, Dec. 11.—There has been no improvement in linseed meal trade. Offers are very light and demand is excelent. A period of cold weather stimulated feeding and a desire to build up some reserves at interior points. Shipping instructions are excellent and mills are moving out every pound of meal available as fast as it is made. The movement from here is heavy and will continue so. Inasmuch as most of the output of local mills up to March 1 next has been contracted for, there is no desire on the part of crushers to enter into fresh contracts until present government orders and restrictions have been cleared up.

Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1942	1941
This week	14,500,000	11,590,000
Since Sept. 1	162,210,000	139,722,000

Lard Oil

Consumption of lard oil is reported to have increased materially in recent weeks, especially in the tanning and dressing of leather. This increase is apparently due mainly to the shortage and high cost of neatsfoot oil. Lard oil producers are said to be experiencing not a little difficulty in securing sufficient grease and lard to meet the increased demand for their product.

Quotations on lard oil last week ranged from 14c. to 16c. per pound, according to grade. At this time last year the range was from 12¾c. to 14½c. per pound, while in 1940 it was from 7½c. to 9c.

According to official statistics covering factory operations during October, the latest available, production of grease and lard oil was 5,158,000 pounds. This compares with 4,662,000 pounds in the previous month. Factory and warehouse stocks at the close of October were 5,453,000 pounds against 6,027,000 pounds a month earlier.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

STEARIC ACID
Single Pressed and Double Pressed
Available in either cake or flake form
Triple Pressed
IVORY BRAND

RED OIL
(OLEIC ACID)

RUBY OLEINE BRAND (*distilled*)
STAR BRAND (*saponified*)
CANARY BRAND
(*very pale yellow, especially suitable for best types of dry cleaners' soaps.*)

PROCTER & GAMBLE
MAIN OFFICES
Gwynne Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio
220 East 42nd St., New York City
Branches and stocks in all large cities

ZINC, U. S. P. MAGNESIUM STEARATES ALUMINUM, Mono-, Di-, Tri-, Stearate CALCIUM
Uniform Quality, for All Uses
THE CAPITAL CITY PRODUCTS COMPANY, Columbus, Ohio

Stearic Acid Oleic Acid Fatty Acids
(RED OIL)
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ESTABLISHED 1837 FACTORY: NEWARK, N. J.
ASHLAND 4-8251 CABLE: GROSSRAY

THE BRODÉ CORPORATION
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
Domestic and Export
PRODUCTS OF COTTONSEED PEANUTS and SOY BEANS
Members—Memphis Merchants Exchange (Futures in Cottonseed Meal); New York Produce Exchange (Futures in Cottonseed Oil)
Codes: Yopps, Robinsons, Bentleys ABC, 5th Edition Peerless

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Tallow Oil F.A.
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Soya Oil F.A.
Cottonseed Oil F.A.
High Titre Cottonseed Oil F.A.
Cocoanut Oil F.A. Replacements
Peanut Oil F.A.
Distoline*
Helioline

Other Fatty Acids Upon Request

WOBURN
DEGREASING CO. OF N. J. Harrison, N. J.

Consult Us About Your Needs

* Registered U.S. Pat. Off.

Flaxseed

The tone of domestic markets for flaxseed was firmer, the trend of prices being upward at times. Receipts at terminal points in the Northwest were lighter. Demand for cash seed was good and offerings were readily absorbed.

Crop news from Argentina was favorable. Treshing has commenced in some sections with the yields reported as good. The Argentina government announced that the price to be paid to farmers will be 69⅞c. per bushel, the same as in the previous season.

Minneapolis, Dec. 11.—Rising tendency of the flaxseed market due to speculative demand stimulated by the 1943 government loan value of $2.70 made it possible for holders of December contracts to liquidate in orderly fashion. Cash flax prices have gained quite sharply. Demand is good and offerings are limited. Stocks of flax in four days decreased 25,000 bushels compared with a decrease of 15,000 bushels in a like period a year ago. Crushers are operating at 100 percent of capacity and are drawing rather freely on their private bin supplies.

Futures trading of late has been largely speculative. Crushers followed May flax up to around $2.52 and since then speculative buyers have carried the market higher. Part of the strength has been due to lack of important country offerings.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	Dec.	May
Saturday	$2.44	$2.49¼	$2.54
Monday	2.46½	2.49	2.54½
Tuesday	2.48½	2.50	2.55½
Wednesday	2.50	2.51	2.57
Thursday	2.54¾	2.55	2.60¾
Friday	2.62⅝	2.56½	2.62

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
This week	208,500	249,290	15,000	16,800
Since Sept. 1	13,774,900	6,509,575	1,332,500	1,039,800

Buenos Aires, Dec. 11.—Flaxseed, $1.20¾ per bushel. No exports. Total since January 1 as follows:—

To—	Bushels—This year.	Last year.
United States	9,211,000	21,570,000
United Kingdom	2,206,000	2,455,000
Continent	821,000	977,000
Orders	.....	.....
Others	150,000	1,466,000
Totals	12,388,000	26,468,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	35,236,000
Previous week	35,039,600
Last year	26,181,000

Hull, Dec. 11.—Flaxseed, Calcutta, £23 per ton; Bombay, £27½.

Cottonseed Oil

The local market for refined oil futures was dull. Southern markets for cottonseed products remained firm.

Cottonseed Oil.—The market here for refined oil futures remained extremely dull and the situation lacked new features. The open interest in the market continued to shrink, there being only thirty-six contracts outstanding. Southern markets remained dull. With mills sold ahead, offerings continued light and there were few transactions, such as were reported being at ceiling prices. Competing oils and fats remained firm.

The November government cotton crop report showed a moderate reduction in the yield, the estimate being 12,982,000 bales. This compared with an estimate a month earlier of 13,329,000 bales and with a production last season of 10,744,000 bales. The quantity of cotton ginned to December 1 was 11,539,400 bales against 9,592,229 bales in the same time last season. Production of cottonseed for the year was put at 5,790,000 tons against 4,788,000 tons in the previous year.

Marketing of hogs continued to run well ahead of last year at this time, arrivals in the principal Western centers for four days of the week aggregated 436,200 head against 318,917 head in the same time last year. The weight of the hogs received in Chicago during the week ended December 5 averaged 236 pounds against 234 pounds in the same week last year.

Trading in bleachable prime Summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from December 7 to December 11, inclusive, comprised nil contracts. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.
May	....	....	14.35 bid
December	....	....	14.35 bid

Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—Cottonseed oil fairly active. Refined, edible oil, 16½c. to 16¾c. per pound, drums, car lots; 17c. to 17¼c., drums, less than car lots.

Hull, Dec. 11.—Cottonseed oil, refined, 49s. per cwt.; crude, Egyptian, 39s. 7½d.

Cake and Meal.—A firm tone prevailed in Southern markets. Offerings continued light. Meal inquiries numerous.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—December 10

Strong demand and scarcity of supply are holding both vegetable oils and meals at ceiling prices.

Soybeans are being shipped to Southern oil mills from the Midwest, processed, and the 41 percent protein meal is selling at $32 per ton Decatur, Ill., basis. The meal is in active demand by fertilzer manufacturers in the South.

In the Northern cotton belt, where seed are still moving, the meal output continues to be absorbed by the cottonseed sellers.

Peanut oil and meal production are believed not to be as great as was anticipated. Shortage of labor and unfavorable harvesting weather led a number of peanut growers to let their hogs harvest the crop.

Memphis—December 10

Demand for crude oil and oil meals continues urgent at ceiling prices. Some scattered light trading going on. Mills comfortably sold ahead and confining efforts to good milling and filling orders previously booked. Cotton crop seems very well picked in this territory. Some mills this section planning the crushing of soybeans in February and March. Peanut mills in Southeast are not offering, due to lack of peanuts. Closing cottonseed meal quotations on Memphis exchange were as follows:—

	Dec. 3	Dec. 10
January	$39.50@——	$39.25@——
March	39.00@——	38.75@——
May	38.50@39.00	38.50@——

Fatty Acids

Castor Oil.—Firm with raw material. Fair movement on old and new contracts.

Coconut Oil.—New features lacking. Raw material scarce and market quiet.

Cottonseed Oil—Quotations stationary. Tone firm. Fairly active inquiry.

Linseed Oil.—Moderate lots wanted. Quoted 19c. per pound upward, according to quantity.

Palm Oil.—Fair movement of moderate lots. Raw material in light supply.

Red Oil.—Output moving steadily on contracts. New business fairly active. Market firm.

Soybean Oil.—Local and other consumers in market for moderate quantities. Prices steady.

Stearic Acid.—Steady movement into consuming channels. Raw material in light supply and firm.

Chicago—December 11

Fatty acids rather quiet. Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; 14½c. to 15c., drums, car lots; 15c. to 15½c., drums, less car lots; coconut oil, distilled, 17½c. to 18c. per pound, tankcar; 18c. to 18½c., drums, car lots; 18½c. to 19c., drums, less car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; 14½c. to 15c., drums, car lots; 15c. to 15½c., drums, less car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent. basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent. basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent. basis, 3½c. to 3⅝c.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Quiet and firm here in absence of any change in primary situation. Local stocks light.

Menhaden.—Moderate lots of refined oil wanted by local and outside consumers. Market firm.

Sardine.—Inquiry for refined oil stimulated to some extent by strength of crude.

Sperm.—Under complete government control. Market quiet and firm.

San Francisco—December 9

With rough weather and a general scarcity of fish hindering operations, the production of crude California sardine oil is decidedly down. Producers are naturally sitting tight. Many of them have made full seasonal commitments and don't anticipate further sales even though there might be an unswing in production. For the week ended December 3 the catch of sardines off the state had amounted to 343,348 tons, as against 486,824 tons a year ago.

Baltimore—December 10

Menhaden fishing continues very poor and oil producers are far behind with crude deliveries on any commitments

they have made. Unfavorable weather conditions persist off the North Carolina coast and the catch is hardly more than nominal, while the oil yielding quality of the fish is no better. The ceiling for crude oil remains at 68½c. per gallon which buyers would be willing to pay if supplies were available. The refined oil ceiling has been marked up to 11.1c. per pound for light pressed and 12.1c. per pound for bleached in tanks. Demand for refined is picking up.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Ruling tone firm. Offerings light, spot and nearby. Inquiry good.

Lard.—Local cash trade fairly active. Supplies available for prompt delivery below normal. Market firm.

Stearin.—Firm at recently prevailing levels. Offerings reported scarce on spot. Inquiries noted.

Tallow.—Situation here featured by numerous inquiries, limited offerings and firm tone. Producers well employed with deliveries on contracts. Outside markets firm.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—Trade is moderate in fats and greases. Choice white grease, 8⅞c. per pound; oleo stearin, 10.61c. per pound; inedible tallow, prime, 8⅝c. per pound. Following is a lard price table, per 100 pounds, for the week:—

	High	Low	Closing Dec. 11	Closing Dec. 4
Cash	$13.80	$13.80	$13.80	$13.80
Dec.	13.80	13.80	13.80	13.80
May	13.80	13.80	13.80	13.80

Animal Oils

Degras.—Demand fairly active. Spot supplies light or moderate. Common quoted 10c. to 12c. per pound, according to quality. Production in October 1,344,000 pounds; September, 1,600,000 pounds.

Lard.—More active owing to scarcity and high cost of other oils. All grades wanted. Quoted 14c. to 16c. per pound, as to grade.

Neatsfoot.—Steady movement to local and other consumers. Spot stocks small. Tone firm.

Oleo.—In light supply on spot. Some producers not offering. Inquiry good.

Tallow.—Firm with raw material. Demand steady.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—Fairly good trade is indicated in animal oils. Lard oil, No. 1, 14½c. per pound; oleo oil, 13½c. to 14c.; tallow oil, acidless, 14¾c. to 15c. per pound.

Waxes

News was scarce in the market for waxes last week, but the general situation seemed practically without major change. It was learned that several ships carrying carnauba were enroute to this country, though the total cargoes of wax was not determined. Furthermore, there are still substantial quantities awaiting ships at Brazilian ports and the extent to which space on such ships as may be made available will be given to loading carnauba is also unknown at this time. Beeswax remained strong in practically every primary market at prices hardly permitting a profit to dealers if they have to dispose of the goods at price ceiling limits. There is a good market awaiting waxes, but the matter of getting a continuing supply provides plenty of headaches for the dealer and importer of practically any wax in the list.

72d—OPD—Year

Southern Galvanizing Company is the firm name under which E. R. Parker has obtained a certificate to conduct business at 133 East Palmer street, Compton, Calif.

Fats, Oils Production and Consumption

The preliminary statistics of the factory production and consumption and stocks of animal and vegetable fats and oils for September, 1942, as compiled by the Bureau of the Census, with comparative August figures, follow:—

Vegetable Oils

1942.	Factory operations: Production Pounds Oct.	Production Pounds Sept.	Consumption Pounds Oct.	Consumption Pounds Sept.	Factory and warehouse stocks Pounds Oct.	Factory and warehouse stocks Pounds Sept.
Babassu, crude	[2]	[2]	1,180,000	1,721,000	11,211,000	11,106,000
Babassu, refined	[3]	[3]	226,000	[3]	382,000	471,000
Castor, No. 1, crude	5,271,000	5,449,000	3,110,000	5,549,000	9,148,000	13,610,000
No. 3, crude	1,414,000	1,562,000	2,117,000	3,104,000	4,536,000	6,092,000
dehydrated	2,068,000	3,194,000	2,563,000	4,529,000	8,486,000	8,239,000
sulphonated	.....	.....	626,000	548,000	1,530,000	1,597,000
Chinawood or tung	.....	.....	824,000	937,000	31,406,000	32,251,000
Linseed	84,785,000	72,023,000	44,383,000	46,726,000	273,101,000	242,879,000
Olive, edible	.....	.....	119,000	140,000	6,860,000	7,111,000
Inedible	.....	.....	63,000	50,000	498,000	624,000
Sulphur oil or olive foots	.....	.....	519,000	364,000	10,884,000	11,305,000
Onticica	.....	.....	527,000	485,000	7,861,000	8,955,000
Palmkernel, crude	.....	.....	[3]	[3]	[3]	949,000
Refined	.....	.....	[3]	.....	555,000	548,000
Palm, refined	[3]	[3]	910,000	2,778,000	2,282,000	3,176,000
Peanut, crude or virgin[1]	8,191,000	1,831,000	4,995,000	4,753,000	6,227,000	1,851,000
Refined	4,408,000	4,389,000	3,869,000	7,415,000	10,191,000	12,959,000
Sesame	.....	.....	9,000	9,000	105,000	63,000
Soybean, crude	64,451,000	55,389,000	60,246,000	67,749,000	51,364,000	52,456,000
Refined	55,435,000	60,879,000	60,393,000	63,940,000	51,234,000	55,134,000
All other	2,563,000	11,231,000	3,103,000	4,601,000	39,194,000	35,058,000
Animal Fats						
Lard, rendered (including neutral lard and rendered pork fat)	131,375,000	128,855,000	7,590,000	8,172,000	61,283,000	61,302,000
Neatsfoot oil	345,000	321,000	683,000	600,000	2,927,000	2,861,000
Tallow, edible	11,286,000	10,151,000	7,350,000	9,045,000	13,434,000	10,700,000
Inedible	80,741,000	80,890,000	121,001,000	120,180,000	212,099,000	236,663,000
Fish Oils						
Codliver oil	211,000	85,000	410,000	311,000	5,743,000	4,974,000
Cod oil	70,000	84,000	940,000	902,000	6,531,000	6,022,000
Marine mammal oils	.....	117,000	1,298,000	3,714,000	61,752,000	40,481,000
Other fish oil except liver oil	[4]20,298,000	26,719,000	11,652,000	10,252,000	130,658,000	124,412,000
Other liver oil	316,000	286,000	196,000	140,000	2,447,000	2,358,000
Greases						
Greases other than wool	43,740,000	40,486,000	49,812,000	41,309,000	91,213,000	98,749,000
Wool grease	1,344,000	1,600,000	1,427,000	1,240,000	5,219,000	5,279,000
Other Products						
Acidulated soap stock	12,833,000	9,828,000	6,153,000	6,886,000	47,284,000	41,001,000
Animal and fish fatty acids	5,638,000	4,409,000	2,482,000	2,042,000	9,841,000	9,625,000
Animal foots	818,000	416,000	317,000	362,000	495,000	459,000
Fatty acids, from vegetable oil foots	6,635,000	4,448,000	5,123,000	3,103,000	8,121,000	7,431,000
Fatty acids, vegetable, other than from foots	2,757,000	1,821,000	2,021,000	1,517,000	5,403,000	5,104,000
Glycerin, chemically pure	7,734,000	5,607,000	2,822,000	2,390,000	30,132,000	30,823,000
Crude, 80 percent basis	18,712,000	18,523,000	21,202,000	18,482,000	14,105,000	15,621,000
Other refined	9,468,000	8,618,000	4,869,000	4,457,000	24,566,000	27,194,000
Grease and lard oil	5,158,000	4,662,000	3,294,000	3,432,000	5,453,000	6,027,000
Hydrogenated oils, edible	101,326,000	106,433,000	101,590,000	108,610,000	21,430,000	20,696,000
Hydrogenated oils, inedible	13,862,000	12,259,000	13,254,000	10,882,000	3,728,000	4,623,000
Oleo oil	8,361,000	7,955,000	3,252,000	2,669,000	3,552,000	3,530,000
Red oil or oleic acid	6,122,000	5,393,000	4,371,000	3,858,000	[5]10,791,000	[5]11,267,000
Coconut, crude	9,111,000	[2]	8,058,000	7,352,000	126,739,000	127,533,000
Refined	2,370,000	1,822,000	2,259,000	2,742,000	7,243,000	8,141,000
Corn, crude	21,485,000	20,557,000	22,877,000	22,896,000	16,525,000	18,039,000
Refined	20,901,000	20,807,000	9,119,000	10,603,000	17,528,000	21,899,000
Cottonseed, crude	232,880,000	161,748,000	181,484,000	90,407,000	133,726,000	90,601,000
Refined	169,490,000	84,422,000	135,377,000	129,952,000	197,756,000	198,106,000
Stearic acid	4,223,000	3,941,000	2,180,000	2,004,000	[6]9,284,000	[6]9,397,000
Stearin, vegetable	8,937,000	8,108,000	7,759,000	6,611,000	9,277,000	8,792,000
Animal, edible	4,457,000	3,938,000	2,941,000	4,336,000	2,764,000	2,276,000
Inedible	3,977,000	3,619,000	1,164,000	461,000	1,582,000	1,254,000
Shortening	130,336,000	158,107,000	265,000	204,000	41,142,000	43,583,000
Vegetable oil foots, raw, 100 percent fatty acid content	14,100,000	13,212,000	13,757,000	9,439,000	13,157,000	16,366,000
Winterized oils	23,975,000	18,127,000	3,090,000	2,937,000	26,244,000	21,412,000

[1] Agricultural Marketing Administraton collected the data from peanut oil producers.
[2] Included in "All other" vegetable oils.
[3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[4] Fish and Wildlife Service collected the data from fish oil producers.
[5] Includes 17,606,000 pounds of herring, sardine and pilchard and 2,196,000 pounds of menhaden for October, and corresponding figures for Sepetmber are 19,381,000 and 6,384,000 pounds.
[6] Includes 5,132,000 and 5,500,000 pounds in hands of producers for October and September, respectively.
[7] Includes 2,404,000 and 2,838,000 pounds in hands of producers for October and September, respectively.

Globe Solvents Company, to deal in oils, greases and other materials, was incorporated under the laws of Maryland on last Monday and will engage in business at 3201 East Toone street, Baltimore. The capital stock is fixed at 1,000 shares of no par value and the incorporators of record are John Vernon Plum, Albert Adami and Martha Dennis, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

'Voluntary' Glycerin Price Roll-Back Benefits Government Only —Refiners' Revenue Cut Deep — Extract Makers Ask Ruling On Alcohol Drawback—Menthol Higher

Probably the most prominent individual development last week in the market for drugs and fine chemicals was a roll-back in prices for chemically pure and dynamite glycerin, bought by the Federal government from October 28 forward. Other buyers receive no benefit from the roll-back, continuing to pay the full limits set by the official price ceiling. Menthol was scarce and a higher market was practically nominal.

The glycerin development resulted from a long continued conference between industry and government. The roll-back was announced as a voluntary move by the refiners but it was "voluntary" in name only; the result cuts deeply into the returns to refiners since government business is estimated to be fully 50 percent of production. Government buying in the future will be f.o.b. works, not on a delivered basis as heretofore.

A one-man filibuster against the bill to release government-held silver bullion for war purposes wasted plenty of precious time until by agreement filibustering on Monday was laid aside with permission to resume on Friday.

An estimate of government methanol requirements to come mentioned some 25,000,000 gallons as probable and means forced production by the leading synthesists of that material.

The application of the alcohol tax drawback provisions in the 1942 revenue laws raised the question, as yet unanswered, as to whether a manufacturer of flavoring extracts made with alcohol for his own consumption must sell or transfer titles to such products before filing a drawback claim. The law contains the phrase "sold or otherwise transferred." Rulings have been asked for.

Price Changes

Advanced

Menthol, 50c. per lb.

Reduced

Diethylamino ethanol, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
240.1	238.6	237.1	239.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acetanilide.—Little chance for new developments exists in this article. Production is set on the basis of raw materials available and all prices are ceiled under GMPR. However, the movement continued good.

Acetone.—Though the situation has tightened up considerably, the actual needs of the nation seemed to be taken care of fairly well and a substantially stable position prevailed.

Acetophenetidin. — Firm to steady undertones were maintained and consumption was held to substantially high levels throughout the week.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic.—Military and civilian requirements well taken care of and the basic position of the market remained strong.

Acid, Ascorbic. — Reduced in price during the previous trading period. No further price developments were reported under the period under review. Business continued heavy. October deliveries to United Nations, 124 pounds; total since April 29, 1941, 9,459 pounds.

Acid, Camphoric.—Production controlled by amount of raw material diverted to manufacture after essential needs have been met. A firm to strong market prevails, though activity is limited.

Acid, Citric. — More business than can be accepted existed and deliveries on the basis of 50 percent of those in December, 1941, was the rule. Total delivered to United Nations since April 29, 1941, 206,184 pounds.

Acid, Nicotinic. — Well maintained demand on the basis of prices that have remained stable for more than the usual amount of time governed the market last week.

Aconitine. — No surplus but apparently enough material to meet all urgent needs was the rule.

Alcohol. — An interesting question has been raised regarding the position of a manufacturer who makes his own flavoring extracts, using alcohol, and uses them in the manufacture of other food products such as candy, carbonated and still beverages, and fountain syrups. The Bureau of Internal Revenue has yet to rule on whether it will be necessary to sell or transfer titles to such products before a claim for drawback on tax paid is filed. The phrase "sold or otherwise transferred" appearing in the 1942 Revenue Law has been interpreted to require an actual sale and transfer of title to goods before a claim for tax drawback can be filed.

Ammonia Benzoate. — Strong and scarce in every quarter and spot. Demand holds active and persistent.

Ammonia Chloride.—Seasonal activity lifts sales volume considerably.

Ammonia Hypophosphite. — The movement was reported stable and even with recent record business. Values were definitely firm.

Ammonia Phosphate.—Some quarters report an improvement in inquiry but moderate supply tends to curb any substantial expansion in total sales.

Amyl Chloride.—Steady to firm with little change in demand and none in price.

Amyl Ether.—Stable prices tend to keep buyers covering about as needs rise.

Amylene.—No change in values nor in the very steady movement to consumers.

Antipyrene. — Undertones continued firm. Buyers' requirements showed no decrease nor did stocks develop larger size. Prices were well maintained.

Argols.—Not a sign as yet that the crude tartar or calcium tartrate that may be stored in North Africa will be despatched to this country however urgent may be the need.

Benzocaine. — National needs were said to have risen and given to this article an especially firm price position in the absence of much competition.

Betanaphthol. — All forms of this material showed strength or stability in price and demand.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—A firm and active market shows no recession from sales levels of recent record. Room for more business exists in salts but some doubt prevails about diverting more metal to such uses. Federal authority has its eye on bismuth as a substitute for scarcer metals.

Bromine and Bromides.—The market holds practically no surplus materials and it is not easy for brand new business to be placed for prompt delivery.

Brucine.—Some brokers reported inability to place several orders involving substantial quantities of prompt delivery merchandise.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Specialists in Finest California Edible Olive Oil

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Eastern Sales Office: 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

Butyl Compounds.—All were very firm and supplies of each were reported kept to conservative limits by substantial forward commitments.

Cadmium. — The strong position could scarcely get stronger. Consumption of metal and salts was vigorous and without a sign of letdown.

Caffeine.—Every pound has an owner as it pours from the factories. Creation of a reserve cushion of supplies is almost impossible. Leading producers indicate fair success in meeting requirements.

Calcium Glycerophosphate.—Rather more than the recent run of jobbing business reached distributors and the business contributed to the generally stable price position.

Calcium Mandalate.—Deliveries were on a fairly prompt basis. The market was steady.

Calcium Sulphocarbolate. — Stocks were conservative and some sellers were not anxious for an expansion in their current volume of transactions.

Camphor.—No surplus of synthetic existed. Production is well earmarked for consumption and only essential needs are being supplied.

Castor Oil.—The mills were working at full capacity on the basis of raw material available. Given more beans, production could be expanded.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—Inquiry for additional quantities of castor oil is reported holding up well. Prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., 14½c. per pound, returnable drums, car lots; 15¼c., drums, less than car lots; 12¾c., tanks; No. 3, extracted, 14½c. per pound, returnable drums, car lots; 15c., drums, less than car lots; 13½c., tanks.

Chalk, Precipitated. — Cosmetic manufacturers reported taking fair quantities but availability of some other raw materials tends to curb operations moderately.

Cinchophen.—An apparently stable market prevailed and there was also a very stable quality to the prevailing demand last week. Supply was fair.

Codeine.—Excellent demand found no surplus of stocks and reluctance to take more than a relative amount of manufacturers' normal requirements.

Collodion.—A steady market lacked more than routine features except that prices were definitely stronger as some calls went unanswered.

Corn Syrup. — Consumption was heavy as this item pinch-hits increasingly for sugar, especially in the confectionery trade.

Creosote.—Excellent demand found supplies definitely conservative and not likely to increase materially.

Diethylamino Ethanol.—Prices were reduced 10c. per pound to the basis of 75c. per pound, f.o.b. works, freight allowed east of the Mississippi river.

Dover's Powder.—Supplies of ipecac continued short and there was certainly no surplus stock of opium.

Ethylmorphine Hydrochloride. — Kept in moderate reserve by limitations established by the need to conserve raw material stocks.

Fish Liver Oils.—The market appeared to be about to develop ground somewhat more solid than had recently prevailed. More disposition to trade has appeared on the surface of the market and an eventually broad and substantial business would seem to be a reasonable prospect. It is certain that government purchases on lend-lease account will require substantial supplies over the months to come. Deliveries to United Nations in October totaled 28,941 pounds of vitamin A oil. The accumulated total since April 29, 1942, was 477,005 pounds.

San Francisco, Dec. 9.—Quicksilver is held firmly and at present, offerings are quite light, both for spot and nearby as well as for futures. The production is well sold ahead. Inquiry remains good. Quoted at $192 per flask, f.o.b. San Francisco.

Furfural.—The synthetic ruber program is expected more and more to take up the major part of the production of this material.

Glycerin.—WPB issues a new directive requiring requisitions to be made on form PD-362 instead of PD-600 previously used in establishing monthly requisitional needs. Retroactive to October 28, sales of glycerin to the Federal government in the future will be on the basis of f.o.b. works in place of delivered. Prices to be paid by the government have been rolled back 1c. per pound. Means a sharp reduction in refiners' income. No change was made in prices to be paid by industrial users, nor in the terms of delivery. The government will buy C. P., at 17c. per pound in tanks for USP, 95 percent, dynamite high gravity and yellow distilled glycerin, and at 17½c. for the B. P. specification of 98 percent. The change in prices was reported as "voluntary" on the part of refiners but it was rather a case of rendering "unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's." Manufacturing consumers with government cost plus contracts are not affected by the new order of affairs.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—Glycerin prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Guaiacol.—All forms were scarce and all were in excellent and highly seasonal request at strong, stable prices.

Iodine and Iodides.—Small-lot buyers were the backbone of the market and kept a satisfactory volume of transactions on the record. Military needs take substantially of some materials within the group.

Lithium.—Ore put under complete allocation. See General Conservation Order M-253.

Manganese Glycerophosphate. — No weakness but also no pressing demand for more than conservative quantities was reported. Prices held firm.

Menthol.—It was doubtful that any Japanese menthol could be bought under $14 per pound. It would require a firm order in hand to develop any shading of that quotation. And there was not a great deal of unsold material available at any price. Were it not for March price ceilings under GMPR, it is likely that the market by now would be far above $14.

Methanol.—A recent estimate of government requirements of this item set the figure at approximately 25,000,000 gallons. This will mean top-flight production from all the synthetic plants of the country most of which are already pushed to supply adequate stocks of ammonia, a material also derived from the starting point for methanol synthesis.

Methylene Blue.—Leading producers doing a good job in keeping government requirements fully supplied. Nor are civilian needs suffering much, if any.

Milk Powder. — Deliveries for the Allied Powers in October totaled 17,838,880 pounds of skimmed milk powder. The accumulated total since April 29, 1941, was 133,715,100 pounds. The record on whole milk powder was 592,080 pounds delivered in October and an accumulated total of 2,557,677 pounds since April 29, 1941.

Milk Sugar.—This item is very scarce and all new business cannot be taken on a prompt delivery basis. Sellers show substantial reserve.

Morphine. — Seasonal requirements show normal expansion. All actual needs being supplied with reasonable promptness.

Nikethamide.—Sales volume changes little. Total fairly satisfactory and apparently holding prices to a firm position and free from competition.

Opium.—It will be interesting to learn eventually the extent to which opium poppy culture assists in meeting national requirements for opium derivatives. Even the straw will probably be used for morphine extraction under the law requiring delivery of the entire plant to the government representatives.

Pectin.—Deliveries to United Nations in October totaled 185,920 pounds. Total delivered since April 29, 1941, 2,475,966 pounds.

Potash Acetate.—Not much of a stock surplus exists in this material and known needs accounted for the major part of current output.

Potash Citrate. — Demand exceeds the ability of producers to meet. They make no attempt to exceed delivery of more than the December, 1941, receipts of manufacturing consumers.

Potash Guaiacolsulphonate. — Seasonal requirements show no decrease from normal volume, but the available supply makes full deliveries very difficult. In fact, the article is on the scarce side.

Quicksilver.—A strong market fails to find much surplus material on the

IRRADIATED YEAST
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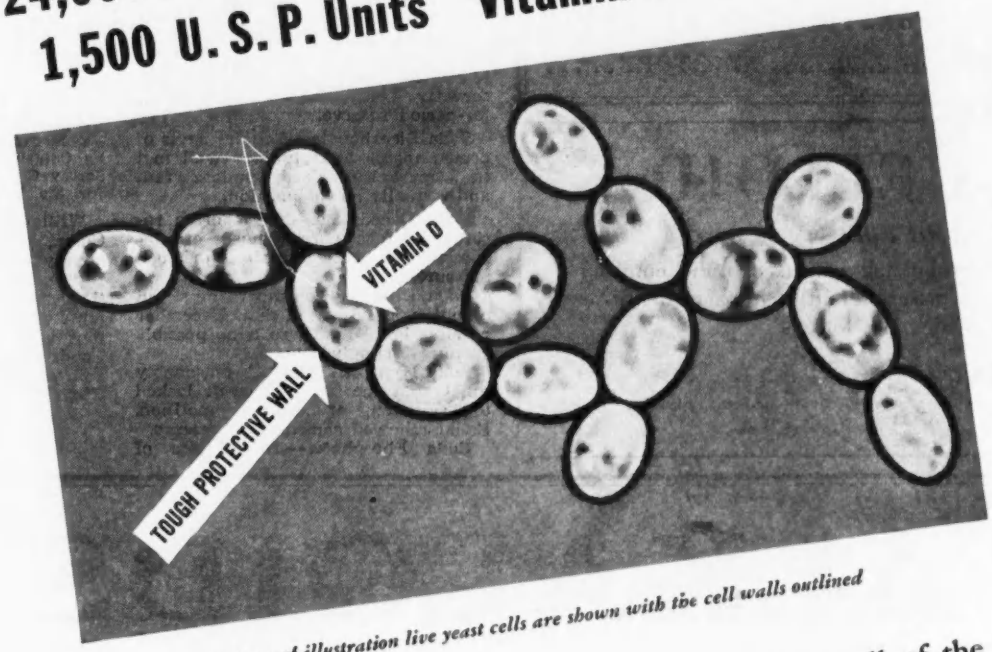
24,000 U. S. P. Units Vitamin D Per Gram
1,500 U. S. P. Units Vitamin D Per Grain



For purposes of illustration live yeast cells are shown with the cell walls outlined

THE Vitamin D is inside the tough protective wall of the yeast cell. That seems to be the secret of Vitamin D stability when Hy-Dee Irradiated Yeast Powder is used with many mineral substances ordinarily considered incompatible with Vitamin D in its customary forms.

Experimental data indicates a high degree of stability of Hy-Dee Irradiated Yeast Powder when used in connection with Di-Calcium Phosphate.

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Pharmaceutical Division

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spot. The government stockpile is being maintained by steady deliveries from the mines, maintained well considering the usual curtailment forced on the mines by adverse weather conditions during the Winter months.

San Francisco, Dec. 9.—Considerable improvement is noted in shark fishing and livers are arriving in fairly good quantity, although sales are not apparently keeping pace with some increasing inventories. The government is a large buyer.

Quinine.—More and more, civilian requirements must be met by coaltar substitutes or by totaquine, the latter being a direct derivative from cinchona bark and now sold on a dollar-and-cents price ceiling. Actual quinine serves the military forces to the virtual exclusion of all other users.

Resorcinol. — Spot distributors for the leading manufacturers report a steady flow of orders, not noted for exceptional size but still being production of an excellent total volume.

Riboflavin.—Consumption unabated and the conditions suggest continued movement in large quantities. Prices favorable.

Rochelle Salt.—Not especially active but still reported to be firm on the basis of moderate supply and production.

Saccharin.—No letdown in excellent demand was reported. Consumption is taking production promptly. Very firm undertones.

Salacin.—Quotations are practically nominal. Not more than a few pounds could be scraped up in this market. The price would be nominal.

Salol.—Maintenance of a good volume sales was a comparatively easy achievement and the market continued to display all of its recent activity and strength.

Santonin.—Spring requirements are likely to tax the ability of producers to supply. Nothing like a surplus of stocks is likely.

Seidlitz Mixture. — The movement was fairly quiet last week, but in the absence of any important supplies, values continued firm.

Silver Nitrate.—The one-man filibuster in the Senate ended on Tuesday to be resumed Friday, the filibuster being conducted by a silver State senator opposing release of government-held silver for war purposes. The time of the 'greatest deliberative body in the world" was being wasted as the filibustering senator read into the record the Reconstruction Finance Corporation activity report for 1932. The average sales price set by the bill at least 50c. per troy ounce. The schedule of silver nitrate prices since the last report in 250-ounce quantities—500 ounces would cost ¼c. less—together with comparative prices on silver bullion in New York and London, was as follows:—

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate, Cents.	New York, Cents.	London, Pence.
Saturday	32⅝	44⅜	23⅛
Monday	32⅝	44⅜	23⅛
Tuesday	32⅝	44⅜	23⅛
Wednesday	32⅝	44⅜	23⅛
Thursday	32⅝	44⅜	23⅛
Friday	32⅝	44⅜	23⅛

Soda Benzoate. — Considering the season of the year, demand holds well to normal levels and finds stocks conservative and below the normal Winter-period reserve.

Soda Bicarbonate.—Requirements of armed forces and civilians well met in a market of steady undercurrent and virtually no competition.

Soda Cacodylate.—In moderate reserve but most current needs of consumers are being supplied in good measure.

Soda Citrate.—Consumers must get along on 50 percent of their December receipts in 1941. There is no possible surplus of supply now.

Soda Hypophosphite.—A reasonably quiet spot market last week lacked any symptoms of earnest competition. Sellers showed considerable reserve.

Soda Phosphate. — Distributors of the U.S.P. article called business good and prices firm.

Soda Sulphate.—N.F. and U.S.P. doing well within moderate limits. Prices well stabilized. Inquiries are somewhat more lively.

72d—OPD—Year

WPB Scheduling Director Appointed

—Continued from page 3

from Whitman College as an engineer. He subsequently became manager of its appliance and merchandise department in 1938, a post in which he was responsible for the production of all home appliances and construction materials for his company. In 1939 he was made president of Schick, Inc., Stamford, Conn., a post which he held until his new appointment.

Three new appointments to the chemicals division of the War Production Board also announced were:—

Dr. Samuel H. Manian, Boston, to the associated Materials unit of the Protective Coatings Section; and Albert E. King, of Chicago, and W. A. McConlogue, of Boonton, N. J., were appointed to the soap and glycerin unit of the Fats and Oils Section.

Dr. Manian was formerly assistant professor of chemical technology, Department of Chemical Engineering at the University of Cincinnati, and a member of the research and development department of the Kendall Company, Walpole, Mass. Mr. King came to Washington from Swift & Co., where he has been employed for ten years in the production and development of soap. Mr. McConlogue was formerly employed by Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, in Jersey City, in technical research work for the industrial department.

William M. Robbins, Greenwich, Conn., has been appointed assistant deputy director general by H. W. Dodge, who is in charge of staff functions in the Office of the WPB Director General for Operations. Mr. Robbins is vice-president of the General Foods Corporation of New York City, and president of General Foods Sales Company, Inc.

72d—OPD—Year

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INLAND ALKALOID COMPANY
Manufacturing Chemists
TIPTON INDIANA U. S. A.

Pharmaceutical Makers Discuss Men, Materials

—Continued from page 7

Following the presentation, Harry C. Phibbs, of the Harry C. Phibbs Advertising Agency, discussed the advertising of pharmaceutical products during the war period. An informal dinner meeting was held Monday evening.

War Controls

The job of supplying the military and lend-lease needs of war is industry's job, said Fred J. Stock, chief of the Drugs and Cosmetics Section, Chemicals Division, War Production Board; the role of WPB is the lesser one of providing guidance and coordination. With both, the controlling thought in any procedure should be:—Will it help win the war? This, he said, is the criterion by which WPB controls are determined.

Insofar as his division is concerned, the relations of WPB and the Army and Navy Munitions Board have continuously been ideal. There is an efficient liaison between the two agencies, and his associates function satisfactorily in those and other relations.

Metal closures for dry packages are on the way out, as Mr. Stock sees the situation; long-continued use of metal packages is doubtful. A drastic shortage of paper for packaging impends. For these reasons he deemed it wise that pharmaceutical manufacturers survey their packaging practices carefully and thoroughly; that they dispense with cartons as far as practicable from the point of protective coverings. He advised that wood, and glass, and ceramic packages be studied and adopted.

In Mr. Stock's opinion there is likely to be a leveling off of war demands for drugs after the first quarter of 1943: stores of supplies will be fairly well completed.

Critical Supplies

Among medical supplies in the war the sulphanamide drugs are the group of greatest importance and usefulness, Mr. Stock said. Supplies are mostly adequate and will be bettered as pending production increases are effected. Sulphadiazin is not quite amply supplied at the present time, and sulphathiazole is not much better.

The antimalarial situation has been improved with the expanded production of atabrine, Mr. Stock said. Supplies of quinine, plus atabrine and totaquine, should be sufficient for normal needs; use of government stocks of quinine will be confined to military needs. Supplies of theobromine and caffeine appear to be ample, at least insofar as medical needs are concerned.

By reason of encouraging domestic cultivation, belladonna and other mydriatic alkaloidal drugs are considered by Mr. Stock to be in a comfortable status. He had some doubts about the supply of vitamins as a whole, and he said that compulsory enrichment of bread might cut deeply into the supply of riboflavin. The biggest problem is in vitamin C, for which notable increases in production are still exceeded by increased demand. Further production facilities are faced with problems of costly equipment, hard to get at any price. He urged that heavy dosages of vitamin C be dropped by manufacturers.

Limited supplies of phenol curtail production of salicylates, Mr. Stock said, but he believed that no insufficiency would be met for several months at least. Supplies of glycerin are much curtailed, he said, and manufacturers would well switch from liquid to solid ("dry") dosage forms of certain drugs. This condition is exaggerated by the shrinking supply of alcohol because of its necessity in the production of synthetic rubber and smokeless powder. He advised that isopropyl alcohol be substituted for ethyl alcohol in all rubbing compounds.

A troublesome shortage, Mr. Stock said, was that of citric acid, resulting from curtailed supplies of molasses and sugar from which to make it.

Controlled Materials

Requirements under CMP must be filed by January 1, Mr. Stock pointed out. This control plan, he felt, will be helpful. WPB is collecting data on requirements of the controlled metals, (a) as production materials, (b) for maintenance and repair, and (c) for expansion of operations. Limits on the last category will be narrow. To arrive at criterions on (a) and (b), WPB is getting data from selected representative companies in each industrial group and will estimate from these the needs of all. This means guessing on (b), but, Mr. Stock said, any data would be guessed. He foresaw no need for much worrying in the drug industry.

The pharmaceutical manufacturers' advisory committee for WPB is functioning increasingly well, Mr. Stock said. Its help is most useful in getting understanding of problems on both sides. A transportation committee for the industry will shortly be set up. WPB programs contemplate the setting up of a subcommittee on requirements to determine overall needs for military, civilian, and other ends. The schedules will be implemented in the section.

Concentration of production will be necessary in some industlies, Mr. Stock opined; but he did not regard it as practical or necessary in the drug industry. The large variety of materials used by the industry gives it productive flexibility. Manpower and transportation problems are individual and local, as he sees them.

WPB Advisers

More details on WBP's industrial advisory committees were given by Floyd K. Thayer, consultant to the WPB Drugs and Cosmetics Section. There are 485 of these groups now, he said, and more are coming. The members are selected with regard for the size of companies represented, for geographical distribution, and with a proper proportion of association members and nonmembers.

Advisers are asked and expected to talk with WPB officials fully and frankly. In the pharmaceutical field they are proving very helpful in discovering substitute materials and making their discoveries known. Publication of these data is contemplated; those furnished by less than half of the group show savings of 704,000 pounds of glycerin, 604,000 pounds of sugar, 10,000 gallons of alcohol, 48,000 gallons of acetone, 1,000 gallons of toluene, 20,000 pounds of ether, and 12,000 pounds of acetic acid.

Manpower Problems

A discussion of what to expect in materials and manpower developments in 1943 was staged by a number of representatives of the United States Army and the Selective Service System. It was directed by Col. C. F. Shook, of the Service of Supply, Office of Surgeon-General, War Department. In his office, Col. Shook said, there was 100 percent both ways with WBP on materials. Voicing appreciation of the contributions of manufacturing pharmacy through research, he advocated E awards to its organizations.

With respect of materials, Lt.-Col. S. G. Smith, commanding officer at the St. Louis medical procurement office, said that the problem of his agency was to get materials; the providing of them was being well met by the industry, even though what once was bought

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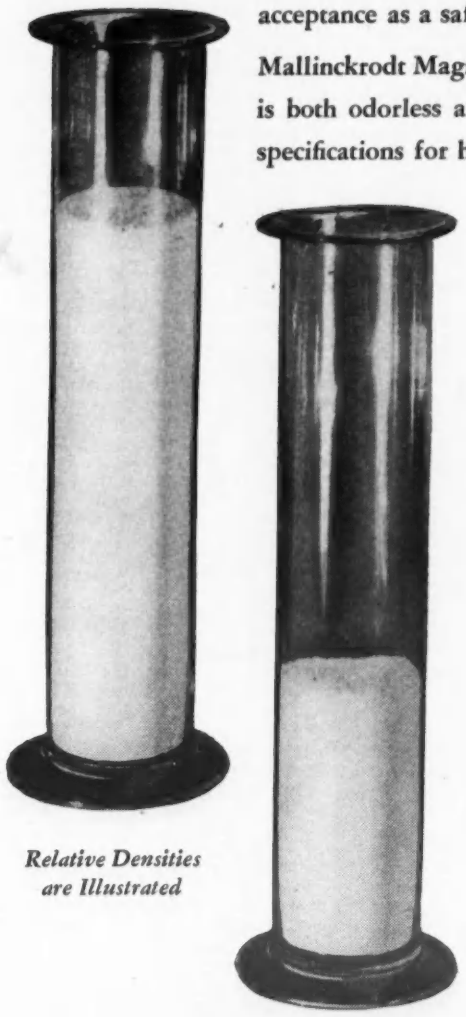

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MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE BULKY

. . . having an apparent bulk of 70-75 fluid ounces per pound. Meets the same high purity requirements as the N.N.R. In addition to its extreme bulk, this grade also possesses correspondingly higher adsorptive efficiency.

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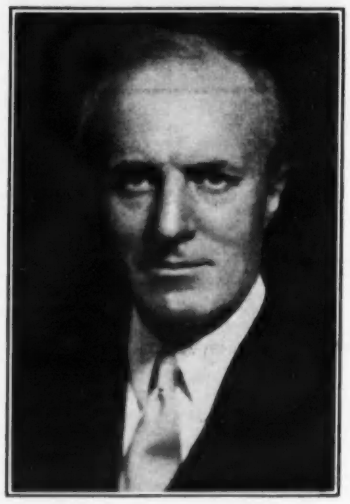
in pounds now is called for in tons; where once it was gallons, now it is tankcars of a desired material.

CMP will prove to be "some war baby," in Lt.-Col. Smith's opinion; not so much for the drug business, but plenty for many others when its bills of particulars get going.

Col. P. S. Moses, of the Selective Service System, said that it was up to him to see that the ammunition was passed while the Lord was properly praised. He was looking to the deferment of essential men, but not of others. Every eligible man should be made available for armed service, he declared, but excessive hampering of war production must be avoided. The criterion is:—What will predominantly support the war?

Essential men must be in essential jobs in essential industries. Those who can be replaced or relieved must go to war. The manning tables will endeavor to solve the consequent problems. In spite of squabbles between WMC and SSS, and in other quarters, their solution is on the way.



Charles Wesley Dunn
A.P.M.A. General Counsel

The responsibility of employers, Lt.-Col. Smith said, is to survey their personnel and analyze their needs and resources. He urged that information about men be furnished to local boards fully and promptly over a responsible signature, and followed through the processes set up for selection. As a rule, he added, applications for deferment are not at all convincingly worded.

Employers' responsibilities were further emphasized by Col. J. H. Schwabacher, who urged that personnel organizations be so planned as to avoid difficulties in deferrment and replacement. In his opinion, the development of personnel departments is usually far below that of purchasing, sales, and other departments.

SSS can tell employers what to do and when to do it; but, said Col. Schwabacher, it cannot tell them how to do it. That is their problem to solve so as to produce more with persons not required for the armed forces.

Supply of Physicians

The manpower problem of adequate medical service for the nation was presented by Dr. Warren F. Draper, assistant to the Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service. The adequate supply is theoretically placed at one physician for each 1,500 persons. Up to now health conditions have been so good that the drain for military needs has not been seriously felt—but what Winter may bring is a problem.

It is the plan, constructed by the Procurement and Assignment Service and approved by WMC, to provide an adequate supply of doctors in centers of new work whose population is growing; to promote voluntary relocations of practicing physicians; to provide compensation for allocated practitioners. Dr. Draper explained how U.S.P.H. physicians are enabled to collect fees for private services. He pointed out that arrangements, allocations, and so on, are made through and with State and local health agencies, but that a system of general licensure was being studied.

Civilian needs will have to be met largely with men of maturer age. Dr. Draper expects a change in the processes of private practice, as this must conform with the general social program whatever that may be. He felt that adequate medical care should be provided for all who need it but without detriment to the principles and practices which have given medicine its high standing in this country. Confidence in the profession and cooperation by it, he hoped, would bring about satisfactory working of a satisfactory plan for the duration and afterward.

Medical Care Plans

Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, said that some 40,000 physicians have been inducted into the armed services and that 18,000 or 20,000 more are needed. With this number he compared 186,000 licensed physicians of whom 152,000 are available for war services. Distribution of available physicians for civilian service, as he saw it, would provide as much as in normal times, but would give no locality more than it had before Pearl Harbor. Allocation, he said, must take care of the armed forces first, then of the needs of war industries, and finally of civilian needs. The armed forces contemplate a ratio of 6.5 doctors to each 1,000 men, which is almost twice that of Britain.

The possibility and necessity of general licensure for proper allocation of physicians were discussed by Dr. Fishbein; the redistribution of population incident to war production makes a practicable plan imperative.

Medical care programs have been widely introduced and expanded in the past few years, Dr. Fishbein said, pointing out the part played in their promotion by medical organizations and health agencies. Such programs are operating in fourteen States, with as many as 200,000 subscribers to prepayment plans in a State. Hospitalization plans embrace 15,000,000 persons, he said; and 105,000 farm families are served in systems set up by FSA with the cooperation of county medical societies. Full cooperation of medicine and pharmacy are essential to the satisfactory development of medical care plans, Dr. Fishbein declared.

He closed with an appeal to the drug industry to realize that it is a part of the medical profession and to be guided by the concomitant responsibilities in advertising and in other practices.

Exports Controls

The BEW Office of Exports endeavors to function with full understanding of current and postwar conditions, said J. A. R. Dalley, chief of the Chemicals and Health Supplies Division. Data directed to postwar usefulness of international trade have been gathered since 1940. The Office of Exports concerns itself chiefly with problems of distribution implementing this in conformity with foreign policies set up by the Department of State. Details and long-range objectives must be regarded as military secrets, in part because exported drugs, for example, are designed for the armed forces.

It is a duty of the office and its divisions to get transportation space and assign it according to quotas largely based on end uses. They also must correlate the programs of the supply branches with the requirements of WPB. For this purpose information is required on quantities of limited drugs present in compounded preparations, together with qualitative statements of formulas.

Under country programs data are collected and disseminated through proper channels to provide a long-term picture of foreign markets. The commodity divisions of the operating branch have agents in foreign countries correlated with consular agencies in endeavors to get full details on which to base rulings on final licenses. It is planned to issue limited-time shipping licenses for goods that are available.

Importation Problems

Materials are short; transportation is inadequate; so the replacing of wartaken supplies through importations is not easy. So said Col. G. S. Brady, chief of the Materials Statistics Division of the BEW Office of Imports.

He urged due consideration of the indications that the postwar era would make permanent many changes in global commerce in raw materials, some of which have already been affected. He emphasized the expectable influences of the Atlantic Charter on continuance of cheap materials as the result of low wages in foreign lands.

Examples of changes were cited by Col. Brady, among them the shift to algin from Mexico to replace gelatin and the consequent easing of the situation in agar which the food industry would take if algin had not been provided.

Studied, scientifically planned economy was advocated by Col. Brady in such things as the devoting of desert areas in the Southwest to alfalfa which can be and is grown satisfactorily in many places. The deserts, he declared, should be applied to their particular usefulness in growing plants that will supply all needs for saponin, rotenone, waxes, gums, fibers, aromatic and drug oils, and rubber. He favored widespread economic balance over regional self-sufficiency, and mentioned the United States efforts to revive the quinine resources of Latin America as a case in point.

The industrializating trend in the economies of other countries was stressed as significant by Col. Brady who elaborated on it as follows:—

One more economic trend is worth consideration in this resume of the future trend of imported materials supply. You have noticed that since the beginning of this war three years ago the tight shipping situation has brought about the need of processing raw materials as near the source as possible. This trend has not yet affected your industry to a great extent, but has hit first those industries with very heavy ocean freight tonnages. It has meant more concentration of metals in ores in the country of origin, more extraction of tannins instead of carrying the woods and barks. It is a commonsense doctrine of good materials economics for peacetime as well as for wartime.

If you in the drug industry are prepared to face the inevitable you will see that the day is approaching when you will not import leaves and dried flower heads and large bolts of wood, but will bring in the materials already processed into crude extracts and powder and concentrated oils. Only 2 percent of our licorice imports have been in the form of extract, but you know that the extract which comes from Spain is a high pharmaceutical grade, and that one ship will bring in as much as eight ships can bring of the crude root. Brazil no longer permits shipment of crude timbo root, but is extracting the rotenone. The same country is preparing to extract caffeine and send the alkaloid salts. The saving in weight transport is 40 to 1; it is much greater than that in bulk space transport.

The saving in transport is important, but of much greater permanent importance is the fact that at last we are getting away from the foolish 19th century custom of concentrating manufactures in a few crowded spots of the world. From a world economic standpoint can you think of anything more foolish than the transport of bulky tea waste from Assam to New York to be processed to obtain 3 percent by weight of caffeine alkaloid when India because of its undeveloped industrial condition and crowded agricultural situation is so poor that the bulk of its population is always on a near starvation ration?

I have not tried to tell you how to operate your laboratories to take care of shortages or make specific changes to new sources of materials. This industry has a great number of fine laboratories fully competent to do all that, once you give them the job to do. What was done to replace Japanese menthol is a proof of that. We now have no less than three good sources of menthol. The same is true of thymol. In place of chaulmoogra oil that formerly came from Indo China we now have gorli oil from Africa and the West Indies and dilo oil from the South Sea Islands. The ionone that you need for ascorbic acid is coming from other sources.

With mre than 300,000 known plants in tropical America we have a great field to develop. I have tried to show you that you as managers in the industry who guide those laboratories must have a fundamental appreciation of the effects on raw materials that the new world policies may have. War is not a good thing in itself, but the effects of war are not all bad. From the exigencies of war we can learn things of permanent value to us if we will.

Chemical Materials

A sketchy picture of the pharmacal aspects of chemical supplies was given by Hugh Craig, managing editor of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER. Pharmaceutical manufacturing has fared well in WPB chemical allocations, but stringencies were tightening. The industry must expect evaluation of its products with a view of curtailments, Mr. Craig said, and this will gradually become much stricter than the first covering of arsenical, aluminum, copper bismuth, antimony, and magnesium salts recommended some two weeks ago.

One difficulty facing adequate pharmacal supplies of basic chemicals, Mr. Craig said is the fact that so many necessary war materials must be made from the same basis and these in turn must share raw material with other essential products. As instances he cited toluene, now extensively produced from petroleum but needed for war and requiring for its production material which also must provide aviation gasoline, fuel oil, bottled gas for cooking, and other products. Similarly, glycerin can be made voluminously from molasses—but there is little molasses left from the making of alcohol for explosives and synthetic rubber.

Developments are promising, as Mr. Craig sees them. Domestic production of botanicals has become very helpful. Concentrated oil of peppermint is able to replace menthol. Better and real cinchona bark will be coming from Latin America since BEW has set out to test it before it is laden.

Price Controls

The feature of the Wednesday afternoon war session was a discussion by Patrick M. Malin, price executive of the Chemicals and Drugs Branch of the Office of Price Administration, of the mutual problems faced by his organization and the industry in the control of drug prices. He acknowledged that there had been shortcomings in the early days of price administration, but said that every effort had been made to correct inequalities as quickly as possible under the general regulation. He assured the gathering that no steps would be taken not authorized in the powers delegated; that there were no "crack-pots" in the branch seeking to use price control as a guise for social reform.

Mr. Malin also declared that he was well aware of the need to speed the process of setting the prices of new products. He stated that an automatic price regulation for new and changed products was being prepared and should be issued before the yearend. Under the proposed regulation manufacturers will determine their own maximum price according to the regulation's formula, and report such prices to the Office of Price Administration. If no objection in writing is forthcoming from the OPA in fifteen days, the submitted prices will become the sanctioned maximum price. A system for private formula preparations has been issued.

Currently, he said, OPA is placing major emphasis on the transfer of as many products as possible from the "freeze" of GMPR to specific formula ceilings. In this regard, prices on caffeine are expected shortly, and prices of various essential oils, approximately fifty of the more important botanical drugs, and some of the basic home medicinal agents are "in the works."

The problem of questionnaires was also touched on by Mr. Malin. Such requests will be held to a minimum, he said, but the members of the industry must realize that neither they nor the administration have any choice on war, inflation, or price control. Through cooperation, however, they can choose between better or worse price control. With this in mind the administration must obtain sufficient information to establish the most satisfactory price levels, he said.

A discussion of the Federal income tax problem was presented by Charles Wesley Dunn, general counsel of the association. He declared that the gross income tax has the merit of reaching the masses for revenue, and thus will act as a curb to inflation. It is likely also more or less to reduce the standard of living of the middle-income class, he added.

72d—OPD—Year

Hecker Products Corporation, this city, has purchased from General Foods Corporation for $5,000,000 the latter's 29 percent interest in Best Foods, Inc., making it 100 percent owned by Hecker.

Basic materials

for Drugs and Cosmetics

■ One of the many essential services to the drug and cosmetic industries rendered by the House of McKesson for more than a century is the importing and distributing of basic drug materials from all parts of the world. Improved, perfected and extended, this important service to the industry is now used by scores of manufacturers to help produce drug and cosmetic preparations which satisfy the exacting needs of millions of consumers. Inquiries welcomed.

Agents and Distributors for:

Solvay Sales Corporation—*Alkali-Chlorine, Paradichlorobenzene*
E. I. Du Pont de Nemours, Inc.—*Camphor, USP, XI*
Carus Chemical Co.—*Benzoic Acid, Soda Benzoate*
Brown Company—*Chloroform*
Hawaiian Pineapple Co.—*Citric Acid*
Zinsser & Co.—*Gallic Acid, Tannic Acid*
Stauffer Chemical Co.—*Cream Tartar, Tartaric Acid*
British Cod Liver Oil Producers—*Cod Liver Oil*

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NEW YORK CITY

Proprietary Scientists Discuss Supplies

—*Continued from page 4*

inal synthesis and that investigatory work along this line is now in progress. The importance of vitamins to the armed forces was also described by Dr. Sampson.

A report on the domestic cultivation of critical botanical drugs and kindred materials was presented by Dr. Thomas Lewis, of S. B. Penick & Co. Among the drugs which were termed vital and absolutely necessary to civilian health and of the armed forces, and which had to be produced without delay, were belladonna, digitalis, hyoscyamus, and stramonium. The Penick staff, he added, foresaw this problem in the fall of 1940, and started gathering data and material for the cultivation of belladonna and other drugs. As a result, 600 acres of belladonna were cultivated in 1942 for civilian and military requirements.

Similarly, the Penick organization early in 1941 increased its cultivation of hyoscyamus and initiated the gathering and curing of the wild drug. Digitalis, it was pointed out, has been a domestic drug since the U.S.P. revision of 1936, and grows wild in profusion along the Pacific Northwest of the United States. An increase in collection was therefore encouraged.

The development and production of a comprehensive line of alkaloids of American manufacture was also stated by Dr. Lewis to have resulted in the past four years. He added that while, in general, an ample supply of alkaloids is available, it is difficult to say what new demands may arise.

The cultivation of belladonna and digitalis in the United States during the past few years was also discussed in an address by Joseph D. McIntyre, president of Dr. D. Jayne & Son, Inc. He briefly reviewed the growing of these materials in the first World War, and then described the resumption of plantings in 1942. He stated that the Department of Agriculture in the latter year had distributed belladonna seed to provide for plantings in Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Ohio, Tennessee, and Virginia, and also small amounts in California and other localities.

Full cultivation benefits were not realized, he continued, because of failure to properly prepare and care for seeds and seedbeds, "damping off" of seedlings in greenhouses, transplanting losses, and field destruction by the stalk borer. Yield per acre, he declared varied from 600 to 1,000 pounds of dried leaf, with the California yield believed to be considerably higher, and 150 to 300 pounds of dried second or third year root.

Other discussions at the meeting concerned the laxative action of some American sennas, by Dr. I. W. Grote, of the Chattanooga Medicine Company; 1942 anthelmintic studies, by Dr. Herbert N. Cobe and Dr. James C. Munch; the bioassay of uterine sedatives, by Harry J. Pratt and Dr. Munch; official tolerances of the U.S.P. XII and N.F. VII, by Dr. Munch and Mr. McIntyre, and a recapitulation of the changes and trends in medicinal drugs after one year of war, by Dr. Edward C. Merrill, of the United Drug Company.

The session closed with a round table discussion of the legislative developments in the proprietary field. The discussion was led by Dr. Francis J. Cullen, Washington representative and executive vice-president of the Proprietary Association.

72d—OPD—Year

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Josiah Lilly Gets Remington Medal

—*Continued from page 7*

poetic nature, his fine imagination, and his inspirational relations with his associates and his fellowmen. Emphasis was laid by the speaker on Mr. Lilly's devotion to the honoring of the memory of Stephen Foster and the collecting of his works.

The light of a new principle of the application of precise methods to the study of natural phenomena guided Josiah Lilly, said Dr. Cornelius P. Rhoads, director of Memorial Hospital and vice-president of the New York Academy of Medicine. Mr. Lilly's pharmacal career centered, he said, upon the providing of capable tools for the scientific operation of medicine.

Gainsaying any intention to "gild the lily," Dr. William Jay Schieffelin wandered on the homely trails of the drug business back as far as fifty years to present the influence of Josiah Lilly on his chosen calling. In anecdote, pleasantry, and scientific fact, he paid the medalist due honor

The medal was presented by Dr. Curt P. Wimmer, of Columbia University School of Pharmacy, who succinctly presented the objective of honoring Remington and Mr. Lilly.

In his acceptance response Mr. Lilly dwelt feelingly upon his relations with Joseph P. Remington whose pupil he had been at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. He related the efforts of Remington, Wiley, and others in States and nation to fix standards for drugs so that the policy of his father, Eli Lilly, of never buying a drug in powdered form might not be necessary in trade.

Toasting American pharmacy as a whole with the wish that its escutcheon might ever be bright, Mr. Lilly paid tribute to the high aims and great public service of the corner drug store, the wholesale druggist, and the drug manufacturer. He stressed especially what has been done by means of pharmaceutical research and he urged that more and still more be attempted in that way.

Leonard W. Steiger, president of the New York A. Ph. A. branch, presented the speakers and displayed a pile of congratulatory messages, too numerous to read.

72d—OPD—Year

Tin Use in Cans Further Restricted

—*Continued from page 5*

dustry. The major changes are these:—

1. Tinplate, terneplate and blackplate are prohibited for packing a number of products previously put in cans made of those critical materials. 2. Many other canned products which previously could be packed in metal cans for both military and civilian use are now limited for government purchase only. 3. A few products are added to the list of items permitted to be packed in cans. 4. Some quota restrictions are lifted and others are sharply curtailed. 5. A number of can sizes are eliminated for specified products in fulfillment of the policy that odd size and intermediate type containers not be used in the interests of efficiency and conservation. 6. Tinplate coating specifications are reduced for several products, with increasing emphasis on chemically treated blackplate and electrolytic tinplate, both of which result in the conservation of tin.

72d—OPD—Year

Buy War Bonds

Modern Miracles
OF THE DRUG INDUSTRY

From a peanut:
"olive" oil

When the war cut off olive oil imports, research in the chemical industry discovered that peanut oil has the same chemical constants as natural olive oil. For essential pharmaceutical and food purposes, an adequate supply of "peanut-olive" oil is assured.

From a vacuum: Vitamin A

Similarly, when the war cut off the habitual sources of vitamin A, Distillation Products Laboratories were ready with a remarkable new vitamin A concentrate. DPI research in high vacuum technology has assured the drug industry its most reliable source of high quality Vitamin A, independent of war-curtailed Japanese and Norwegian raw oils. Years of experimentation resulted in the large scale production of Distilled Vitamin A Esters* by the unique high vacuum distillation process.

Distilled Vitamin A in the natural Ester form offers important advantages. It is *bland*, does not impart odor or flavor to the most delicate pharmaceuticals. It is two to ten times more *stable* in heat and air than any other commercial concentrate we have tested. It is continuously available, in scientifically uniform quality. Split shipments can be arranged as required.

Write today for our new illustrated, non-technical brochure, "The Story of Vitamin A Esters," and for complete performance data for your technical men. Use business letterhead, please.

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SALES AGENT: SPECIAL COMMODITIES DIVISION (FORMERLY RESEARCH PRODUCTS DIVISION) GENERAL MILLS, INC., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
"Oil-Soluble-Vitamin Headquarters"

APC to Lease Vested Patents

—Continued from page 3

the plans for licensing the patents as follows:—

In administering vested patents and patent applications, those taken from nationals of enemy countries will necessarily be treated somewhat differently from those which are taken from nationals of non-enemy countries. We are planning to modify details of our program as we gain more experience, if we find this is necessary in order to attain our objective fully.

Licenses under enemy patents and patent applications not already exclusively licensed will be issued on application to any legitimate business concern on a royalty-free, non-exclusive basis for the life of the patent. The licensee's only cost is a $50 fee for a license under a single patent or patent application, plus $5 for each additional patent covered by the same license.

Obligations of a licensee are to keep a record and to report to us the extent of his use of the privileges conferred by the license. No exclusive licenses will be issued.

Where bona fide non-exclusive licenses are outstanding under our vested patents, we shall cancel these licenses on request of the licensee and issue our standard license in their place.

We will respect American rights in existing exclusive licenses under vested patents, pending further thorough study of the whole exclusive license situation under vested patents. Existing royalty arrangements in connection with exclusive licenses will ordinarily be continued and royalties paid to the Alien Property Custodian, unless the licensee elects to give up his exclusive rights and accept a non-exclusive license on our standard terms.

To the fullest extent of our authority, we will eliminate restrictive provisions governing production, use, price, or market area in any outstanding exclusive license.

72d—OPD—Year

N.Y. Paint Club Gives Christmas Party

More than 700 members and guests of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association and New York Paint and Varnish Production Club enjoyed to the utmost the Christmas Party, tendered by the former organization in the Biltmore hotel, December 10.

Louis Gillespie, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Company, president of the association, presided at the speakers' table and, with George A. Melvin, chairman of the Entertainment Committee, directed and supervised the drawings of the bond-winning numbers. Flanking him at the table were Page N. Hamilton, Harshaw Chemical Company, the association's secretary, and H E. Hendrickson, S. Winterbourne & Company, its treasurer. Leon Roon, vice-president, who was out of town and unable to attend, wired his regrets —together with his heartiest best wishes for the success of the party.

Officers of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club—John A. Murphy, president; F. Grant Schleicher, vice-president; Frank Damitz, secretary, and Robert D. Bonney, treasurer—were toasted by the diners, at Mr. Gillespie's suggestion, and responded by bowing their appreciation.

Winners of the bonds were:—

Charles J. O'Connor, president of the Reichhold Chemical Company, Detroit, Mich.; John G. Lundgren, National Lead Company, Bound Brook, N. J.; Reginald C. Pye, Ridgewood, N. J.; Charles J. Moran, Ansbacher-Siegel Corporation, Montclair, N. J.; and Joseph P. Fleming, of the Highland Chemical Company, New York City.

72d—OPD—Year

Phthalic Alkyd Resins to Be Allocated

—Continued from page 5

than a supplier, of stocks of phthalic alkyd resins held by such person on January 1, 1943; or the use or delivery by any person, including a supplier, of stocks of protective coatings, fabric or paper coatings, molding compounds, or ink held by such person or supplier on January 1, 1943.

(d) Small order exemptions. (1) Any person may accept delivery of, and any supplier may use, 750 pounds or less of phthalic alkyd resins (solvent free basis) in the aggregate during any one calendar month without specific authorization, provided, that such person (or supplier) has not been specifically authorized to use or accept delivery of any quantity of phthalic alkyd resins during such month.

(2) No delivery of 50 pounds or more of phthalic alkyd resins (solvent free basis) shall be made or accepted pursuant to this paragraph unless and until the person accepting delivery shall certify in writing to the person making delivery that such delivery is accepted within the terms of paragraph (d) (1) next above.

(3) Any supplier may deliver phthalic alkyd resins without specific authorization to any person entitled to accept delivery pursuant to this paragraph: Provided, That:—

(i) No supplier shall deliver an aggregate amount of phthalic alkyd resins in any one calendar month pursuant to this paragraph in excess of 2 percent of the amount of phthalic alkyd resins which he is specifically authorized to deliver during such month; and

(ii) No supplier shall make deliveries during any month pursuant to this paragraph if such deliveries will prevent completion of any deliveries which have been specifically authorized for such month.

72d—OPD—Year

Wickard Supervisor Of Farm Products

OPD Washington Bureau

Supervision over the marketing and distribution of food and other agricultural products has been placed in the hands of Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard by President Roosevelt. Officials interpreted the provisions of the executive order, dated December 6, to be broad enough to include spices and seeds within the scope of the Secretary's jurisdiction. The powers granted Mr. Wickard were largely those handled by the War Production Board. As used in the executive order "food" was defined to mean:—

All commodities and products, simple, mixed, or compound, or complements to such commodities or products that are or may be eaten or drunk by either humans or animals, irrespective of other uses to which such commodities or products may be put, and at all stages of processing from the raw commodity to the product thereof in a vendible form for immediate human or animal consumption, but exclusive of such commodities and products as the Secretary shall determine . . . also all starches, sugars, vegetable and animal fats and oils, cotton, tobacco, wool, hemp, flax fiber, and such other agricultural commodities and products as the President may designate.

72d—OPD—Year

Tillman Vice-President Of G. D. Searle & Co.

Paul E. Tillman has been elected a vice-president of G. D. Searle & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, who recently completed its new laboratories in Skokie, Ill. Mr. Tillman will also continue in his post of treasurer of the company. F. P. O'Brien has also been made a vice-president of the company. J. K. Gorman has been elected assistant secretary.

P. E. Tillman

72d—OPD—Year

Cotton Seamless Bags Price Set by OPA

Specific maximum prices for cotton seamless bags, used extensively in the packaging of seed, were supplied November 28 by the Office of Price Administration to replace "formula prices" for these containers as determined under the cotton products regulation.

Several other changes contained in Amendment No. 14 to Maximum Price Regulation 118—Cotton Products—which becomes effective December 3, 1942, clarify and correct several previous provisions.

The cents-per-bag ceilings for cotton seamless bags are provided for four mills and one distributor. For bags, 20 by 45 inches, weighing one pound and of two-bushel capacity the maximums in cents per bag for carload lots are as follows:—

	Cents
Bemis Bro. Bag Co., St. Louis, Mo.	36½
Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.	36½
Dana Warp Mills, Westbrook, Me.	33½
Royal River Mills, Inc., Yarmouth, Me.	35¾
Cincinnati Bag Co., Cincinnati, Ohio	35¾

PLYMOUTH STEARATES
ALUMINUM—ZINC—CALCIUM—MAGNESIUM
Established Qualities Manufactured for thirty years by
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YOU may rely with complete confidence on all Retort Pharmaceutical Products. For throughout their manufacture precision-inspection sets the standard. All Retort Products are definitely "laboratory-controlled."

A COMPLETE and COMPREHENSIVE LINE OF BOTH U.S.P. & N.F. PHARMACEUTICALS

Specialists in Gallon Goods and Ointments. All materials sold in Bulk or Packaged under Private Label at NO EXTRA CHARGE

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FREE GOODS DEAL!
1 Gallon FREE with each 25 gallons
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American Botanicals . . .

1942 CROP REPORT

S. B. Penick & Company has gathered another choice crop of more than 200 American botanical drugs in the Blue Ridge mountains of North Carolina. Because of labor shortages caused by wartime conditions this year's crop of many items is not quite as large as those of previous years. Nonetheless, experienced field supervisors at collection depots maintained thoughout collection areas, have been as meticulous as ever in purchasing the finest plants, barks and roots the hills can produce, gathered at their optimum for active principals. They have been equally meticulous in sorting, grading, drying and curing these drugs to retain their natural potency.

Control laboratories rigidly supervise the quality of S. B. Penick & Company American botanicals from the field to the manufacturer. Quotations on any American drug for which there is a commercial demand will be promptly submitted on request.

A few new crop American Botanicals now ready for shipment are:

Balm Gilead Buds, N. F.	Dandelion Root, N. F.	Peppermint Leaves, U.S.P.
Black Haw Bark of Root, N. F.	Golden Seal Root, N. F.	Sassafras Bark Select, N. F.
Blood Root, N. F.	Golden Seal Herb	Senega Root, N. F.
Canada Snake Root, N. F.	Lady Slipper Root	Spikenard Root, N. F.
Catnip, N. F.	Lobelia Leaves, N. F.	White Pine Bark, N. F.
Clover Tops, Red, N. F.	Mandrake Root, U. S. P.	Wild Cherry Bark, U. S. P.
Cramp Bark, Genuine, N. F.	Passion Flower Herb	Wintergreen Leaves

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THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

Botanical Drugs, Spices and Gums

Botanical Demand Subnormally Low — Buyers Hope OPA Will Reduce Prices—Some Sellers Expect Advances—Sales Data Asked for Last 13 Months

December is a month that in normal times is mainly notable for its almost total absence of trade in botanical drugs. In such times, buyers have inventories afoot and lack all tendency to buy anything the purchase of which is not imperative and cannot be postponed. It is normally a month of few price changes since the cause of low volume is known and dealers merely await the turn of the year and the resumption of buying, or devote themselves to selling goods for a January 1 invoicing.

The botanical market at the moment shows activity entirely typical of the market in normal times. But there is an added element in the market at this year end which is not without its significance. It is well known broadly through the land by botanical sellers and buyers that the Office of Price Administration has a price scheme in the making, the purpose of which is to establish dollar and cents ceilings on some fifty important botanical drugs. The OPA has already requested New York dealers to prepare a statement of stocks, costs, sales, and volume of business in the fifty-odd drugs selected for ceiling. This statement is understood to cover the business done during the past thirteen months.

One tangible result of this situation has been to bring about an almost total stoppage in medicinal drug sales. Buyers who have had to pay high prices hope for lower ceilings. Sellers caught with low ceilings are inclined to look for relief in the ceilings to be set. Trade in the past has been rarely slower and smaller than at the present time.

Balsams

Copaiba.—Steady to firm under routine jobbing activity.

Fir.—Not overwell supplied. Firmly placed. Demand excellent.

Barks

Butternut. — The market was quiet during the past week but sellers continued to maintain a firm view of the market and reported light stocks.

Canella Alba.—Supply was such as to discourage much price competition between the few dealers with spot supplies. Demand was mainly hand-to-mouth.

Cascara Sagrada.—All reports indicate Pacific Coast factors show no inclination to shade quotations. Stocks in hand are calculated sufficient to last through until new peeling starts—if there be labor for peeling.

Cocilana. — Seasonal influences accounted for such gain in demand as took place. The situation was firm in most respects. Stocks were fair.

Cinchona.—Price means practically nothing since not a pound can be sold except through Federal government agencies and permission.

Elm.—Trade was very slow. Possible more than usual even during the usually dull period at the end of most years. Prices showed no weakness.

Pomegranate. — Stocks were very light and no known replacements have come to the market for some time. Prices held firm.

Wild Cherry. — Conditions pointed toward a probably satisfactory gain in consuming request after the turn of the year. For the moment, very little is doing but prices hold steady.

Beans

St. Ignatius.—Quoted, but available in restricted quantities so far as open market transactions go.

Vanilla.—The entire situation as concerns Bourbon vanilla in the normal primary markets is not particularly encouraging. It is not even certain that licenses to import could readily be obtained. It is far less certain that ships and space would be made available. There are far more important Madagascar products for which there is pressing need here.

Berries

Juniper.—Lack of activity brings more shading and offerings at 30c. to 32c. per pound.

Raspberries. — Conditions suggest that the cost to produce next Spring —if labor be available for production—will run comparatively high and they also suggest a possible decrease in quantities to be available.

Flowers

Arnica.—Holding firm, but not too plentiful and still free from unsettling influences.

Chamomile.—Steady on spot and reported similarly in the Argentine. Placing orders there is easy. Getting space to ship in is something else.

Clover. — Quiet demand accompanied steady, well maintained quotations.

Lavender.—Select flowers quoted high at $1.15 per pound, spot. March ceilings on select flowers were rarely in excess of 95c. Ceiling on medium grade was 83c., but spots are held for as high as 90c.

Mullein.—A fair supply existed but little interest was disclosed by buyers.

Pyrethrum. — A shortage in supplies is not unlikely unless the Federal government arranges for shipments from Kenya Colony. Route to this country is directly through submarine zones.

Rose.—Pale flowers plentiful but the quality of much available at low

Price Changes

Advanced

Aletris root, 10c. per lb.
Allspice, Mexican, ½c. per lb.
Anise, Spanish, 2½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Indian, ¼c. per lb.
Clove, afloat, 1c. per lb.
Ipecac root, whole, 9c. per lb.
powder, 9c. per lb.
Paprika, Portuguese, extra fancy, ½c. per lb.
Spanish, extra fancy, 1c. per lb.
good, 1c. per lb.
Serpentaria root, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Anise, Turkish, ½c. ped lb.
Carawey seed, Syrian, 1c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Morocco, ½c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, spot, ½c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Cyprus, ½c. per lb.
Indian, 1c. per lb.
Dill seed, ½c. per lb.
Damiana leaves, 1c. per lb.
Ginger, Cochin, unbleached, 1c. per lb.
Calicut, 1½c. per lb.
Henna, 4c. per lb.
Juniper berries, 2c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Portuguese, 1½c. per lb.
Locust bean gum, 5c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Niger seed, ½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, 15c. per lb.
Sage, Cyprus, 1½c. per lb.
Californian, Dalmatian type, 10c. per lb.
Olibanum gum, siftings, ½c. per lb.
tears, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
259.4	258.6	257.5	314.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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- √ BALSAM TOLU
- √ BELLADONNA
- √ BENZOIN GUM
- √ BOLDO LEAVES
- √ BUCHU
- √ CELERY SEED
- √ CHAMOMILES
- √ CINCHONA BARK
- √ COCILLANA
- √ CORIANDER
- √ CORN SILK
- √ DANDELION
- √ ERGOT
- √ FENNEL SEED
- √ FOENUGREEK
- √ GENTIAN ROOT
- √ GINGER
- √ GUM ARABIC (all kinds)
- √ HELLEBORE RT. White
- √ HENBANE
- √ HOREHOUND
- √ IPECAC
- √ IRISH MOSS
- √ JUNIPER BERRIES
- √ KOLA NUTS
- √ LAUREL LEAVES
- √ LAVENDER FLOWERS
- √ MARJORAM
- √ OLIBANUM GUM
- √ ORANGE PEEL
- √ PAPAIN
- √ PEPPERMINT
- √ PSYLLIUM SEED
- √ QUINCE SEED
- √ RHUBARB ROOT
- √ ROSEMARY
- √ SAGE
- √ SARSAPARILLA
- √ SENNA LEAVES & PODS
- √ SQUILL ROOT
- √ STRAMONIUM
- √ STROPHANTHUS SEED
- √ THYME LEAVES
- √ UVA URSI
- √ VALERIAN
- √ WHITE SQUILLS

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- BOLDO LEAVES
- BORRAGE FLOWERS
- BUCHU LEAVES
- CANARY SEED, Moroccan 2%
- CELERY SEED
- CLOVES, Zanzibar
- COCILLANA BARK
- CORIANDER OIL AND SEED
- CUMIN SEED
- DANDELION ROOT
- FENNEL SEED, Indian
- FOENUGREEK SEED
- GENTIAN ROOT
- GINGER, Jamaica
- GRAINS OF PARADISE
- GUM ARABIC AMBER SORTS
- HELLEBORE ROOT WHITE
- HERBA HERNIARIAE
- HERBE MENTHE
- HOREHOUND HERB
- IRISH MOSS
- JUNIPER BERRIES
- LAUREL LEAVES
- LAVENDER FLOWERS
- MAHUANG, Chinese
- MALEFERN ROOT
- MARJORAM LEAVES
- OAK MOSS
- PEPPERMINT OIL
- PIMENTO, Jamaica
- PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
- QUINCE SEED
- RHUBARB ROOT
- ROSEMARY LEAVES
- SAGE LEAVES
- SARSAPARILLA ROOT
- SAVIN OIL
- SAVORY
- SENNA LEAVES AND PODS
- SESAME SEED HULLED
- SQUILL ROOT
- STRAMONIUM LEAVES
- STROPHANTUS SEED
- THYME LEAVES
- UVA URSA LEAVES
- VALERIAN ROOT

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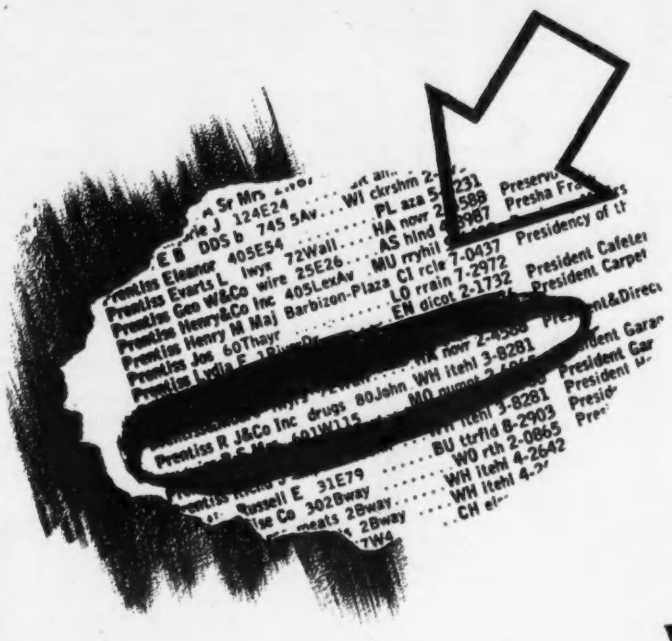
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prices is poor. First hand dealers have rejected offerings made by consignment agents.

Saffron.—Spanish flowers sold no lower but the market was inactive and conditions suggested the likelihood of reasonable bids by buyers being accepted.

Gums

Aloe.—Firm to strong but not selling freely but within confines common to the market at most yearends.

Arabic.—Sorts offered by one of the largest regular importers at 14½c. per pound. Some say the market should be higher. Others say that consumption does not warrant a higher level at this time, supply considered.

Benzoin.—Quiet but very steady with stocks definitely conservative.

Euphorbium. — Stocks down to the point where they become but token supplies.

Karaya.—Gum in hand is potentially the more valuable as it becomes harder to impossible to get license to import further quantities.

Kino.—Out of the market for many months and still out.

Locust Bean.—Shaded to $1.10 per pound under competitive circumstances.

Mastic.—None known to be available on spot and last sales were at very high figures.

Myrrh.—Doubtful that a dealer could get a license to import direct from primary or secondary markets. Dealers disposed toward reserve in offering.

Olibanum.—A shade easier at 11½c. to 13c. per pound for siftings and 18c. to 35c. per pound for tears.

Sandarac.—Low ceilings make a market at which no gum is actually available. Nor is any likely to reach here from the source at whatever price.

Tragacenth. — The route from source to the spot is still kept long by the Mediterranean being closed to a commercial traffic. Eventually, and if the Axis be thrown out of North Africa, that may change.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—Holding steady regardless of the moderate demand current at the moment. Also, prospect for a dollar and cents ceiling tends to give a pause to buying.

Henbane.—Very steady in undertone and apparently firm in price.

Henna.—Decidedly more than the recent modicum of competition turned up in the spot market last week and whole leaves were down to 19c. to 20c.

Laurel.—Portuguese material was lower at 15½c. to 16c. per pound, being the sole change in the group of laurels.

Marjoram.—The market appeared to be steady, possibly because of the absence of sufficient demand to develop even moderate competition between the not too great number of spot holders.

Rosemary.—Portuguese sold a fraction lower at 17½c. to 18c. per pound but attempts to bid under the inside position failed of success.

Sage.—Cyprus was lower at 29½c. to 30c. per pound, though not all sellers met the reduction. The Dalmatian type of California sage was down to 80c. to 85c.

Senna.—Holding very firm with no tendency toward shading noted. Availability of licenses and steamer space from source in question. Federal agencies frown on issuing any licenses to import from India.

Miscellaneous

Areca Nuts.—Price for powder steady to firm but not much request.

Cantharides.—Quotations are practically nominal. Any goods available are reserved for regular customers of the few holders.

Colocynth Pulp.—Demand dwindles to a low, strictly jobbing point. Normal turn of trade at this season of the year.

Ergot.—Agents quote a minimum of $1.25 per pound. Dealers refuse to go under $1.35 and the range, according to dealer, in most instances is $1.40 to $1.75.

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Guarana.—Moderate supplies prove sufficient to cope with conservative request.

Hops.—OPA sets nice ceilings on hops grown before 1942. Range is 38c. to 55c. per pound, varying according to specifications.

Irish Moss.—Prices hold steady despite the trifling amount of demand for spot deliveries at the moment.

Kola Nuts.—Are very steady but practically all imports are earmarked for movement into consumption prior to arrival. Steamers are few from producing countries.

Nux Vomica.—Very firm but there is little chance for open market trading as most of the goods available are earmarked for strychnine manufacture on arrival here—which is not too often.

Roots

Aletris.—Seller at recently low price has come up to 70c. per pound, but price is not backed with normal stock reserves. Upwards of 85c. quoted.

Arrow.—Movement very good and business done shows little competition locally.

Belladonna.—A dull market at the best, this item could be bought under conditions favorable for consumers. Arrival of Winter snows will end opportunity of getting root out of the ground in the areas of cultivation. Root is never a large item in belladonna sales.

Cube.—There is not going to be a pound of surplus root in the months ahead, and every pound will be earmarked for essential use. Normal transactions out of the question.

Gentian.—A considerable difference in available price ceilings exists on the spot, but there is little or no difference in the report of recent market activity. The call is very slow.

Ipecac.—Advanced to $1.75 to $1.85 per pound for whole and to $1.85 to $1.95 for powder. Some are caught with ceilings so low that replacement costs prevent profitable sales after importation at current costs in the primary market.

Licorice.—The market is far oversupplied with Indian root, and almost any reasonable bid stood an excellent chance of being accepted.

Mandrake.—Steady to firm, spot and in the primary market, where stocks have been reduced to limits unlikely to create a downward drift of first-hand prices in the nearby future.

Pleurisy.—Stocks seem sufficient for current undertakings, which are mainly of the hand-to-mouth variety.

Rhubarb.—Almost nominal. Not a pound has come from the primary market for a long time, and replenishment seems out for the duration. Substitute quality rhubarb may have to be developed.

Sarsaparilla.—Firm in all markets, but rather quiet on spot now.

Senega.—Seemingly competitive to a moderate degree, but it is not likely that any substantial shading of current quotations would be undertaken by local dealers.

Serpentaria.—First cost makes it impossible for some former dealers to do business because of GMPR limitations. The market is definitely higher at 75c. to 82c. per pound.

Squill.—Well stocked on spot, with dealers rather anxious for an expansion in buyers' activities.

Tonga.—Not much available, but the small spot demand has been satisfied at 90c. to 95c. per pound.

Turmeric.—Quiet but very steady, with conditions being opposed to Federal authority giving license to import further quantities from India.

Valerian.—Eastern material continues in competitive position, and prices were called easy. Quite the opposite condition prevails in Belgian root.

Seeds

Anise.—Two price changes noted. Spanish, higher at 38c. to 39c. per pound. Turkish, a fraction lower at 34½c. to 35c. Others unchanged.

Canary.—No encouraging signs that Moroccan stocks will soon move to the spot.

Caraway.—Dewhiskered Syrian material lower at 49c. to 51c. per pound.

Cardamom.—Steady to firm. Doubted that import licenses will be granted soon for further shipments from India.

Celery.—Indian a shade lower at 27c. to 27½c. per pound.

Coriander.—Morocco was reduced a small fraction to 10½c. to 11c. per pound. Indian was slightly higher at 9¼c. to 9¾c.

Cumin.—Cyprus seed down to 16c. to 16½c. per pound. Indian, down to 12¼c. to 12¾c. Unlikely that stocks now in Morocco will leave there for here in the nearby future.

Dill.—Down slightly to 8¼c. to 8¾c. per pound, but market is likely to strengthen when stocks continue to shrink, and no licenses to import are forthcoming.

Gold of Pleasure.—Selling noted for jobbing account at full prices.

Larkspur.—Quoted at $3.75 per pound when available, which is rarely among spot dealers.

Mustard.—Montana yellow fractionally lower at 5¾c. to 6¼c. per pound. Other kinds lack quotable change.

Niger.—More competition in a seed difficult to import in the future because of license requirements. Spot noted at 14½c. to 15c. per pound.

Poppy.—Some Dutch seed noted at a nearby point at 50c. to 52c. per pound. Turkish and Indian unchanged. Doubtful if license to import from India will be forthcoming.

Sabadilla.—Firm at the recent improvement in price for powder.

Sesame.—Import out for an indefinite length of time. Stocks held in Mexico and India cannot move until Federal government raises the ban on importations.

Sunflower.—Apparently steady, but the crop in California was smaller because of the lack of labor during the vital harvesting period.

Spices

Allspice.—Advanced a fraction to 23c. to 23½c. per pound.

Cassia.—Quiet but strong, with stocks very low, and conditions seemingly pointed for an eventually nominal market.

Cinnamon.—Goods to-arrive slightly lower. Quotations: 0000, 54.20c. to 54.50c. per pound; 00, 52.45c. to 52.60c.; 0, 51.60c. to 51.80c.; No. 1, 50.70c. to 51c.; No. 2, 49.80c. to 50c.; No. 3 ,46.40c. to 46.60c.

Clove.—Spot lower at 17½c. to 18c. per pound, but goods to-arrive are higher at 19½c. to 20c.

Ginger.—Cochin unbleached lower at 23c. to 24c. per pound. Calicut lower and nominal at 23c. Jamaica, unchanged.

Mace.—Steady to firm, but active only within jobbing limitations.

Paprika.—Portuguese extra fancy slightly higher at 38½c. to 39c. per pound. Spanish, extra fancy, lower at 51c. to 52c.; good, 42c. to 43c.

Pepper.—Firm under the stabilizing influence of a price ceiling which, despite all attempts thus far, remains unchanged by the Office of Price Administration.

Trading in black pepper futures on the New York Produce Exchange from December 7 to December 11, inclusive, comprised 1 contract. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound		
	High.	Low.	Close.
May	....	....	6.63 bid
December	6.63	6.63	6.63 bid

Pimento.—Holding steady at 29c. to 29½c. per pound.

72d—OPD—Year

OPA Sets Policy On Private Formulas

—Continued from page 7

ers of these products sell as mnay as 2,000 different items in the course of a year. Up to the present a manufacturer was required to apply directly to OPA for a maximum price for each of a large number of new products.

The regulation provides that a manufacturer, in determining his maximum price for a private formula product which he did not sell during March, 1942, shall compute the unit direct cost of the product being priced. The manufacturer shall add to this cost the percentage of mark-up which was obtained on that sale of a comparable private formula product, which during the twelve months' period ended March 31, 1942, was nearest in quantity to the sale of the product being priced.

In determining the unit direct cost of the new product, a manufacturer used March labor rates and March costs of material, unless the Office of Price Administration has rolled back the prices of the materials, or actual prices are lower, in which event he uses the lower prices.

The comparable private formula product selected by the manufacturer must be one which has the same form and which is in the same class of product as the private formula product being priced. For example, if the private formula product being priced was a vitamin preparation in tablet form, the comparable product selected by the manufacturer would have to be another vitamin preparation in tablet form.

The order provides that prices determined according to the formula must be reported to the Washington, D. C., office of the OPA before any deliveries are made. This report must include a description of the product being priced, quantity sold, name and address of the purchaser, proposed sales price and terms of sale, a similar description of the comparable product, and an itemized statement showing the computation of the maximum price. If, within fifteen days after the report is received, the OPA modifies the maximum price as determined by the manufacturer, refunds may be required on sales and deliveries made during the fifteen-day period.

Previously, by Maximum Price Regulation No. 165 as amended, uniform pricing methods had been established for services performed by a manufacturer who processes cosmetic and drug products in accordance with the specifications of the owner of the raw materials. The present regulation applies only to manufacturers of private formula products who use their own raw materials.

72d—OPD—Year

Hops Prices Are Established by OPA

—Continued from page 5

of sales of hops grown previous to the 1942 crop covered by Maximum Price Regulation 279 (Hops) remain on an f.o.b. basis. The changes were effected through Amendment No. 1 to the regulation, effective December 10. In the formula for pricing hops of the 1942 crop, the section defining "the highest price" paid in a five-day period preceding December 5, 1942, was amended to eliminate "delivery" as a basis for estimating price and leaving "sale" as the sole basis.

72d—OPD—Year

Kenneth O. Bates has been appointed vice-president and general manager of the floor division of the Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa.

Belladonna Supply Adequate for 1943

—Continued from page 7

Officials said that it was possible that the farmers in the latter group may find some difficulty in disposing of their belladonna since dealers and users are pretty well stocked up. However, all the farmers growing the drug were supplied with the names of all dealers and users of belladonna by the department before hand, and it is believed they will be able to find a buyer in this group eventually.

Speculators Fall Behind

It is quite possible, though, it was added, that the price received by those who grew the crop on speculation might not be as high as the price received by farmers under contract. Also, it was said, the "promotors" who entered into agreements with the farmers may not be able to make good on all their claims of getting the farmers an exceptionally high price for their output. Some of these "promotors" were said to have promised prices of as high as $5 a pound. The average price paid to the farmers under contract with dealers and users was around $1.50 a pound.

Because the supply picture has shown such a marked improvement over what it was a year ago, and dealers are stocked up sufficiently to last through next year, it was considered doubtful whether the farmers would receive as good contracts next year as were received this year.

As a consequence, it can be expected that many of the farmers who grew belladonna this year will drop out of the picture next year, although enough of the more efficient growers will be on hand to continue the growing of a sizable crop. The price of $1.50 received by the farmers on the average was said by officials to just about cover the cost of production by farmers entering into the growing of belladonna for the first time, although for those experienced in production it netted a good profit.

As a general rule, the farmers under contract were paid in three installments:—The first when the seed was sown in the greenhouses; another when field planting was begun, and the final payment at harvest. In some cases prices were established beforehand, in others the agreement on prices was made after the crop was planted and well on its way to maturity.

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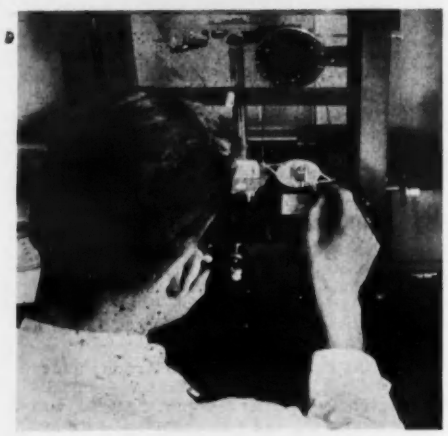

IT'S important to buyers to know the answer to: *What happens to an essential oil once it enters the Fritzsche plant?* We say this because what *does* happen to these oils and aromatic chemicals has a very direct bearing on the quality, economy and ultimate satisfaction that derives from their purchases of our products. So, here's the story:

Immediately a shipment reaches our New York Receiving Department, whether of our own manufacture or from outside sources, each container is unsealed and the contents sampled. These samples are sent to our Control Laboratories where they are analyzed and carefully checked against standard control specimens. Before final acceptance for use in compounding or for sale, they undergo anywhere from six to a dozen or more rigid inspections and tests. If the samples are found to meet all specifications, the shipment is bulked, thoroughly cleaned by centrifuging and stored in huge glass lined tanks in an atmosphere ideally regulated for storage.

From here on, our aim is to see that these strictly pure but delicate oils and aromatics reach our customers in perfect condition to give the best possible value for their money. To insure this requires scrupulous cleanliness and care in handling. All containers are thoroughly cleansed by washing and steaming. Then, orders are filled in our air conditioned Sub-Division Laboratory where hundreds of different items are carefully weighed, packaged and labeled each day. A special tamper-proof top—an exclusive feature of our packaging—gives final protection to the contents of every bottle bearing our name. Efficient packing sends each order from our Shipping Department quickly and safely toward its destination,—in most cases, the same day the order is received.

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Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Inventory Discovers a Few Pounds of Top Brand Italian Mandarin —Brazilian Oil Lower—Sweet Birch Down—Wormwood Shaded—Lignaloe Off—Avocado Cut

Sales volume in the market for essential oils continued to be reefed to seasonal as well as national and international conditions. This is the season when, in times of peace, the essential oil market always experiences a drop in sales which is usually in ratio to the approach of inventory taking. It is possible that inventory is less of an influence than usual this year, possibly for reasons connected with the national and international aspects of the market.

Recent developments abroad had given rise to some real hope for relief from shortages of oils originating in North Africa and in French Oceania. But, as time gives opportunity for further study of the possibilities of recent Allied military successes in those two areas, it becomes increasingly probable that such shipping space as may be allotted for transport of commercial goods out of the combat areas is likely to be almost completely reserved for materials of urgent importance to the prosecution of the war program. Essential goods are at the top of the list, and it has yet to be demonstrated that the Federal authorities charged with such matters will include perfumers' oils among strategic merchandise getting preference of whatever degree. And yet there was a very obvious hope last week that eventually some needed goods will get transport.

One of the most surprising developments of the period resulted from inventory operations conducted by one of the most prominent spot dealers in Italian products. In taking inventory, a few pounds of Italian mandarin oil was discovered, the same being the product of Italy's foremost manufacturer. An inflow of Brazilian oil broke an almost total monopoly, and several dealers were able to offer at lower prices. Some unsettlement brought a shade lower prices on sweet birch, and wormwood was cheaper in one direction.

Price Changes

Advanced

Bois de rose, 35c. per lb.

Reduced

Avocado, 20c. per lb.
Lignaloe, Mexican, 75c. per lb.
Mandarin, Brazilian, $2.25 per lb.
Rue, 50c. per lb.
Sweet birch, northern, 25c. per lb.
southern, 75c. per lb.
Wormwood, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
277.7	278.0	279.1	274.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Almond.—Leading suppliers of bitter USP oil in normal times have not a pound to offer. Odd lots that might exist could command their own price in the absence of competition. Sweet oil was steadier following recent price declines.

Amber.—Out of five possible sources checked, not one had a quotation on either crude or refined material.

Angelica.—Practically nominal since stocks were down to token size.

Apricot Kernel.—Price views ranged widely, far wider than any question of quality might cover. Demand was moderate to small.

Avocado. — Quoted lower at 80c. to 95c. per pound, according to seller, variety, and quality of material. Two of the larger dealers offered nothing. Bleached oil was 85c. Unbleached, 80c.

Bay. — Puerto Rico oil remained strong and available only at high replacement costs. Some sellers show a disposition to move West India oil into a corresponding price position, but others quote on replacement basis.

Bergamot. — No Italian oils available for sale. Some Brazilian oil noted at $10 per pound, but only one out of five merchants carried stocks. Artificial oil confirmed over range of $2.25 to $6.50.

Birch Tar.—Another check revealed all leading houses clear of stocks.

Bois de Rose.—Somewhat higher at $4.75 per pound minimum following clearing of stocks formerly held at $4.40. Price ranges to $5 per pound.

Camphor. — Out of five leading houses, four were unable to offer. Reports indicated that genuine oil of normal origin was out of the market. Closest to normal quality was pure white at 70c. per pound and sassafrasssy at 55c.

Cananga. — Firm to strong with stocks definitely on short side.

Caraway. — No tendency toward competition and firm prices result despite light request.

Cassia.—Leading houses declare that unsophisticated U.S.P. oil could command its own price, so scarce is it. A purely nominal market was reported by most dealers.

Cedarleaf.—Steady to firm with demand moderate to light.

Cedarwood.—Business was quiet, but sellers maintained a steady price level.

Cinnamon. — A spot offering of bark oil noted at $30 to $32 per pound. Leaf oil remains steady at $2.25 per pound, though leading houses usually fail to quote.

Citronella. — Quiet as to activity, but steady to firm as to price for Ceylon material.

Clove.—Spice reported higher to arrive than on spot. Oil steady at recent price concession.

Dill.—The market continued competitive but in view of the policy of no licenses for the import of Indian goods, market position may change.

Eucalyptus.—Quotations on 70-75 percent oil minimum at 95c. per pound. Most dealers offer no 80-90 percent, though one quote noted at $1.15.

Geranium.—Still a difficult market because of the very poor distribution of stocks. Furthermore, conditions prevailing at primary market points hold out little hope for an early resumption of shipments.

Ginger.—The supply situation on raw material remains tight as ever, and it is doubtful if goods will reach here very soon. Distilled oil naturally reflects a firm position despite small demand.

Hemlock.—The movement was reported very fair, and undertones held firm.

Lavender.—For oil of high, attested quality, $15 to $16 per pound has been and is being paid. A low of $8.50 has been heard.

Lemon.—Some oil from Uruguay was reported offered if and when arrived at $6 per pound. California oil continues to meet the main force of demand.

Lemongrass. — Demand was mainly along jobbing lines, but the market continued to show a tendency toward price consolidation and stabilization.

Lime.—Genuine oil from Jamaica was reported very scarce, and high prices were obtained for genuine material. The contrary was present in Mexican oil, which was low, easy, and definitely competitive.

Lignaloe.—The usual experience was to find normal suppliers unable to quote. One important quarter made the market $3.25 per pound, which was lower than it had been.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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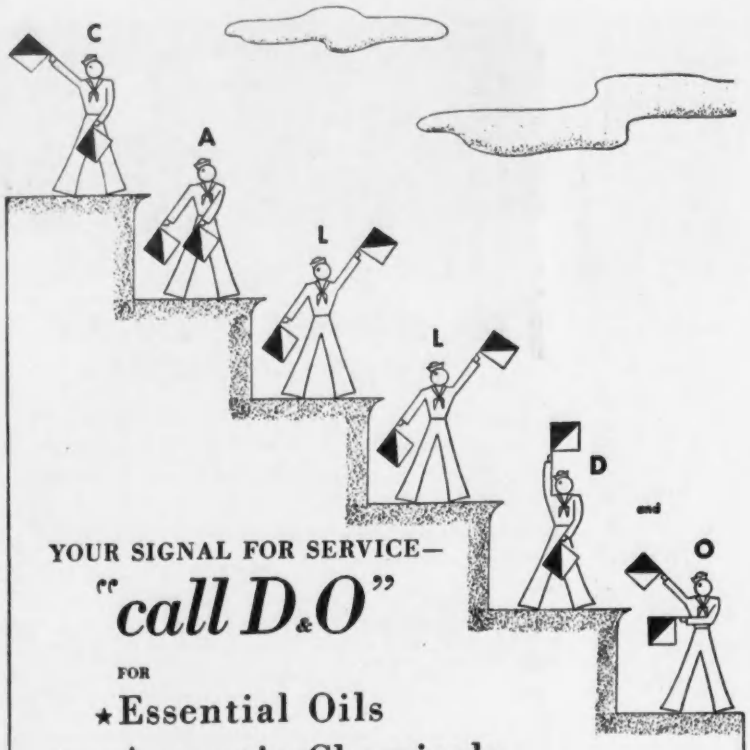

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Mandarin.—From a position of there being a single holder, arrivals have given the market several sellers. The range, $6.75 to $9 per pound.

Orange.—Competition was very keen and in some instances sale was impossible because of the first cost at which some spot stocks of some varieties of oil were obtained. It was purely a buyers' market.

Peppermint.—The market was at least steady, but not much business was done during the past week. In view of the replacement situation, dealers sat tight and awaited revival of activity.

Petitgrain.—The spot has been shaded to a minimum of $1.70 per pound, with upwards of $1.95 to $2 per pound being asked, according to seller.

Pineneedle.—Still $3 to $3.25 per pound, with but two out of five top-flight houses offering anything.

Rue.—Lack of demand has brought one of the very few spot holders of oil down to the price basis of $7.50 per pound. As high as $13.50 is asked.

Savin.—Although one quarter has done business at $16 per pound, as high as $20 and $25 per pound is asked in other quarters, and none of those quoting appear to have much material.

Snakeroot.—Genuine Canadian oil is out of the market. The headquarters for this oil—and usually the sole seller on this market—got caught with a $10 ceiling, and it cannot be distilled today to sell at that level.

Sweet Birch.—Northern oil was lower at $4.75 to $5 per pound, and Southern oil was also lower at $2.50 to $4.25. An example of the lack of anything resembling price uniformity on Southern oil is the fact that four leading dealers name, respectively, $2.50 $3, $3.75 and $4.25 per pound.

Tansy.—Steady to firm on the spot, but lacking more than jobbing interest on the part of buyers.

Thyme.—The market was rather quiet last week, but absence of larger transactions failed to develop weakness in the recently prevailing price structure.

Vetiver.—Java oil was in low supply. Out of five dealers, one said the market should be about $29, based on March ceilings, in that quarter, but only a few pounds, if any, remain unsold. Another dealer notable for factoring this material declared the market to be $38.

Wormseed.—At least as low as $2.75 per pound, and possibly a shade under that on firm business submitted to one dealer. Others quoted from $2.80 to $3 per pound. None reported much business.

Wormwood.—The market was a small fraction lower at a minimum of $4.25 per pound, quoted in one direction. Two dealers named $4.50 per pound inside, and one refused to go under $4.75. Not much business was done.

Aromatic Chemicals

Heliotropine.—Very firm because of conservative supplies. Demand continues rather routine.

Hydroxycitronellal.—Some producers' position remains strained because of limitations on productive capacity. Others enjoy better situation. Prices very steady.

Linalool.—Not all are able to deliver, though some still quote. Limited stocks in strong hands.

Menthol.—In low supply and very

—*Continued on page* 71

EUGENOL U.S.P.

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Petroleum Products

Many Refineries Handicapped in Swelling Their Output of Solvents, Diluents and Gases by Lack of Sufficient Crude Oil —War Demands Overwhelming Suppliers

Although restricted in their efforts to amplify their output of petroleum solvents, diluents, liquefied gases and other chemical products by the inadequacy of the eastward flow of crude petroleum, due to the insufficiency of transportation facilities from Mid-Continent and Southwestern oil fields and the languishing of new production activities in these regions of origin, several large petroleum refiners on the Atlantic seaboard have stepped up their outturn of these materials still further within the past week. But numerous small refiners in the Central West have found the lack of sufficient crude oil an insuperable handicap.

Meanwhile, purchasing operations of suppliers of the armed services contribute the bulk of the business currently transacted in the special usage naphthas and lighter hydrocarbons, as refiners naturally give pre-eminence to their demands in filling orders, with the result that non-essential users are being forced to take a back seat and content themselves with the crumbs that fall from the war requirements' table. No perceptible easing of the situation has yet been effected through the WPB's action in issuing, at the behest of OPC, Preference Rating Order P-98-c, permitting the sale of heretofore "frozen" inventory stocks by one operator to another.

Additional steps to facilitate the movement of petroleum and petroleum products eastward have been taken of late by the OPA, WPB, OPC and ODT, but without notable results of a highly beneficial character. OPC induced the railroads to withdraw proposals for freight rate increases on petroleum which would have boosted the fuel oil bills by an estimated $50,000,000 annually in the Eastern States. At the urging of OPC, WOB has removed oil well pumping units from the list of items in which the use of steel is prohibited by Conservation Order M-126 and the Petroleum Administrator for War has intensified his pleas for a raising of the price ceilings on crude petroleum, in an effort to encourage "wildcatting" in new oil fields and a consequent expansion of the production of crude oil.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—Suppliers of these materials, used extensively as lacquer solvents, are experiencing great difficulty in meeting all requirements which are becoming especially large with the expansion of war industry needs. Purchasing in the allocated group by those having WPB authorization is extremely heavy. Consumers unable to procure such sanction are satisfying most of their needs with substitutes having average distillation points slightly higher than 330 degrees or with aliphatics. Prices continue strongly maintained throughout the list.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—A shortage is developing in these naphthas. Some suppliers are already regretfully declining to fill all preferred orders. Market tone very strong.

A Petrol Germicide

The wonderworkings of the petroleum industry never cease. The important part that it is playing in the war effort keeps constantly expanding. At first, its chief contribution to the Army and Navy was the unparalleled stepping-up of its output of butane and propane - enriched 100 - octane gasoline for our air forces. Then followed its production of numerous nitrocellulose chemicals for use in explosives. Now one of the leading exponents of its refineries has evolved through persistent research the base for a potent disinfectant, employed in the treatment of wounds, which was formerly obtainable only in limited amounts from another source that had proved entirely inadequate in time of war.

The germicidal base thus evolved, is exceedingly valuable not only because of its maximum germicidal action but also because of its minimum of skin irritation, when applied to wounds. It is not used, however, in its initial form. Supplied in large quantities by its producer to disinfectant manufacturers, it has an emulsifying agent added to it.

Price Changes

Advanced

Diesel bunker (fuel) oil, Gulf Coast, 10c. per bbl.

Reduced

Lubricating oil, neutral, 150 and 200 viscosity, 0-25 pour, tanks, Chicago, 1c. per gal.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Lacquer Diluent.—A notable buying interest is shown for this material. More could be sold if available. Prices firmly held.

Mineral Spirit.—Buying movement reaching larger proportions daily. Stocks only fair-sized. Tone strong.

Rubber Solvent.—Supplies being steadily reduced as the purchasing campaign gets further under way with the expansion of the rubber reclamation program. Prices firmly maintained.

V.M. & P. Naphtha.—Although the war industries continue to absorb the bulk of the offerings, the paint trade is still endeavoring to cover its requirements and succeeding to a moderate degree. Tone holds strong.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—December 11

In some of the materials a real stringency of supply is gaining headway, with more potential buyers being turned down for their real needs. This, in, general, is causing continuation and intensification of price firmness.

Aromatic Solvents.—Demand good, and prices strongly held.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Interest good, market strong.

Lacquer Diluent.—Inquiry brisk; no price change.

Mineral Spirit.—Movement reported good; prices holding.

Rubber Solvent.—Buying holding up well; quotations firm.

Stoddard Solvent.—Call is active, and prices steady.

V.M. & P. Naphtha.—Trade interest good; market strong.

San Francisco—December 11

Orders being placed with producers here are for the most part meeting with no serious difficulties in filling, except for transportation troubles.

Aromatic Naphthas.—The needs of war industries keep these products flowing rather briskly.

Lacquer Diluent.—Movement continually good.

Rubber Solvent.—Actual needs of the rubber industry are not large, but other uses for this solvent keep it going rather well.

Stoddard Solvent.—Very active.

V. M. & P. Naphthas.—Paint makers' orders substantial.

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Tulsa—December 11

Both solvents and diluents are in brisk demand, with suppliers in many instances unable to meet all requirements and favoring orders from the war industries. The greatest handicap at present is the continued scarcity of tankcar facilities which is forcing some refiners to limit their sales to those able to supply their own shipping accommodations. Prices are being strongly held throughout the list.

V.M. & P. Naphtha.—With most of the transportation facilities secured by war production contractors, many would-be buyers are being left at the post. The paint industry is showing extensive buying interest and is obtaining fair quantities. Tone of market continues very firm.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Spurred on in their endeavors to stock up by WPB's recently issued recommendations to buy while the buying is good, before the needs of the armed forces reach their peak, civilian consumers have been rushing into the market of late. Supplies in the East are proving ample but those in the Middle West and Gulf are proving insufficient, chiefly because of the inability of suppliers to obtain adequate shipping accommodations. Market tone extremelv strong.

Heptane.—Continues in moderate call. Stocks are being steadily reduced but are still adequate. Prices well maintained.

Hexanes.—A fair buying interest is shown. Supplies light. Tone steady.

Octanes.—In good inquiry but small supply. Prices firmly held.

Pentanes.—In more active request. Stocks being lowered. Tone strong.

Propane. — Responding to WPB's invitation to stock up before the requirements of the armed forces reach still greater proportions, non-essential-to-the-war users of this liquefied gas have been making strenuous efforts to fill their requirements. Industrial and home demands in the South, Southwest and Pacific coast areas are still largely unsatisfied. Suppliers in the East have sufficient output to meet the needs of customers but refiners in the West and Gulf coast territory are unable to fill all proffered orders because of a scarcity of available tankcars and other transportation facilities.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—December 11

Butane.—Demand active, prices steady.
Heptane.—Request good, market firm.
Hexanes. — Interest extensive, with prices stiff.
Octanes. — Buying continuing good, quotations unchanged.
Pentanes. — Moderate call reported, with prices steady.
Propane.—Call exceeding supply, market firm.

San Francisco—December 11

Consuming interest is maintained at a high peak, but producers seem capable of taking care of the larger part of business offered them.

Butane.—Flow of this gas into buying channels is consistently high.

Propane.—Brisk.

Tulsa—December 11

All the lighter hydrocarbons continue in good call, with war needs making an irresistable demand upon suppliers, here. Civilian buyers, in many instances, are unable to obtain all their needs for current requirements, not to mention those for nearby and forward deliveries. Prices continue strongly held.

Butane.—Increasing requests for this gas have resulted from WPB's recent urgent recommendation to civilian users to stock up immediately to the extent of their ability. War industries are receiving the preference from the refiners, however, and many consumers outside the war category are finding it difficult to fill all their needs. Prices strongly held.

Propane.—Continues in active demand, with requirements still running far in excess of supplies. Tone firm.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Paraffin. — A growing shortage is noted in crude, semi-refined and refined paraffins, with stocks of the fully-refined grades especially low. Were it not for OPA's price ceilings, much higher prices would be asked for these waxes. The demand appears insatiable both on domestic and export account.

Petrolatums.—With buying interest in U.S.P., veterinarian and industrial grades improving daily, the market for these materials is becoming firmer. Prices are being well maintained on the basis of the recent revisions. Some packaging difficulties are being experienced by shippers in adjusting their business to the new fiber drums and other non-metal containers.

Amorphous Waxes.—In brisk demand. Supplies being constantly reduced. Prices well maintained.

White Mineral Oils.—Continue in fair request with the most active call noted for the higher viscosities. Stocks adequate for current requirements. Prices unchanged.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—December 11

Paraffin.—Good call; prices firm.
Petrolatum.—Demand reported active, with market stiff.
White Mineral Oils.—Trade taking good quantities, with prices strong.

Los Angeles—December 11

Excellent buying interest but supply insufficient to cope with more than a portion of the inquiries.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—Despite unabated efforts of OPC to encourage production, the daily average output of crude petroleum has fallen again. For the week ended December 5 it showed a decline of 45,380,000 barrels to 3,841,-845 barrels. ODT has announced that it will issue a new directive within the ensuing week to speed railroad movements of petroleum into the East, and OPC has reported that all but 50 miles of the 24-inch pipeline, to extend from Texas to Illinois, is already completed and that twelve contractors have been selected to construct the 857-mile extension of this line from Norris City, Ill., to the New York-Philadelphia refining areas. OPA is consulting with the Chief Executive in an endeavor to determine which of the crude petroleums yields the greatest percentage of high-octane gasoline, butadiene and fuel oil and to devise means for encouraging maximum production of these types. No intimation has yet been given as to when, if at all, the price ceilings on crude oil will be raised enough to inspire extensive "wildcatting" in new fields, for the purpose of swelling the now-inadequate output of crude oil.

Fuel Oil.—In notable contrast to the normal expansion in supplies at this season of the year, stocks of both heavy and light fuel oil have been greatly reduced within the past week, due in some measure to abnormally heavy drains arising from the exigencies of the North African campaign. There has also been a drop in supplies of heavy fuel oil, the grade used by ships, railroads and industry. In conformity with an OPA ruling, amending Schedule 88, Gulf Coast refiners have advanced their prices on diesel bunker oil 10 cents per barrel, from $1.55 to $1.65 per barrel. One refiner in that area is asking $1.68 per barrel.

Recent experiments with a mixture of 55 percent fuel oil and 45 percent pulverized bituminous coal, conducted in an industrial oil burner at a "colloidal plant" in New York, appears to have demonstrated that uses of this mixture may increase the heating power of this oil 45 percent.

Lubricating Oils. — Competition among refiners in the Chicago area has resulted in a lowering of their prices for neutral oils, both 150 and 200 viscosities, 25-pour tests, to the extent of one cent per pound to 22c. and 24c., respectively.

Gasoline.—Inventories are reported to have been reduced within the past week from 78,854,000 barrels to 75,-934,000 barrels—a decidedly unusual development at this time of the year. Prices are strongly held throughout the list. OPC has ordered the discontinuance of tankcar shipments of gasoline from the Midwest and Southwest into Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, West Virginia and the Western parts of New York and Pennsylvania.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—December 11

Gasoline.—Call still brisk, and prices strong.
Kerosene.—Fair demand, and no price change.
Lubricating Oils.—Inquiry good; market holding.

72d—OPD—Year

Tankcar Shifting Problems Studied

—Continued from page 3

amended order is expected to be issued momentarily.

The strong feeling prevails among members of the chemical industry that any further diversion of tankcars to the movement of oil and gasoline may lead to some severe repercussions relative to the ability of the chemical industry to keep up with war demands for chemicals. Furthermore, it is said, there are but few tankcars now in use by the chemical industry which are suitable for the transportation of oil. Ten percent of the cars previously used by the industry already have been turned over to transporting petroleum products and to turn over more cars to the petroleum industry would necessitate extensive alterations being made in the cars.

Indications are that the whole question of more tankcar conversions to petroleum transportation is rapidly coming to a head and some decision one way or the other may be forthcoming shortly. Petroleum Administrator Ickes stated December 10 that he has requested Donald Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, to order the release of more tankcars for service by the petroleum industry. He said he asked that a "substantial number" of the 26,000 tankcars now hauling vegetable oils, chemicals, and other liquids be released for the service.

Why he asked Mr. Nelson for the cars and not ODT Director Joseph Eastman who has jurisdiction over transportation, was not explained by Mr. Ickes.

Mr. Ickes also said that he had told the railroads that they were going to have to speed up the turn-arounds and the movement of tankcars over the road in order to get the oil into the rationed area faster.

72d—OPD—Year

Butadiene Patent Pool Pact Signed

—Continued from page 3

prospective licensee of the right to obtain such licenses as may be provided for in the consent decree entered in the District Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey on March 26, 1942, in the case of United States of America v. Standard Oil Company (N. J.) et al., nor as limited, qualifying, or impairing in any way the right of the United States to seek and to obtain any relief from any court that may be necessary to carry out the terms of the consent decree.

(2) That the limitation in the agreement of any license thereunder to operations conducted in the United States is not intended and will not be regarded as involving any limitation whatsoever on any license immunity or right in connection with any United States patent, nor as involving any agreement to limit the use, manufacture, or sale of processes or products outside of the United States.

(3) That all licenses will receive in addition to such rights as are expressly granted to them by the licenses provided for in this agreement, such further rights as they may be entitled to by law.

72d—OPD—Year

Woburn Co. Opens New Drying Oil Unit

A vital new link in the production machinery for the American war effort was forged December 7, when Woburn Degreasing Company of New Jersey opened its new synthetic drying oil unit for the making of 'Conjulin,' a quick drying oil produced from domestic materials to take the place of tung oil formerly imported from the Far East. A. G. H. Reimold, president, threw the starting switch.

The opening, exactly one year after Pearl Harbor, was broadcast nationally over the Mutual network as part of a program contrasting peacetime activities a year ago with wartime conditions as they exist today.

Drying oils are those oils which serve as the base for the paints and varnishes that protect our war equipment from rust and weathering. In the rapid war production of guns, tanks, ships, jeeps, planes and all the other implements of war it is necessary to have "quick drying" oils in the protective coatings so that they can be sprayed on the war equipment as it moves down the production line and will be dry almost by the time it reaches the end of the line. Otherwise serious slowdowns of our whole production program would result. Before the war tung oil from China was largely used as a quick drying base in these paints and varnishes. With tung oil now almost completely unavailable, new synthetic drying oils from domestic products had to be devised. The Woburn company has met this need with its new product made from domestic linseed oil.

72d—OPD—Year

Manufactured Gas Delivery Control Is Tightened

OPD Washington Bureau

Faced with possible gas shortages in many parts of the country this Winter, the War Production Board has tightened control over the delivery of natural and manufactured gas by revising limitation order L-31 governing natural and mixed gas and limitation order L-174 governing manufactured gas.

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Fertilizer Materials

Manufacturers of Compounds Benefited by Curtailment of Required Nitrogen Content and by Permission to Sell on "Open Price" Basis — Soybean Meal Shipments Restricted

With the rapid approach of the 1942-1943 Winter planting season in the most southerly Atlantic coast and Gulf coast States, manufacturers of fertilizer compounds have had relief from some of the difficulties hitherto confronting them in getting started on their mixing and marketing operations. Until recently, they had found it well-nigh impossible to obtain enough nitrogen products, in either organic or inorganic form, to meet the relatively high nitrogen percentage specifications of a vast majority of the heretofore authorized fertilized mixtures, familiarly known as "grades." These "grades" were originally devised by the Department of Agriculture and approved by the War Production Board for the various agricultural States. But the comparatively large nitrogen contents initially called for in most of these "grades" have latterly been reduced by approximately 20 percent through the issuance by WPB of a grade-substitution regulation embodied in an amendment to General Preference Order M-231, as reported in the December 7 issue of the REPORTER.

Moreover, the obstacle blocking the way to sizable marketing operations in these fertilizer compounds, as well as in such fertilizer agents as superphosphate and potash, has been removed by the granting by the Office of Price Administration of permission to manufacturers to make sales agreements and deliveries to their customers on an "open price" basis for a period not to exceed sixty days, without having to wait indefinitely for a promised upward revision of the price ceilings on these mixed and individual fertilizers commensurate with the recent enormously increased cost of raw materials and transportation. Thus the manufacturers may book and fill orders in these fertilizer materials without stipulating the exact prices which their customers will be charged, on the understanding that these prices will be adjusted later in accordance with the terms of a forthcoming new OPA regulation, amending its present fertilizer price regulation, MPR 135.

By issuing Oilseed Orders 4 and 5, CCC has prohibited sales of soybean meal for shipment into two areas, except when it is produced in processing plants located within these territories. One of these areas embraces a large sector on the Northern Atlantic coast, and the other, eleven States in the South and Southwest. Exceptions are made, however, in the favor of contracts already entered into by outside processors for deliveries in these two areas in January and February.

Nitrogenates

Castor Pomace.—Despite recent arrivals from Brazil of 19,884 bags of beans, weighing approximately 2,982,600 pounds, the market is still bare of offerings of pomace. Price well maintained.

Cottonseed Meal. — Practically no immediately available goods, although a nominal quotation continues to be made on 8 percent nitrogen grade at $38.50 per ton at Southeastern mills. Ceiling prices for February shipments are $35 per ton for 41 percent protein and $36.50 for 43 percent.

Cyanamid. — Fair-sized offers still being made to the fertilizer interests, but bulk of output continuing to go into munitions plants in Canada and U.S.A.

Dried Blood. — Fertilizer interests virtually shut out of market by continued practice of packers in retaining all but small portion of output for their own uses and by eager absorption of residue by independent feed makers. Prices strongly maintained at ceilings.

Fish Meal.—Menhaden fishing operations off Florida and the Carolinas proving disappointingly meagre and catch correspondingly small. Factories having difficulty making all promised deliveries of scrap on old contracts. Meal still unobtainable.

Hoofmeal.—Chicago market nearly bare of offerings. Prices strongly held at figures reached in recent advance.

Linseed Meal.—No offers now being made and market is virtually nonexistent. Most of the mills formerly engaged in processing flaxseed now engaged in extracting soybean oil and meal with benzol treatment. This meal is still without a price ceiling.

Nitrate of Soda. — Still moving steadily into consuming channels on allocations, with bulk of Chilean natural product going to fertilizer interests and major portion of the domestic synthetic product to munitions plants. Prices for current month maintained at the same levels as those prevailing in November.

Peanut Meal.—None available until after the turn of the year. Ceiling prices for February deliveries, $35 for 45-47 percent protein, $37 for 48-50 percent, and $39 for 51 percent and higher. A nominal spot quotation of $39 is made, but there are no offerings at that or any other figure for immediate shipment.

Nitrogenous Material. — Demand reaching large proportions but none being offered from any of the leading plants. Some allocations of small amounts are still being made on outstanding contracts to Southern consumers from Chemical, Ill., at $2.90 per unit-ton.

Soybean Meal.—With livestock feeding interests snapping up virtually everything offered, fertilizer manufacturers are unable to obtain even a modicum of the new bumper crop, although the output of this meal is being greatly amplified by the turning of several large former linseed crushing mills to processing soybeans.

In order to make still larger supplies of this meal available to feeders in the Midwest and Pacific Northwest, and also to avoid unnecessary cross-hauling, CCC has forbidden its sale for shipment into two areas—one in the northern Atlantic Coast States and the other in the South and Southwest—except when it is produced in processing plants located within these regions or when already contracted for.

One of these territories includes parts of the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware, and all of the States of New Jersey, Connecticut and Rhode Island. The other area embraces the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma. The first-mentioned area includes the following-named cities and is bounded by a line running from Boston through Nashua, N. H., to Keene and Charlestown, N. H.; Arlington, Vt.; Schenectady, Cobleskill, Delhi and Hancock, N. Y.; Carbondale, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville and Lancaster, Pa.; Aberdeen and Chestertown, Md., and Georgetown, Del.

Ceiling prices for new process 44 percent and old process 41 percent protein meals are $32.25 for January, $32.50 for February, $32.75 for March, and $33 for April shipments, all f.o.b. Decatur, Ill., in bulk.

Sulphate of Ammonia. — Although lion's share of current output is going on allocations into munition-making and lend-lease shipments, WPB is continuing to make slightly more liberal allocations than earlier this year to fertilizer interests. Estimates on by-product cokeoven operations for week ended December 5 indicate production of 38,062,200 pounds from that source.

Tankage.—Conditions in this market exactly the same as those in dried blood.

Potashes

With no additional imports from Russia in prospect and with output of domestic producers contracted for up to next March, the amount of muriate and manure salts still unspoken for is so relatively small as to suggest the likelihood of a shortage before the new contracting season begins in May. Prices continue strongly held.

Phosphates

Bone Materials.—Offerings of domestic material are meagre, wholly insufficient for current requirements. Steamed, feeding grade is especially scarce and commanding higher price levels, both in the East and in the Chicago market. Some sales have been made of 1 percent ammonia and 60 percent available bone phosphate in bags at $47 per ton at Eastern works and $51 per ton in Chicago, thereby registering an all-around advance of $1 per ton. There are still a few quotations on this steamed meal below these levels, but these quotations appear to be merely nominal.

Cottonseed Hull Ash. — Inquiries continue to flow in from northern tobacco growers via suppliers of this

—Continued on page 71

Price Changes

Advanced

Bonemeal, steamed, domestic, feeding grade, 1 percent ammonia, 60 percent phosphoric acid, in bags, f.o.b. Eastern works and Chicago, $1 per ton.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	70.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Grades Show Less N

Notable examples of the extent to which the War Production Board has cut down the percentage of nitrogen as the chief constituent of the fertilizer compounds or "grades," in the nitrogen - conservation program instituted by its recently amended order, are furnished in a comparison of the new with the formerly approved "grades" for Georgia, in which State the mixing of these compounds is now well under way, in anticipation of cotton planting there, next month.

The grades originally authorized for that State calling for less than two units of nitrogen have been replaced by a nitrogenless compound, designated as 0-14-10, while those formerly specifying three N units have been superseded by some having only two; those hitherto requiring four units have been substituted for by several with three and those initially calling for 5 percent and more N now specify 4 percent.

Fertilizer Tag Sales: November

	Equivalent tons					
	November			January-November		
	1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1940
Virginia	10,175	9,300	2,375	405,713	393,239	383,603
North Carolina	105,165	39,079	7,402	1,211,925	1,079,040	1,026,114
South Carolina	27,180	15,360	12,372	667,144	698,322	669,025
Georgia	37,697	13,992	15,244	813,008	778,366	743,367
Florida	67,270	70,187	59,767	577,909	570,236	507,915
Alabama	1,050	1,650	1,500	565,250	573,400	572,050
Mississippi	29,588	22,675	2,070	334,207	355,467	306,758
Tennessee	100	910	123	173,286	141,351	146,361
Arkansas	5,050	1,350	.....	138,208	115,550	98,950
Louisiana	7,950	10,300	2,350	163,666	174,810	152,325
Texas	5,320	4,275	1,800	124,604	135,576	116,784
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	8,747	10,950	6,663
Total, South	296,545	187,578	105,003	5,183,667	5,026,307	4,729,915
Indiana	25,864	1,250	156	421,891	336,110	302,537
Illinois	750	1,012	300	80,839	62,567	51,373
Kentucky	1,845	.....	512	145,932	121,976	128,102
Missouri	25	115	78	70,822	86,849	87,572
Kansas	.....	.....	70	11,415	19,011	17,566
Total, Midwest	28,484	2,377	1,116	730,899	626,513	582,150
Grand total	325,029	189,955	106,119	5,914,566	5,652,820	5,312,065

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Benzyl Salicylate

Cellulose Products

Ingredient (U.S. 1199800 and 1388472) of—
Solvent mixture for cellulose acetate

Plasticizer (U.S. 1388472) for—
Cellulose acetate

Insecticide and Fungicide

Suggested for use as—
Copper substitute in controlling plant mildews (advocated used in suspension through the agency of sodium dioctylsulphosuccinate)

Pharmaceutical

Starting point (U.S. 1436304) in making—
Benzyl acetylsalicylate

Photographic

Plasticizer (U.S. 1199800 and 1388472) in making—
Photographic film

Plastics

Plasticizer (U.S. 1199800 and 1388472) in making—
Films of cellulose derivatives

Benzyl-Sodium Citrate

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice

Claimed (U.S. 1485377) as—
Antispasmodic

Diethyl Carbonate

(Additional uses — supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials—see bottom of column to the right)

Chemical

Alkylating agent and reaction medium in—
Organic synthesis

Starting point in—
Claisen condensations in the presence of metallic sodium, sodium ethoxide, or sodamide

Starting point in making—
Alphacarbethoxyl derivatives with the aid of esters of aliphatic acids or of aryl-substituted aliphatic acids
Ammelin (2 - hydroxy-4:6-diamino-1:3:5-triazin), with the aid of biguanide in boiling ethanol
Betaketo esters, with the aid of ketones
Carbohydrazide (symmetrical diaminourea), with the aid of hydrazin
Ethyl acetoacetate, with the aid of acetone
Ethyl alphacyanophenylacetate, with the aid of benzyl cyanide
Ethyl carbazate, with the aid of hydrazin
Ethyl malonate, with the aid of ethyl acetate
Ethyl methanetricarboxylate, with the aid of ethyl acetate
Ethyl phenylmalonate, with the aid of ethyl phenylacetate
Sodium-ethyl carbonate with the aid of metallic sodium or sodium ethoxide
Substituted ureas, with the aid of primary or secondary amines
Urea, with the aid of ammonia
Urethane, with the aid of ammonia

Electrical

Solvent in coating—
Radio tube cathodes

Ginseng

(Aralia Quinquefolia, Five-fingers, Garantoquen, Grantogen, Jinshang, Jinshen, Jin-tain, Kraftwurzel, Ninsin, Panax, Panax Ginseng, Panax Ninsi, Panax Quinquefolius, Sang, Schin Seng)

Food

As a "chew"

Miscellaneous

Source of—
Glucosidal principle said to be useful as glycerin substitute

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice

Rated as curative in China

Reputed useful as—
Demulcent

Leptospermum Oil

(Oil distilled from the leaves of Leptospermum citratum, liversidgei, and other species)

Aromatics

Suggested as substitute for—
Lemongrass oil

Chemical

Source of citronellal

Perfumery

Odorant in various applications

Magnesium Glycerophosphate

(Glicerofosfato de Magnesio, Glicerofosfato di Magnesio, Glycerinophosphate of Magnesia, Glycerinphosphosauresmagnesium, Glycerophosphate of Magnesia, Glycerophosphate de Magnesie, Glycerophosphate de Magnesium, Magnesii Glycerophosphas, Magnesium Glycerinophosphate, Magnesiumglycerophosphat)

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice

Reported useful as—
Nerve tonic

Reported useful in treating—
Nervous conditions
Neurasthenia (foreign practice)

Substitute for—
Magnesium sulphate in injections for tetanus (foreign practice)

Methane-Propane-Ethane Chlorides Mixture

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Suggested as benzol substitute in—
Paint and varnish removers

Methylacetone

Adhesives

Dewaxing agent for—
Gums

Solvent in—
Adhesive compositions containing nitrocellulose or certain gums and resins

Cellulose Products

Solvent for—
Nitrocellulose

Ceramic

Solvent in—
Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose or certain gums and resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products

Chemical

Extractant for various principles

Solvent for—

Nitrocellulose	Resins
Gums	Rubber

Solvent offering following characteristics—
Acidity, not more than .005 percent (as acetic acid)
Aromatic odor
Colorless
Consists of (a) various mixtures of acetone, methyl acetate, and methanol; (b) 70 percent to 80 percent of acetone and methyl acetate (the acetone constituting about two-thirds of the mixture)
Inflammable
Miscible with water, alcohol, and ether
Specific gravity, 0.830 to 0.836 at 20°/20°C.

Cosmetic

Solvent in—
Nail enamels and lacquers containing nitrocellulose as base material

Electrical

Solvent in—
Insulating compositions, containing nitrocellulose or certain gums and resins, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment

Glass

Solvent in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware

Gums

Dewaxing agent for—
Gums

Leather

Solvent in—
Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or certain gums and resins, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods

Metal Fabricating

Solvent in—
Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose or certain gums and resins, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles

Miscellaneous

Solvent in—
Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose or certain gums and resins, used for protecting and decorating various types of articles

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Dewaxing agent for—
Gums

Solvent in—
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing nitrocellulose or certain gums and resins
Paint and varnish removers

Paper

Solvent in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp

Photographic

Solvent in making—
Films from nitrocellulose

Plastics

Solvent in making—
Laminated fiber products
Molded products
Plastics from cellulose esters or certains gums and resins

Resins

Solvent for—
Resin-cellulose derivative compositions and solutions

Rubber

Solvent for—
Latex-coagulating agents

Solvent in—
Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose or certain gums and resins, used for decorating and protecting rubber articles

Stone

Solvent in—
Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose or certain gums and resins, used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone

Textile

Solvent in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or certain gums and resins, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics

Wood

Solvent in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or certain gums and resins, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork
Plastic compositions, cointaining nitrocellulose or certain gums and resins, used for many filling and repairing purposes on wood

Orthoaminodiphenyl

Dye

Advocated as alternate for—
Anilin

Starting point in making—
Dyestuffs of the quinolin yellow series characterized by their fastness and a shade of yellow having a green tone (U.S. 2211662)
Hansa yellow dyestuffs, through orthophenylacetoacetanilide

Resins

Suggested for use in making—
Synthetic resins

Sodium-Dinitro-orthocresol

Insecticide and Fungicide

Fungicide for controlling—
Fungous galls on cedar trees
Plant infection by fungi developing in fallen leaves

Tobias Acid

(Acide de Tobias, Acide Naphtylamine Salfonique 2:1, Acido de Naftilamina-sulfonico 2:1, Acido di Naftilaminsolfonico, Acido de Tobias, Acido di Tobias, 2 - Naphthylamine-1-sulphonic Acid, Naphtylaminsulfosaure 2:1, Tobiassaure)

Dye

Intermediate in making—
Dyestuffs, principally lithol red R and lake bordeaux B

Ursolic Acid

(Additional uses — supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials—see bottom of this column)

Cosmetic

Suggested as—
Zinc oxide substitute in cosmetic powders

Zinc Tetroxychromate

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

New pigment claimed to offer following characteristics—
Less water-soluble than regular zinc yellow
Produces more water-resistant coatings than zinc yellow

New pigment claimed useful in—
Rust-inhibiting primers

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Oils, Soaps, Fats Paints, Varnishes, Drugs, Gums, Foods, Glycerin, Turpentine, Waxes, Spices, etc.
Member Association Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers.
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25 years specialized experience in all types of water problems.
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Wiley & Co., Inc.
Analytical and Consulting Chemists
Specializing in Analysis of Beverages, Fertilizers, Phosphates, Wood Pulp, Coal and Coke, Feeding Materials, etc.
Calvert and Read Streets, Baltimore, Md

Fertilizer Materials

Phosphates

—*Continued from page 69*

fertilizer. Prices firmly held on scanty offerings.

Phosphate Rock. — Fair-sized demand noted for both Florida land pebble and Tennessee brown rock. Florida hard rock still appears to be tied up in lend-lease shipments. Prices strongly maintained.

Superphosphate. — Contrary to the usual seasonal trend, stocks of superphosphate at the close of October are shown to have registered a moderate shrinkage. Total output for October, according to the Census Bureau, amounted to $448,757 tons. This was 3 percent less than that for September but 22.2 percent more than that for the corresponding month in 1941. The tonnage shipped and used that month, however, aggregated 354,509 tons, so that stocks on hand at the end of October were reduced by 1½ percent from the level recorded at the close of September, showing a total of 1,029,415 tons. Producers of triple-superphosphate still report their output sold out for a long time to come.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Leading producers continue to urge consumers to stock up well, so as to avoid transportation difficulties later. Supply and current production ample, but prices are being strongly held. No Spanish pyrites yet available.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—December 11

A considerable amount of soybeans is being shipped to cottonseed oil mills in the South to be processed. The meal is being sold at $32 per ton, basis of Decatur, Ill. The production is considered as milling in transit, the buyer paying freight as of Decatur. The 41 percent protein meal is finding ready sale among fertilizer manufacturers.

Scattering small allocations of sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda are being arranged. These are to be used strictly as top dressings and not in mixed fertilizers. Occasional light releases of nitrogenous material are reported, but far from enough.

Superphosphate.—61c. per unit, interior producing points.

Nitrate of Soda.—Allocated, unchanged in price.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Scant, $29.20 per ton, port basis.

Cottonseed Meal.—Scarce, ceiling prices in effect.

Peanut Meal.—Very limited, ceiling prices.

Soybean Meal.—$32 per ton, basis Decatur, Ill.

Chicago—December 11

Dried Blood. — Principal grade, unground, $5.38 per unit of ammonia.

Tankage. — Unground, feeding grade, $5.53 per unit; hoofmeal, $4.35 to $4.50; liquid stick, $2.25 to $2.50.

Bone Material.—Ground, steamed bone, 3 and 50 percent, $35 to $36 per ton; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $40 to $42, dry, rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.20 to $1.21; 50 percent meat and bone scrap, $68.

San Francisco—December 11

The trade is taking up contracts on sulphate of ammonia on the WPB's recently announced third allocation and throughout the market there is firmness and an almost bottomless demand for materials of all sorts. Organics are holding especially firm. Fish meal production is low-down considerably from last year and demands are pressing.

Ammonia Phosphate.—Quoted at $48 per ton for 16/20 grade, delivered inland points.

Ammonia Sulphate.—Sold subject to WPB allocation at $38 per ton; freight allowance up to $4.40 per ton.

Fish Meal.—Production is considerably short. Light supply against high demand makes for very strong situation. Quoted:—65 percent protein at $75.50 per ton; 67 percent at $77.50; 70 percent at $81. Merchandise charge adds $2 per ton.

72d—OPD—Year

Petroleum By-Products Changes Name

Petroleum By-Products Company has changed its name to Petroleum By-Products & Chemical Company. Offices of the company will remain at 15 Whitehall street and the telephone number is unchanged at Bowling Green 9-4991. Phil Remig, general manager of the company, stated the change in the company's name was made to more comprehensively describe the products handled by the company.

Essential Oils

Aromatic Chemicals

—*Continued from page 66*

strongly held. Only March ceilings hold back price advances.

Methyl Benzoate.—Quiet to firm, but with stocks conservative and not susceptible to substantial increase because of raw material difficulties.

Methyl Cinnamate.—Demand mainly for small lots and deliveries prove fair.

Musk.—Real scarcity of ambrette reported by leading producers. Ketone and xylol in somewhat better delivery position.

Phenylacetic Acid.—Market reported rather quiet but lacking in truly unsettling factors.

Phenylethyl Alcohol.—Offerings almost exclusively that of domestic manufacturers. Imported goods virtually cleared on spot.

Safrol.—Supply kept conservative by situation related to replacement of raw material supplies.

72d—OPD—Year

Anderson-Pritchard Oil Buys Ramsey Tower Building

The $3,000,000 Ramsey Tower office building in Oklahoma City has been sold to the Anderson Pritchard Oil Corporation and C. R. Anthony, head of a chain of retail stores. J. Steve Anderson will be president of the new office building company.

FMC

Just Before You Take INVENTORY

Now is the time for all good men to stop and take stock not only of merchandise but of your production equipment. Do you want to dispose of any machinery? Do you require additional manufacturing units? In either event FMC can serve you.

LAST MINUTE ARRIVALS

4 Rotex Sifters No. 7; 40″ x 84″ Pulley Dr.

2 Acid Stoneware Tanks; 600 gal.; 6½′ x 3½′ x 3½′.

2 Cast Iron Agit. Vac. Pans, 3′ x 5′ 6″.

6 Buhr stone lined Pebble Mills 6′ x 6′.

DRYERS

2 Louisville 6′ x 35′ tubular steam Dryers M.D.

2 Louisville 6′ x 35′ Coolers; B.D.

7 Rotary Kilns 7′ 6″ x 60′; ¼″ steel plates.

1 Vac. Drum Dryer 4′ x 10′ 6″; complete with condenser, receiver and vac. pump.

1 Proctor & Schwartz Apron Dryer, 6′ x 26′ M.D.

1 Gehnrich Festoon Steam Dryer, 5′ 6″ x 9′ 7″ x 20′ 6″.

FILTERS AND FILTER PRESSES

1 Shriver 18″ Bronze Pl. & Fr. cl. del. 3″ cake; 150 sq. ft.

1 Shriver 42″ Iron P. & Fr., cl. del. washing type; 842 sq. ft.

1 Shriver 42″ Filter Press, same as above but 1730 sq. ft.

1 Sweetland No. 7 Filter with copper leaves.

1 United States Filter 18″ bronze disc.

MIXERS

3 Baker Perkins W. & P. 50, 150 and 250 gal. jktd. & unjktd.

2 J. H. Day 100 gal. sigma blade unjacketed Mixers.

1 Read 75 gal. heavy duty sigma bl. unjacketed Mixer.

10 Day Powder Mixers 100 lbs. to 3000 lbs. New and Rebuilt.

UNUSUAL OFFERINGS

1 Glass Lined Jacketed Vacuum Pan, 42″ x 64″ complete with receiver, con. and vac. pump.

1 Hardinge 8′ x 22″ new steel lined MILL.

1 Buffalovak 75 gal. lead lined jacketed Autoclave.

Send for SPECIAL BULLETINS on Large Steel Storage Tanks, Glass Lined Tanks, Hydraulic Presses, Jacketed Cookers

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.

FMC

9th St. & EAST RIVER DRIVE
NEW YORK CITY

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Help Wanted and Positions Sought—Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

All Other Classified Advertisements—$5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE: Two calciners, 5′ diameter x 40′ long. Brick-lined throughout. Complete with necessary auxiliary equipment as, quench tanks, water leveling tanks for quench tanks, and various feeding devices with a three-story bucket elevator, gas compressor with 10-HP motor, and Reeves speed reducer. Good condition; two Hardinge mills, 8′x3′, conical type, complete with motors, bull gears, and everything necessary to put mill in operation. Silex lining but no pebbles. Mills are wet grinding type; operate at 24 RPM with a slip ring motor. Capacity 50 to 60 tons for 24 hours. Good condition. Two Dorr classifiers, wet type, 2′3″ wide x 14′ long, slope 2″ to 3½″. Complete with motor. One classifier has double rake; the other, single rake.One lithopone tunnel kiln. Built on steel frame and covered with transite. Two-tunnel type with steam coil banks for heating element. Trucks are served with steel enameled covered trays. Complete with 101 steel trucks. BOX 185, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 168, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Investment Wanted

WILL INVEST up to $10,000 in going chemical business. Must stand thorough investigation. I have had important executive and sales experience and will devote time to the business. BOX 182, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Offered

PAINTERS CAPS, paperhanger aprons and all other forms of cloth advertising specialties; samples and information on request. Minnesota Specialty Co., 119 N. Fourth street, Minneapolis, Minn.

Materials Wanted

WANTED: Silver nitrate CP crystals. Edward P. Paul & Co., Inc., 43 West 13th street. ALgonquin 4-2644.

PAINT and varnish remover. Will buy any quantity. State what you have, how packed, and price. BOX 184, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

STAINLESS STEEL TRUCK TANK

5′ dia. x 14′ insulated and covered with aluminum, 1,980 gals.

LIGHTNING PORTABLE AGITATOR

1½ H.P., bronze shaft and propellers —used one week.

STEEL STORAGE TANKS

4 to 10,000 gals. Copper Tanks, Steam Jacketed Kettles, Evaporators, Condensers, Pressure Tanks, Coolers, Steam and Electric Pumps, Brass Valves, ⅜ to 8″, new and used.

H. LOEB & SON
4603 LANCASTER AVE. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FOR SALE

4—100 gallon WERNER & PFLEIDERER mixers
3—12 in. x 30 in. Roller Mills
1—PREMIER 6 in. paste Colloid Mill
2—16 in. x 40 in. three stee roller mills
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
5—Change Can Mixers
1—ROSS twin 150 gallon sad mixers
25—New Portable Tanks on wheels
1—4 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. 6 in. PEBBLE MILL
3—32 in. x 36 in. PEBBLE MILLS

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

TANKS

23 Steel Oil Storage 5,000 — 8,000 — 11,500 and 20,000 Gal. Cap.
2—10,500 bbl. capacity field tanks.
9 Cyprus 3,800 gal. 9 ft. dia. 8 ft. high.

TANKS ON TOWERS

100,000 gal. Steel 40′ Tower
75,000 gal. Steel 80′ Tower
35,000 gal. Steel 90′ Tower
25,000 gal. Steel 80′ Tower
1—100,000 gallon Steel 82′ Tower
1—40,000 gallon Steel 100′ Tower

R. C. STANHOPE, Inc.
60 EAST 42nd ST., NEW YORK, N.Y.

LIQUIDATING

1—No. 4 Sweetland Filter Press with Stainless Leaves
1—32″ Iron Filter Press, 42 Plate
1—Paterson 7′ x 5′ 6″—Silex
2—Paterson 4′ x 5′—Silex
1—Abbe 4′ x 6′ — Porcelain Pebble Mills, Motor Driven
5—48″ and 60″ Rubber Basket Extractors
5—Rubber Lined Tanks
4—8,000 Gallon Steel Pressure Tanks
2—1,000 Gallon Soap Kettles
5—Copper Steam Jacketed Mixing Kettles, 50 to 350 Gallons
1—Truck Dryer
Pumps, Boilers, Generators

REPUBLIC EQUIPMENT CO.
40 Worth Street New York City
WOrth 2-4583

Positions Wanted

EXECUTIVE familiar with purchasing, handling, and selling industrial chemicals, fine chemicals, solvents, dyestuffs and allied lines now available for position with manufacturer needing man with combined selling, buying, executive ability. BOX 181, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—Continued on page 73

★ **SAVE TIME to SAVE AMERICA** ★

BUY BONDS Get Prompt Shipment of Needed Equipment — from **"CONSOLIDATED"**

2—All Copper EVAPORATORS: 1 Badger triple 450 sq. ft. per effect, complete; 1 Standard triple 350 sq. ft. per effect, complete.
17—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS, 1 2,220 gal., 2 1,000 gal., 2 650 gal., 9 500 gal., 2 200 gal., 1 150 gal.
1—Procter & Schwartz 9-truck ATMOSPHERIC DRYER, 1,562 sq. ft. tray surface.
2—Rotary VACUUM DRUM DRYERS: 1 Buffalo 48″x40″ Single Bronze Drum; 1 Devine 3′x9′ Double Bronze Drum.
7—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS: 1 Buffalo 5′x30′; 5 Devine 4′x25′; 1 Devine 4′x30′.
3—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS: 2 Anco 4′x9′ single drum; 1 4′x8′.
30—25 gal. MONEL open TANKS; 12 45 gal.
1—20 gal. MONEL KETTLE, electrically heated.
1—50 gal. STAINLESS STEEL LINED jacketed KETTLE.
1—100 gal. ALUMINUM JACKETED KETTLE. 2 80 gal., 1 60 gal., 2 40 gal., 1 20 gal.
4—300 gal. PFAUDLER WATER JACKETED KETTLES, side m.d. agitators; 1 125 gal.
4—300 gal. COPPER CLOSED TIN-COATED TANKS.
35—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12″ to 72″, bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
8—PEBBLE MILLS: 1 Patterson, 6′x7′ Silex Lined; 1 32x42″ rubber lined; other sizes.
6—3-ROLLER MILLS, up to 16x40.
8—4,000 lbs., 2,000 lbs., 1,000 lbs., 800 lbs., 600 lbs., DRY POWDER MIXERS, other sizes.
2—W. & P. MIXERS, size 21-X-BB, jacketed, 625 gals.; 1 size 15, 100 gal. jacketed; 1 size 14, 50 gal. jacketed; other sizes.
4—4′x6′ Iron OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTERS.
1—PNEUMATIC SCALE PACKAGING UNIT.

IMMEDIATE ACTION!

LIQUIDATION

Former
Garcia Sugars Plant
Long Island City, N. Y.

4—Iron Filter Presses: 3-42″x42″, 38 chambers; 1-15″ x 15″, 18 chambers.
9—Steel Tanks: 4-5000 gal. vert. closed; 1-5000 gal. open, agitated; 4-1000 gal. vertical.
1—Sharples centrifuge with monel bowl.
1—250 gal. Copper Jacketed Kettle.
1—30″ Centrifugal Extractor.
2—Portable Bag Filers, m.d.

Miscellaneous: Buffalo Filling Machines, Air Compressors, Tanks, Structural Steel Framework, Piping, Valves, Fittings, Pumps, Motors.

ACT NOW! WIRE OR PHONE YOUR INQUIRIES

SEND FOR COMPLETE LIST

1—14′ dia. WEDGE FURNACE, 7-hearth, complete.
1—Sperry 42″x42″ CAST IRON FILTER PRESS, plate-frame, 53 chambers; 1 Shriver 36″x36″, washing, 60 chambers; 20 others, 30″x30″ to laboratory sizes.
9—HEAT EXCHANGERS, Ahlberger; 50, 100, 300, 448 sq. ft. heating surface; other smaller sizes.
2—Cresson Morris 48″ Copper basket, direct m.d. CENTRIFUGALS, ball bearing.
5—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS: 3 Roll High Side; No. 1 Beater Type; No. 0000.
3—Vilter AMMONIA COMPRESSORS, twin horiz. 250 tons each, direct motor driven to Westinghouse 500 HP synchr. Motors, 3-60-440 v.
1—Vilter AMMONIA COMPRESSOR, 40 tons, motor driven with Westinghouse 100 HP 3-60-440 v.
2—Direct Heat Rotary DRYERS: 1 6′x24′ Iroquois and 1 5′x30′ Iroquois, ½″ shells.

Wanted: IDLE MACHINES

Right now there are some urgent inquiries which we are trying to fill. If you will take the time to send us a list of all machines you can spare, you will accomplish the double result of helping some defense output and turning a wasting asset into cash. Remember—we buy Single Items and Complete Plants.

Send for "Consolidated News" listing complete stock

FOR 25 YEARS A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE

We Buy and Sell From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.

13-18 Park Row
New York

Shops: 335 Doremus Avenue
Newark, N. J.

Business Wants and Offers

—*Continued on page 72*

Positions Vacant

VARNISH CHEMIST wanted by fast-growing paint and varnish plant in Middle West. Must have up-to-date knowledge of latest developments in varnish technology. Also knowledge of enamels, etc. Write giving age, draft status, experience, education and salary desired. This is excellent opportunity for competent, experienced chemist. BOX 167, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS wanted for development of drug and cosmetic items for department store sale. Applicants should have sound chemical background and experience in development of formulas and their adaptation to production and packaging. Laboratory and factory in metropolitan New York. Reply by letter stating age, education, experience, marital status, and salary expected. BOX 183, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE

1—0000 Raymond Imp Mill.
1—6' x 15' Allis Chalmers Tube Mill.
1—6' x 70' Rotary Dryer.
1—Size 9 Robinson Unique Batch Mixer.
1—3' x 6' Anco Chilling Rolls.
2—18 x 48" double drum Flakers or Dryers.
2—12 x 32" and 16 x 40" 3-roll Mills.
1—20" x 24" 2-roll Coal Crusher.
4—Pebble Mills, 30 to 250 gallon.
2—800 gallon Copper Tanks.

Send us your inquiries for Process Equipment and a list of your idle equipment.

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
917 N. Marshfield Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE!

7—200 gal. Pebble Mills, 4½'x3½'.
3—Lead Lined Absorber Tanks, 6'6"x7'.
1—Lead Lined Mixing Tank, 6'9"x6'4".
2—Glens Falls 20"x8' Sulphur Burners.
2—Nash No. 4 Vacuum Pumps.
2—S. & K. Heat Exchangers, 40 and 80 sq. ft.
3—Copper Tanks, 2,000 and 2,500 gals.
1—Struthers Wells Vertical Steel Tube Evaporators, Single Effect, 3,300 sq. ft.
1—3'x9' Vacuum Drum Dryer.
5—ROTARY DRYERS, 6'x70', 4'x40', 4'x30', 3'x20', 3'x18'.
1—Shriver 24"x24" Steam Jacketed Filter Press, 30 chambers.
8—Rubber Lined Pebble Mills, 24"x36", 36"x36".
3—Jeffrey Hammer Mills, 18"x24", 24"x36", 36"x18".
5—Roller Mills, 5"x12", 9"x24", 12"x32".
6—Pony Mixers, 8, 15, 20, 40 gals.
1—Mikro Pulverizer, 24".
2—Steel Storage Tanks, 20'x20'.
1—P. & S. Tray Dryer.
3—Cast Iron Plate and Frame Filter Presses, 36"x36".
1—Hersey 5'x25' Indirect Heat Dryer.
2—Rubber Lined Tanks, 42"x60".
2—Stainless Steel Jacketed Tanks, 46"x30", 36"x48".
1—Rotary Continuous Filter, 6'x4'4".
1—Jacketed Pebble Mill, 24"x30 .
3—Atmospheric Drum Dryers, 4'x8', Double Drum 28"x60", 36"x96".
1—Cutler No. 4 Steam Tube Dryer.
23—Storage Tanks, from 5,000 to 50,000 gals.
1—Raymond No. 1 Pulverizer motor driven.
1—Day Imperial No. 30 Jacketed Mixer.
4—Rotex Screens, 20"x40" to 40"x84", single, double and triple deck.
14—Pebble Mills, Lab. to 600 gals.
6—Sharples No. 6 Clarifiers.
5—Tolhurst Centrifugals, 26" to 60".
12—Dry Batch Mixers, 50 to 2,000 lbs.
26—Copper Jacketed Kettles, 10 to 300 gals.
4—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 5, 7 10.
19—Shriver and Sperry Cast Iron, Wood, Filter Presses, 12" to 42".
6—Colloid Mills, U. S. and Premier.
12—Glass Lined Tanks, to 1,000 gals.

Cash Buyers of Your Surplus Equipment —From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

BRILL Equipment Co.
183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

Positions Wanted

CHEMICAL ENGINEER, has product and process-development, supervisory, and executive experience in vacuum, pressure, and catalytic processes. U.S.A. and Latin America. Native American; age 51. Available on reasonable notice for connection with well-rated firm of any size and location. BOX 165, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

RAW MATERIALS sales engineer, fifteen years' contacting paint, varnish, and allied industries; rubber, paper and chemical manufacturers; Maine to Virginia. Graduate chemist, long broad experience superintendent and chemist, manufacturing full line paints, varnish and allied products. BOX 178, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, American, 29 years experience, photographic, pharmaceutical chemicals, intermediates, essential oils, pulp, paper. Last war, built large plant to make war chemicals. Also can make synthetic rubber, both buna S and neoprene types; draft exempt. BOX 180, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Buy War Bonds:—Give 10% of Your Weekly Salary

LOCATED PHILADELPHIA, PA.

COMPLETE BUCKEYE OIL PRESSING UNIT

4—BUCKEYE 15 BOX HYDRAULIC OIL PRESSES, 16" RAM, 24" STROKE, 4,000 LBS. P.S.I.
1—BUCKEYE HYDRAULIC 4 PLUNGER HORIZ. HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE PUMP.
1—PAIR (2) BUCKEYE TANK TYPE ACCUMULATORS, HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE.
1—LOT HIGH PRESSURE PIPING WITH VALVES AND FITTINGS.
1—CAKE FORMER AND MIXER.
1—NO. 2½ EUREKA VERT. BREAKER.
3—DOUBLE STAND STEEL 4 ROLLER MILLS, 7"x18", 7½"x20", AND 7½"x30" Rolls.
1—NO. 21 BUFFALO CHOPPER.
2—SHRIVER IRON FILTER PRESSES.
3—JOHNSON IRON FILTER PRESSES.
1—WELDED STEEL STORAGE TANK.
1—SCHUTZ-O'NEILL 20" PULVERIZING MILL WITH COLLECTOR.
1—COPPER JACKETED KETTLE, APPROX. 175 GALS.
1—STANDARD AUTOMATIC CAPPER.
1—NO. 1 ABBE ROTARY CUTTER.
1—A. S. BECK CARTON PRESSER.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN L 19

1—Badger 42" Monel Alcohol Column.
1—W. & P. 150 gal. Jack. Mixer, Size 16.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Mixer, 75 gal.
1—3 Roll High Side Raymond Mill.
2—5 Roll W C. 16"x 40" Steel Roller Mills.
1—Allbright-Nell Atmos. Drum Dryer, 3'x 8'.
1—Devine 4'x 30' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
43—Stainless Steel Filter Press Plates, 24"x24".
6—4,000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
3—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 5, 7, and 8.
1—No. 2 Mikro Pulverizer
1—No. 4 Mikro Pulverizer.
12—Iron and Wood Filter Presses, 18" to 36"
1—No. 2 Oliver Duplex Vac. Pump, 14"x 8".
1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14"x5".
2—Worthington 12"x 12"x 12" Vac. Pumps.
1—Beach-Russ No. 6 Compound Vac. Pump.
1—Creamery Pkge. Mfg. Co. Homogenizer, motor driven, approx. 400 gals. per hr.
1—De Laval No. 301 Multiple Clarifier, M.D.
5—Ross 8, 15 and 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
4—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12"x 30" and 16"x 40".
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 750 gals.
2—Tolhurst Centrifugals, 32" and 40".
10—Stone Mills, 10" to 32".
8—Lead and Paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
6—Powder Mixers, 100 lbs. to 3,500 lbs.
6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 500 gals.
18—Glass Lined & Steel Tanks to 10,000 gals.
6—Vert. Jack. Kettles, up to 500 gals.
20—Copper Jack. Kettles, up to 150 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulverizer.
1—Jeffrey 24"x 18" Type A Hammer Mill
3—Single and Double Roll Spike Crushers.
2—No. 0 and No. 1 Raymond Mills
6—Williams & Jay Bee Hammer Mills.
1—Bauer 22" Attrition Mill.
1—Stedman 42" Ball-Bearing Disintegrator.
15—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 10 H.P.
20—Rotary, Centrifugal and Vacuum Pumps.
6—Liquid, Paste and Powder Fillers.

ONLY PARTIAL LISTING
WRITE FOR COMPLETE BULLETINS
WE BUY YOUR SURPLUS MACHINERY

STEIN EQUIPMENT CORPORATION
Department E
426 BROOME STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Positions Wanted

MANAGER, thorough experience as sales manager and purchasing agent (domestic, export, import) of the chemical and pharmaceutical industry, desires change to manufacturing organization. Presently employed. Draft exempt. Best references. BOX 179, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Are You In Need of Good Used

CHEMICAL PLANT EQUIPMENT?

We have a stock of items too numerous to list

—But if you will write or wire us we shall advise you promptly

EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
EMIL A. SCHROTH, Owner
41 HYATT AVE. NEWARK, N. J.

CHOICE EQUIPMENT

STAINLESS STEEL Jacketed, 60 gal, agitated Autoclave, 750 lb. internal pressure.
CAST STEEL AUTOCLAVE, 550 gal., jacketed, agitated.
VALLEY Iron 5½ gal. cast iron, jacketed, agitated Autoclave, 900 lbs. pressure.
BETHLEHEM-FREDERKING Cast Iron Kettle, 7'x9'.
Cast Iron closed jacketed kettle, 6'-6"x8'-6".
SHARPLES No. 6 Super Centrifuge, motor driven.
SPERRY Cast Iron 36", 2 eye, closed delivery, Filter Press, 2" frames.
SHRIVER Filter Presses, cast iron, 7" to 24".
4—**DEVINE** 200 gal., agitated, closed cast iron kettles.
J. H. DAY 12"x32", 3 roll Water Cooled Mill, silent chain drive.
J. H. DAY & LEHMAN 16"x40", 3 roll Mills, Water Cooled, silent chain drive.
ABBE ENG. Jacketed, Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill, 4'-6"3'-6".
4—Mixers and Sifters, 400 lb. to 600 lb. cap.
FLETCHER 40" bottom discharge, motor driven Centrifugal.
BUFLOVAK Vacuum Drum Dryer, 24"x 20", complete.

Send for Bulletin "F"

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION
59 East 4th Street New York City

Glycerin Deliveries Restricted by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Control over glycerin was tightened to limit deliveries without specific WPB authorization to 1,150 pounds a month, by the terms of general preference order M-58 as amended by WPB, issued December 11.

The previous order exempted from direct WPB allocation control any shipment by a producer of 10,000 pounds or less in a month. Because the glycerin supply grows constantly tighter, no amount of glycerin in excess of 1,150 pounds a month may hereafter be delivered, accepted, or used except on specific authorization by WPB.

Deliveries of 50 pounds or less a month may be accepted without restriction; deliveries of 50 to 1,150 pounds a month may also be made without special authorization when the glycerin is to be used by a hospital, clinical laboratory, or similar institution, or is for use by pharmacists in compounding prescriptions, or for the manufacture of other medicinal preparations. Use by manufacturers under this exemption is, however, limited to 100 percent of the amount used in a base period. All other users of glycerin permitted under the 1,150-pound exception, and for which specific authorization to accept delivery is not required, are limited to 70 percent of the amount used in the base period.

Consumers of from 50 to 1,150 pounds of glycerin a month must certify to producers or distributors that they are complying with the terms of this order.

The order prohibits the use of glycerin in antifreeze mixtures.

A revised form, PD-363A, is to be filed by suppliers under the new order. Form PD-600 is to be filed by consumers of over 1,150 pounds a month. It is most important that these forms be filed by the fifteenth of the month preceding the month in which delivery is sought. Holders of inventories of glycerin of over 1,150 pounds must file form PD-600 by the fifteenth of the month whether or not new allocations are sought.

72d—OPD—Year

Cobalt Allocation Tightened by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Cobalt is placed under tighter control by general preference order M-39, revised, issued by WPB December 11. The revised order, in effect, is a consolidation of the terms of the previous M-39 regulations and of M-39-B, which curtailed the use of cobalt in certain specific items. The latter order is revoked.

Under the new regulations, cobalt is subject to complete allocation, except in quantities of 25 pounds or less, which may be delivered during any one month to any consumer without specific authorization. Previously 50 pounds could thus be delivered.

The list of products for which cobalt may be used has been regrouped to restrict further its use in protective coatings, in nonferrous alloys, and in groundcoat frit for enameled steels. Protective coating manufacturers who use cobalt must certify to the drier manufacturer that the material will be used only for the varnish, enamel, and ink purposes listed; consequently they will no longer have to secure monthly allocations from WPB. The use of cobalt by such manufacturers will be controlled by allocation to the manufacturers of the driers.

The permitted uses are now as follows:—Catalysts, cattle and plant food; decolorizer for glass (but not in excess of 1 pound of cobalt element per 100 tons of glass), driers for floor and deck paints, varnishes, interior trim enamel, and printing ink; groundcoat frit on orders rated 11-4 or higher; health supplies, high-speed steels, laboratory and research equipment, magnets, nonferrous alloys on orders rated AA-5 or higher, and in pigment for glass for optical and safety purposes.

Refiners and processors of crude cobalt are required to file monthly reports on form PD-581 showing inventory position and schedule of production for the ensuing month. All persons who on the first day of a calendar month hold an inventory in excess of 100 pounds of contained cobalt must file a monthly report with WPB whether or not an allocation for the ensuing month is required.

72d—OPD—Year

Mercury, Agar, Coconut Oil Among WPB Requisitions

During the period from August 15 through November 15, the government, according to a WPB statement December 11, made 306 requisitions of important materials. Fifty-five lots were used for stockpiling; five were exported to England, Mexico, and Uruguay; and sixty-two were taken for direct use by the War and Navy Departments. The other 184 lots were turned over to industry for use in the production of war goods.

Among the materials requisitioned were:—Agar, 27 bales; balata, 23 bales; coconut oil, 240 tons; latex, 500 tons; mercury, 260 flasks; pharmaceuticals, 130 cases; rubber, 1,368 tons.

72d—OPD—Year

Haering Co. Appoints Graves General Manager

D. W. Haering & Co., Chicago, has appointed Howard B. Graves to the position of general manager of the company. Mr. Graves joined the company in 1934 as senior technologist and was formerly the St. Louis district manager.

Shipping Information

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New York Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—100 dms, American Express Co
400 dms
ARROWROOT—1,500 bgs, 305,460 lbs, Morningstar-Nicol, Inc
3,910 pkgs, 397,110 lbs, Morningstar-Nicol, Inc
BAUXITE—1,985 tons, Aluminum Co of Canada
360 tons, Alcoa S S Co
2,545 tons
BRISTLES—26 cs, Stokby & Co
BRUCINE ALKALOID—8 cs, Lo Curto & Funk
CASTOR BEANS—15,557 bgs, 2,333,550 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
3,019 bgs, 452,850 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
1,308 bgs, 196,200 lbs, Ralli Bros
CERAMIC PAPER—2 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co
CHILLIES—266 bgs, 23,730 lbs, Barclay Bank
CHROME ORE—500 tons, Metal Reserve
1,000 tons, Bordo New York Freight Agency, Ltd
5,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co
COCOA BEANS—7,000 bgs, 1,400,000 lbs, Bankers Trust Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, National City Bank
3,800 bgs, 760,000 lbs, Chase National Bank Trust Co
800 bgs, 160,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co
700 bgs, 140,000 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
3,200 bgs, 640,000 Public National Bank Trust Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
4,303 bgs, 860,600 lbs, Commodity Credit Corp
2,500 bgs, 500,000 lbs
4,800 bgs, 648,000 lbs, Standard Bank South Africa
8,000 bgs, 1,140,000 lbs, Commodity Credit Corp
6,080 bgs, 1,216,000 lbs, United Africa Co
4,000 bgs, 800,000 lbs, G B Ollivant
COLORS, DRY—1 ck, J W Hampton Jr & Co
CORIANDER SEED—175 bgs
CORK—2 bls, Martin de Botelho
CRYOLITE—410 tons
CUDBEAR—2 cs
DYESTUFFS—3 cks, Irving Trust Co
FENUGREEK SEED—25 bgs
FILTER, PAPER—4 cs, H Reeve Angel Co
GINGER ROOT—160 bgs, 11,520 lbs, Credo Commodity Co
GLUESTOCK—200 bls
GUM, NIGER—57 bgs, 5,668 lbs, A Hurst & Co
GYPSUM, GR—1,000 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie
ROCK—2,040 tons
HAIR—329 bls
ANIMAL—42 cs, S Zeitlin & Son
CATTLE—10 cs
CATTLE TAIL—7 bls, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
4 bls, Swift & Co
HORSE MANE—3 bls, Horvick Vitkin
HORSE TAIL—5 cs, Harris Franklin & Co
LATEX, CONC—679 dms, Lunham & Reeve
MANGANESE ORE—2,000 tons, Electro Metallurgical Corp
MANGROVE BARK—1,887 bgs, The Tannin Corp
MEDICINAL PREPS—22 cs, D C Andrews & Co
4 cs, Garcia & Fabrego
40 cs, Gabriel J Fajard
MICA—184 cs, National City Bank
63 cs, Otto Gerdau Co
511 cs, L J Buck
BLOCK—18 cs, Chartered Bank of Australia & China
ROUND—3 cs, Chartered Bank of Australia & China
SPLITTINGS—25 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co
65 cs, Chartered Bank of Australia & China
62 cs
OIL, COD—325 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co
COTTONSEED—500 dms, Bank of London South America
568 tons, Bunge North American Grain Co
FUEL—60,436 bbls, 2,538,001 gls, Standard Oil Co of N J
64,378 bbls, 2,703,872 gls
PALM—2,778,230 lbs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
SASSAFRAS—8 dms, New York Trust Co
10 dms, Irving Trust Co
10 dms, Bank of Manhattan
15 dms, Chase National Bank Trust Co
15 dms
ORANGE PEEL—75 bgs, Victor Shelton
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—10,500 bgs, 1,260,000 lbs, International Product Corp
58,014 bgs, 6,961,680 lbs, The Tannin Corp
10,888 bgs, 1,306,560 lbs
ROCK CRYSTALS—4 bxs, Max Schuster
8 cs, Caldwell & Co
39 cs, Herbert P Brake
500 bxs, American Gem & Pearl Co
RUTILE ORE—600 bgs
500 bgs, L J Buck
STONES—2,010 bgs, L J Buck
SILICA—42 cks, Lunham & Moore
TURMERIC—105 bgs
WAX, CARNAUBA—56 bgs, 11,202 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
92 bgs, 16,944 lbs, Bank of London South America
55 bgs, 11,011 lbs, Chase National Bank Trust Co
OUPICURY—169 bgs, 22,585 lbs, Brown Bros Harriman Co
84 bgs, 11,365 lbs, Bank of London South America
ZIRCONIUM ORE—4,040 bgs, Samuels & Co
1,134 bgs, Foote Mineral Co

72d—OPD—Year

Baltimore Imports

ASBESTOS—719 tons
CHROME, CONC—800 tons
ORE—25,476 tons
MANGANESE ORE—1,500 tons

YOU, too, should have your imports listed here for the information of OPD readers—it costs you nothing.

Mail lists of arrivals promptly and regularly, or telephone them—REctor 2-9820.

Philadelphia Imports

CHROME ORE—9,014 tons, E J Lavino & Co
COBALT ORE—150 tons
COCOA BEANS—3,476 bgs
CORK SHAVINGS—3,499 bls, Crown Cork & Seal Co, Inc
WASTE—638 bls
HERBS—59 bls, Raphael H E Elmaleh Corp
12 bgs, Raphael H E Elmaleh Corp
LATEX, CONC—6,149 dms
MANGANESE ORE—16,150 tons, E J Lavino & Co
MANGROVE BARK—160 tons
OIL, ESSENTIAL—1 cs, Magnus, Mabee, Reynard, Inc
LIME, DIST—22 dms, Middleton & Co, Ltd
7 dms, 18 cs
PAPRIKA—600 bgs, Chase National Bank
225 bgs, Public National Bank & Trust Co
200 bgs, Bank of the Manhattan Co
200 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co
100 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co
75 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—10 tons
ROOTS—17 bgs, Raphael H Elmaleh Corp
ROSEMARY LEAVES—25 bls
RUBBER SEED—1,177 dms, 304 cs
SAGE LEAVES—20 bls
THISTLE LEAVES—5 cs, Atlantic Freighting Corp

72d—OPD—Year

Foreign Trade Rules

Cacao:—The importation of cacao into Columbia has been limited to 1400 metric tons.

72d—OPD—Year

Flax Institute Discusses Cropping

The scientific aspects of flax croping were discussed at the annual meeting of the Flax Institute of United States, held in the Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, December 5. The meeting re-elected Dean H. L. Walster, president, and Walter M. Gilruth, secretary-treasurer.

Work of the scientific advisers committee and the excellent advances made in the planting technique of flaxseed was stressed by representatives of the agricutural colleges of the Northwest. Gains made in experimental procedures were outlined, and predictions of greater yields per acre of the oil bearing seed were indicated as the methods now being developed in the laboratories of the country are adopted by the flax producers.

'Sinox,' a weed killer, was discussed by the technical men, who pointed out that great care must be used in its application in the field. It was estimated that yields would be raised from 1 to 3 bushels per acre by use of this spray material at the proper time during the growth of the flax plant.

Rust, pasmo, flax diseases and developments in the production of flax straw were discussed and some interesting experiments on iodine number of flax and oil content of the seed were outlined, indicating a closer development of relations between the agronomists and the commercial chemists.

Other officers elected were:—Vice-presidents S. B. Coolidge, jr., Cleveland, Ohio, and P. S. Duff, Minneapolis, Minn. Directors elected were:—P. E. Miller, St. Paul, Minn., and W. W. Brookins, Minneapolis.

P. S. Duff was made chairman of the flax development committee, and A. M. Andrews, Minneapolis, was made a member of the flax development committee.

72d—OPD—Year

New York Chemical Group To Study Outlet Problems

The Commerce and Industry Association of New York has announced the creation of two new committees: one on drugs and chemicals, to study matters relating to their production, distribution and legislation; the other on post-war planning.

Membership of the drug and chemical committee follows:—

Dr. W. S. Landis, American Cyanamid Co., chairman; Edward B. Austin, Thos. Leeming & Co.; John A. Garvin of Merck Co.; Robert H. de Greeff, R. W. Greeff & Co.; G. M. Kaufman, Mutual Chemical Co. of America; John A. Larkin, Celanese Corporation of America; C. T. Lipscomb, jr., McKesson & Robbins; Harvey M. Manss, the Bayer Co.; John Powell & Co.; William H. Sheffield, Innis, Speiden & Co.; A. L. van Amerigen, van Amerigen-Haebler; Charles F. Walden of Thurston & Braidich, A. A. Wasserscheid, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, and R. Righton Webb, W. J. Bush & Co.

What You Can Use

Guide to Materials That Are Suitable for Various Purposes in Chemical Converting, Compounding, and Processing Industries

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Four-hundred-thirty-ninth Instalment

Rubber

Vulcanization Accelerators for Rubber

(Continued from November 30 issue)

1—Mercapto-5-ethoxybenzothiazole reaction products with (continued)—
- (7) Dibutylcarbamine chloride
- (8) Dibutylcarbamyl-1-benzothiazyl sulphide
- (9) Dicyclohexylcarbamine chloride
- (10) Dicyclohexylcarbamylbenzothiazyl sulphide
- (11) Diorthoanisylcarbamine chloride
- (12) Diorthohydroxyphenylcarbamine chloride
- (13) Diorthomethylcyclohexylcarbamine chloride
- (14) Diorthophenetidylcarbamine chloride
- (15) Diorthotoylcarbamine chloride
- (16) Dipara-anisylcarbamine chloride
- (17) Diparahydroxyphenylcarbamine chloride
- (18) Diparamethylcyclohexylcarbamine chloride
- (19) Diparanitrophenylcarbamyl-1-benzothiazyl sulphide
- (20) Diparaphenetidylcarbamine chloride
- (21) Diparatolylcarbamine chloride
- (22) Ditetrahydroalphafurfurylcarbamine chloride
- (23) N-Ethylcyclohexylcarbamine chloride
- (24) N-Ethylcyclohexylcarbamyl-6-methylbenzothiazyl 1-sulphide
- (25) Pentamethylenecarbamine chloride
- (26) Substituted carbamine halides

2-Mercapto-6-ethoxylepidin

4-Mercaptoethoxyquinazolin

1-Mercapto-5-hydroxybenzothiazole reaction products with—
- (1) Betabeta'-oxytetramethylenecarbamine chloride
- (2) Dialphanaphthylcarbamine chloride
- (3) Diamylcarbamine chloride
- (4) Dibenzylcarbamine chloride
- (5) Dibetanaphthylcarbamine chloride
- (6) Dibetaphenethylcarbamine chloride
- (7) Dibutylcarbamine chloride
- (8) Dibutylcarbamyl-1-benzothiazyl sulphide
- (9) Dicyclohexylcarbamine chloride
- (10) Dichlohexylcarbamylbenzothiazyl sulphide

1-Mercapto-5-hydroxybenzothiazole reaction products with—
- (11) Diorthoanisylcarbamine chloride
- (12) Diorthohydroxyphenylcarbamine chloride
- (13) Diorthomethylcyclohexylcarbamine chloride
- (14) Diorthophenetidylcarbamine chloride
- (15) Diorthotoylcarbamine chloride
- (16) Dipara-anisylcarbamine chloride
- (17) Diparahydroxyphenylcarbamine chloride
- (18) Diparamethylcyclohexylcarbamine chloride
- (19) Diparanitrophenylcarbamyl-1-benzothiazyl sulphide
- (20) Diparaphenetidylcarbamine chloride
- (21) Diparatolylcarbamine chloride
- (22) Ditetrahydroalphafurfurylcarbamine chloride
- (23) N-Ethylcyclohexylcarbamine chloride
- (24) N-Ethylcyclohexylcarbamyl-6-methylbenzothiazyl 1-sulphide
- (25) Pentamethylenecarbamine chloride
- (26) Substituted carbamine halides

2-Mercapto-6-hydroxylepidin

2-Mercapto-6-hydroxyquinolin

2-Mercapto-8-hydroxyquinolin

2-Mercaptolepidin

1-Mercapto-3-methoxybenzothiazole reaction products with—
- (1) Betabeta'oxytetramethylenecarbamine chloride
- (2) Dialphanaphthylcarbamine chloride
- (3) Diamylcarbamine chloride
- (4) Dibenzylcarbamine chloride
- (5) Dibetanaphthylcarbamine chloride
- (6) Dibetaphenethylcarbamine chloride
- (7) Dibutylcarbamine chloride
- (8) Dibutylcarbambyl-1-benzothiazyl sulphide
- (9) Dicyclohexylcarbamine chloride
- (10) Dicyclohexylcarbamlybenzothiazyl sulphide
- (11) Diorthoanisylcarbamine chloride
- (12) Diorthohydroxyphenylcarbamine chloride
- (13) Diorthomethylcyclohexylcarbamine chloride
- (14) Diorthophenetidylcarbamine chloride
- (15) Diorthotoylcarbamine chloride
- (16) Dipara-anisylcarbamine chloride
- (17) Diparahydroxyphenylcarbamine chloride

1-Mercapto-3-methoxybenzothiazole reaction products with—
- (18) Diparamethylcyclohexylcarbamine chloride
- (19) Diparanitrophenylcarbamyl-1-benzothiazyl sulphide
- (20) Diparaphenetidylcarbamine chloride
- (21) Diparatolylcarbamine chloride
- (22) Ditetrahydroalphafurfurylcarbamine chloride
- (23) N-Ethylcyclohexylcarbamine chloride
- (24) N-Ethylcyclohexylcarbamyl-6-methylbenzothiazyl 1-sulphide
- (25) Pentamethylenecarbamine chloride
- (26) Substituted carbamine halides

2-Mercapto-6-methoxybenzothiazole reaction products with—
- (1) 2-Chlor-1:3-dioxane
- (2) 2-Chlor-1:4-dioxane
- (3) 2-Chlor-1:4-dithiane
- (4) 2:3-Dichlor-1:4-dioxane
- (5) 2:3-Dichlor-1:4-dithiane
- (6) 2:3-Dichlor-1:4-thioxane
- (7) Halogen-substituted dioxane or its sulphur analog

2-Mercapto-6-methoxylepidin

1-Mercapto-3-methylbenzothiazole reaction products with—
- (1) Betabeta'-oxytetramethylenecarbamine chloride
- (2) Dialphanaphthylcarbamine chloride
- (3) Diamylcarbamine chloride
- (4) Dibenzylcarbamine chloride
- (5) Dibetanaphthylcarbamine chloride
- (6) Dibetaphenethylcarbamine chloride
- (7) Dibutylcarbamine chloride
- (8) Dibutylcarbamyl-1-benzothiazyl sulphide
- (9) Dicyclohexylcarbamine chloride
- (10) Dicyclohexylcarbamylbenzothiazyl sulphide
- (11) Diorthoanisylcarbamine chloride
- (12) Diorthohydroxyphenylcarbamine chloride
- (13) Diorthomethylcyclohexylcarbamine chloride
- (14) Diorthophenetidylcarbamine chloride
- (15) Diorthotolylcarbamine chloride
- (16) Dipara-anisylcarbamine chloride
- (17) Diparahydroxyphenylcarbamine chloride
- (18) Diparamethylcyclohexylcarbamine chloride

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